



Peter Plante.



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THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF NOTTINGHAM



1. The Castle.
2. The way leading to the Castle.
3. S^t Nicholas's Church.

4. S^t Peter's Church.
5. The Market House.
6. S^t Mary's Church.

7. River Linn.
8. Glass House.
9. The London Road.

10. The foot Walk thro' the beautiful Meadows.
- London Mag.

*William Keppel White at Harbor Briton
from Mrs. Plante 1870 New Orleans*

NOTTINGHAMIA VETUS ET NOVA

74371

OR AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE

OF THE TOWN OF

NOTTINGHAM.

GATHER'D

From the REMAINS of ANTIQUITY and Collected from Authentic
MANUSCRIPTS and Ancient as well as Modern HISTORIANS.

ADORN'D

With beautiful COPPER-PLATES

WITH

An APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Besides Extracts of WILLS and DEEDS relating to CHARITIES,
Diverse other CURIOUS PAPERS.

By CHARLES DEERING, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM:

Printed by and for, GEORGE AYSCUGH, & THOMAS WILLINGTON.
MDCCLII.



To the MOST NOBLE
THOMAS HOLLES,
DUKE of *NEWCASTLE*,
MARQUIS and EARL of CLARE,
VISCOUNT HAUGHTON,
BARON PELHAM of *Laughton*,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of *Nottingham*
and *Middlesex*,
Lord Warden of the Forest of SHERWOOD,
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the GARTER,
One of the LORDS of his MAJESTY's Most Honourable
PRIVY-COUNCIL,
Principal SECRETARY of STATE,
Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Recorder of the Town and
County of the Town of *Nottingham*,
This Book is with all Humility inscribed, by your GRACE's

Most obedient and most

humble Servants

The EDITORS.

GEORGE AYSCOUGH,
THO. WILLINGTON.



To the MOST NOBLE

THOMAS HOLLES,

DUKE of NEWCASTLE,

MARQUIS and EARL of CLARE,

VISCOUNT HAUGHTON,

BARON PELHAM of Laughton,

May it please your Grace,

ENCOURAGED by a well grounded Confidence that my Subject will plead in Favour of its Author, I humbly offer this Historical Essay to Your Grace's Powerful Patronage.

It is an Account of the former and present State of the ancient Town of *Nottingham* ; a Town, which not only Your great Ancestors but yourself have taken under your special Protection, and which you have honoured with condescending to be their Recorder.

THIS Town has long since experienced in a particular Manner and still daily feels the valuable Effects
of

of your Grace's more than paternal Care for its well being, at the same Time that the whole Nation in general is throughly sensible of Your Grace's Greatness of Mind, Generosity and disinterested Love for your Country. Qualities rarely to be met with, and which to represent in their due Lustre, require one of the ablest Pens. Whilst I in Silence admiring what I dare not aspire to celebrate, only crave leave to say, that To have filled up some of the most eminent Posts in the Kingdom, for a long Series of Years *unenvied*, to the *entire Satisfaction of Your PRINCE* and the *Universal Applause* of all the thinking part of Mankind, be-speaks in Your Grace all that is Great and Good. And that Heaven would long continue the Blessing this Your Native Country enjoys in Your Grace, with increase of Days, in Health and Vigour shall ever be the fervent Prayer of

Your Grace's

Most obedient

Most humble Servant

Charles Deering.



To the R E A D E R.

Candid R E A D E R,

THE Title and Table of Contents informing the Reader in a great Measure what to expect in the following Sheets, I shall not trouble him with a long Preface, only thus much I have thought necessary to acquaint him with, That the Author is neither a Native of the Town of Nottingham nor born in the County and therefore cannot be supposed to have that Prepossession which Men too commonly have in favour of the spot which has given them Birth: That his real Motives for undertaking this Task, were, The Antiquity of the Place, its extremely inviting natural as well as acquired Beauties; its Importance in ancient Times and its flourishing State in our Days.

He hopes therefore to be credited when he declares that whatever is contained in this Book is delivered with the utmost impartiality.

An INTRODUCTORY ACCOUNT of the Antiquity of the Town of
Nottingham.



It is too common an Observation that Writers of the History of particular Places as well as whole Kingdoms, are fond of the *Marvellous*, and think they do not sufficient Justice to their Subject, without tracing the Original of their Kings, or the first Foundation of their Cities and Towns, so far back, as to be obliged either to have Recourse to the Fertility of their own Brains, for some romantic Beginning of them, or else to be beholden to fabulous Authors who have done the Business to their Hands.

OUR English History can shew the Truth of my Assertion, if we only give ourselves the Trouble to look into some of the Monkish Authors of it. (a)

WHEREAS nothing can be a real Advantage to the Subject an Author treats upon, which does not carry along with it such Evidence either positive or circumstantial, as is sufficient to gain the Credit of the discerning Readers.

A consistent Account gathered from well attested Facts, and drawn from a curious and judicious ocular Inspection, after having duly compared Things with Things, like a Reading Glass which only clears up the Letters but neither magnifies or diminishes them, serves the Reader to see the Truth in a proper Light; but as such a Glass the farther the Object is removed from its true Focus, represents the same the more and more dim: So the farther an Author retires into the dark recesses of Antiquity, the more he clouds his Subject, and too often renders his Veracity in other particulars suspected.

JOHN ROWSE, a Monk of *Warwick*, and Canon of *Osney*, in his History written to King HENRY VII. shews himself one of this Class: He there places the Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham*, 980
* Years

(a) *David Tavenfis, Radulphus Aga, Geoffry ap Arthur, Matthew of Westminster, John Rowse, &c.*

Years before Christ. He says that King EBRANC did build this Town upon *Trent*, on a dolorous Hill, so called from the grief of the *Britains*, of whom King HUMBER made a very great Slaughter in the Reign of ALBANACT.

THIS remarkable Hill methinks, might have afforded the *Britains* a Name for this Town, but our Author gives us none.

THE Improbability of this Tale will manifest itself, if we cast an Eye on the State and Condition of the *Britains* even in *Cæsar's* Time, but a few Years before CHRIST. They were then a People not unlike the present *American Indians*, or some of the Hords of the *Tartars* in the North-East parts of *Europe* and *Asia*, and the more inland they were the more Savage and unpolished, having no Commerce with other Nations, not to speak of their Nakedness, and that in the South parts only they used to cover themselves, and that in a very careless manner with the Skins of Wild Beasts, more to avoid giving Offence to Strangers who came to Trade with them, than for any other Reason: Their Habitations consisted according to *Cæsar*, of a confused parcel of Huts, generally placed in the midst of Woods, at a little Distance from each other, without any distinction of Streets; the Avenues of these little Colonies or Villages of theirs, were defended by slight Ramparts or Banks of Earth, or with Trees which they had felled to clear the Ground: The whole Country was divided into many small States, of which each had their Chief, and in the Time of War they chose one for their Generalissimo, such was *Cassibilan* Chief of the *Tribonantes* in *Cæsar's* Time, such *Caractacus* Chief of the *Sileurs* in the Time of *Claudius*.

AFTER this View of the State of the *Britains*, in the beginning of the Roman Monarchy, will any one presume that these People were more civilized, and better acquainted with the manner of Building Towns above 900 Years before, than they were when *Cæsar* first visited this Island? I can hardly think so.

THE most then that may be supposed with some Appearance of Truth is: That considering the convenient Situation of that part of the Forest of *Shirwood*, on or near which the present Town of *Nottingham* stands, it is not unlikely that several Colonies of *Britains* had planted themselves hereabout, where they were sheltered from the Injuries of the North and East Winds and cherished by a warm Southern Air, as well as plentifully provided with Water. Nay it is highly probable, that as soon as these People were provided with Tools for the Purpose, finding in these parts a yeilding Rock, they might improve their Habitations by making their way into the main Rock and framing to themselves convenient Apartments in it, and that perhaps long before the Romans came

came into this Neighbourhood. I am the rather induced to favour this Conjecture of mine, by a late discovery the Right Honourable the Lord MIDDLETON's Goodness to this Town has furnished me with. His Lordship like his Noble Ancesters (who have always witnessed a more than common Affection for *Nottingham*, as will appear in proper Places) did offer, in the Spring of 1740, to the Corporation, to level a deep and narrow Hollow-way, between the two Hills called the Sand-Hills, the only way to this Town from the *Derby* Road, and make the Avenue to *Chapel-Bar*, (the sole ancient Gate, lately still in being,) both spacious and pleasant, and upon their Acceptance of His Offer, has generously performed the same, at his own Cost and Charge. When the Workmen had removed a good deal of the Sandy part of the Hills, they met here and there with some solid Rock, which (upon clearing away the Sand from it,) appeared to be partition Walls of several Rooms, of which some were higher and some lower, all cut out of the firm Rock. These having no Mark of Roman Contrivance nor anything being found there to give Room to suppose it, I take to be *British*, which Opinion of mine I endeavour to support thus :

IN the first Place, the Sandy part of these Hills is indisputably adventitious, and consequently must be brought from some other Place, and whence could it be brought but from *Nottingham*? the whole Rock on which it is built being so undermin'd and hollow'd, that it is almost a question, whether the solid Contents of what is erected on the Top, would fill up the Cavities under Ground.

IN the second Place, when this *Nottingham* Sand was carried thither, these Concamerations must then have been in a ruinous Condition and consequently much older than the Excavations of the *Nottingham* Rock, therefore they must be *British*.

THIRDLY, there are more Sand-Hills of this kind about the Town, where the like has been observed, which has given room for a Tradition that the Town of *Nottingham* did once stand farther North.

FOURTHLY, that these straggling Habitations were no part of the Town of *Nottingham* in the Saxon Times is plain, in that they are a pretty way without the Confines of that ancient Wall, with which EDWARD the Elder fortified this Town, and whereof there remain still some Traces.

SOME to prove the great Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham* affirm

firm that (a) *Coilus* a British King was buried in it, A. M. 3832. Suppose we grant that it is not at all incredible that these Colonies of *Britains* might be under the Government of a Chief of that Name, who might have chosen to be buried hereabout; yet to conclude from such a loose Assertion, that the Foundation of the Town of *Nottingham* was laid near a Thousand Years before the Christian *Æra*, is as ridiculous as if an Author should write the History of *New-York* or *Philadelphia*, and should affirm that one of these Places was of a thousand, the other of fifteen hundred Years standing, because so long ago some *Indian* Hutts had stood upon the very Spots, where now these Cities are built. Here we leave the *Britains*, and in the next Place enquire whether the *Romans* were the Founders of this Place.

THE Reverend Dr. *Thomas Gale*, late Dean of *York*, a very learned Antiquary, in his Latin Commentaries upon *Antoninus's* Imperial Itinerary through *Britain*, takes Notice of *Nottingham*, viz. (b) in the 5th Journey

(a) *Hollinsbed* makes mention of two British Kings of the Name of *Coilus*, viz. in his History of *Scotland*, p. 9. he tells us, that in the Reign of *Fergusius*, the first King of *Scots*. between A. M. 3640 & 50, *Coilus* a British King, invaded *Scotland*, that the *Britains* were beaten and *Coilus* slain, and according to his Estate, solemnly buried at *Troinovantum* the ancient Name for *London*. The same Author in his History of *England* takes no Notice of this *Coilus*, but in p. 73 mentions one of that Name, who A. C. 125. succeeded his Father *Marius*, otherwise called *Meurig*, and died at *York* 165, leaving *Lucius* his Successor. This last is out of the Question, whilst the first is said to be buried at *London*, and if he had been interred at *Nottingham*, A. M. 3832, he must be near two hundred Years old, if *Hollinsbed's* Chronology be true; so confused and contradictory to each other are our Historians when they look back beyond the Romans.

(b) *Caufennas* itaq; lego, per illas autem intelligo *Nottingham*. De illa *Cambdenus*: “*A præruptis Saxi in australi parte fluviolum Linum de spectat et Castrum sublime in rupe surgit. Nec dubito quin operosæ illæ cryptæ, concamerationes, cavernæ subterraneæ è vivo Saxo excisæ, romanam loquantur magnificentiam, uti ut illæ aliæ quæ Devæ et Iscæ Silurum celebrantur eisdem Authores habuerint, adde his supputationem distantia, à Caufennis ad Durobrivas (Nottingham et Bridgcasterton) pulchrè cum numeris Antonini concordare, uti etiam cum illis quos inter Caufennas at Lindum locat. Caufennis aliter Gausennis rectius Gofennis vel Govennis. Ceven et Govennæ et Covennæ sunt rupes conglomeratæ. In Comitatu Eboracensi rupes prope Ottely dicuntur the Cheven. In illo Cantii, oppidum Savennoc i. e. Chevennoc ita dicitur à vicinis collibus. Gevennus est tum mons tum fluvius in agro Monmouthensi unde Gobanium Antonino. Saxonibus fuit oppidum hoc Snottengham Speluncarum Domus. Britannis in antiquis Kaff vel Kaou. Ca- verna. Si itaq; minus arrideat conjectura nostra quæ Gausennas a Ceven deduxit, originem istius dictionis à Kaff vel Kaou petas licet quod non minus nostram confirmabit Sententiam de situ hujus Stationis. Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum. 1709. p. 95. 96.*”

Journey of *Antoninus* from *Gormanchester* to *Littleburgh*, the Emperor mentions the following Places :

<i>Duroliponte</i>	
<i>Durobrivis</i>	— 35 M.
<i>Caufennis</i>	— 30 —
<i>Lindum</i>	— — 26 —
<i>Agelocum</i>	— 14 —

Total 105 M.

OF these Dr. *Gale*, makes *Durobrivas* *Brigcastern*, and *Caufennas* *Nottingham*.

BUT another Antiquary of great Fame, Mr. *William Baxter*, who has wrote since, will have *Durobrivas* to be *Caster*, and *Caufennas* *Grantham*. Their Names and Distances stand thus :

GALE.		BAXTER.	
From.	<i>Gormanchester</i> to	From	<i>Gormanchester</i> to
	<i>Brigcasterton</i> — 35 M.		<i>Caster</i> — — 22 M.
	<i>Nottingham</i> — 30 —		<i>Grantham</i> — 24 —
	<i>Lincoln</i> — — 26 —		<i>Lincoln</i> — 24 —
	<i>Littleburgh</i> — 14 —		<i>Littleburgh</i> — 15 —
Total 105.		Total 85.	

HERE the Reader may observe that Dr. *Gale*'s Distances exactly answers the Distances of the Imperial Traveller, whilst Mr. *Baxter* is 20 Miles short in the total Distance: Besides this great Difference in the Number of Miles, there is no Appearance of any old Roman Road from *Huntington* or *Gormanchester* to *Grantham*. (a) The Dean farther supports his Opinion by the Derivation

(a) Dr. *Stukeley* in his *Itinerarium curiosum* is of Mr. *Baxter*'s Mind, that *Durobrivæ* is *Caster*, tho' he himself in his 5th Iter p. 113. lays it down as a Rule, that Distances, ought to be most regarded. He there places *Noviomagus*, with Mr. *Somner*, about *Wettend* or *Grayford*, on Account of the respective Distances on each side, notwithstanding no marks of Roman Antiquity are there observed, he brings Authority and says: " Dr. *Plot* settles *Pennocrucium* at *Stretton* in *Staffordshire*, " because it is upon this same *Watlingstreet* and Answers the Distances, tho' no " Roman Antiquities are discovered there, and the like must we do in other " Places." Surely he had forgot that in the same Iter he had been so lavish as to fling out ten Miles (or a decimal as he Terms it) in favour of *Caster*, when at the same Time *Brigcasterton*, which he we would fain have a Station, is of the exact Distance of the Itinerary of *Antoninus*. Antiquaries should have some Standard to go by, they should either insist upon Distances and Marks of Antiquity together, or should at least hold to Distances.

Derivation of the Name *Caufennæ* which he alters into *Gofennæ* or *Govenneæ*, and says that signifies a Cluster of Hills, or else (which to me seems rather more probable) from the old British Words *Kaff* or *Kaou* signifying a *Cavern* or *Cave*, which answers the Signification of the Name which the Saxons afterwards gave to this Town. The Doctor will besides have it, that the Caves and Rock Holes, &c. which have been, and are in part still observed about *Nottingham*, are Remains of the *Roman* Grandeur, to which I cannot agree for several Reasons. *First*, nothing appears in any of them now to be seen that bespeaks the Roman Taste, and those subteraneous Structures which upon digging for Foundations have been discovered within the Memory of Man, and have shewn the most curious Workmanship of any, will by and by appear to be of a much later Date. *Secondly*, if we allow with Dr. Gale, that *Caufennæ* is the Place where *Nottingham* now stands, this Name is derived from the British, whence the Romans usually borrowed their Names of Places which they met with in their Way, hence it follows that these cavernous Dwelling Places were in being before their Time, else they would have called them by a Name of their own. The Romans were the first that took Notice of the Bath in *Somersetshire*, whence *Antoninus* calls it *Aquæ solis* which Name has no Affinity with any British Word, so the *Pharos* at *Dover*, a true Monument of the Roman Magnificence, derives its Name from the Island of *Pharo*, where Queen *Cleopatra* had formerly caused such an high Tower to be erected, furnished with Lights for the Service of Mariners. Of this kind many more Instances might be brought, which to avoid too great Prolixity I omit. Thus what the Reverend Antiquary has advanced in some Measure proves, that, at or very near the Place where *Nottingham* is built, there was a Roman Station, but it does not make out that there was either a *British* or *Roman* Town, built on the top of *John Rouse's* dolorous Hill. For my part if I consider that the Fosse way is on the South of the River *Trent*, and that the *Romans* always made their *Val-lum* on the South-side and where the Ground was rising, I can hardly forbear thinking that there was a Station in that Neighbourhood, where now *West-Bridgeford* stands, (almost directly over-against *Nottingham*,) a little Town not built till many Ages after, and that from the remarkableness of the many Caves in the opposite Rock they might give the Station the Name of *Caufennæ* or *Causennæ*, and what seems to add to my Conjecture, is what Dr. *Stukeley* informs us of, that one Mr. *Cooper*, a Man of 72 Years of Age, told him, that there was found at *Wilford* a Pot of Roman Coins, a Town which lies on the same side of the River, and at a very little Distance from *Bridgeford*, the High-Road only, parting the Parishes. A learned Gentleman, Native of this Town, who has been so kind as to send me some Remarks of his own, relating to a Roman Station hereabout, seems rather to favour Mr. *Baxter's* Opinion, the which with my Answer to them the curious will find in the *Appendix*.—I have done with the Romans.

THE SAXONS who were the next Possessors of *Britain*, afford us a more satis-

satisfactory Account concerning our Town, and tho' History does not furnish us with the Name of the Founder, or the exact Year it was begun to be built in ; yet all our best Historians agree, that it was a considerable Place in the 8th Century, provided with a strong Tower, that it was called by the Saxons in the Time of the Heptarchy *Snoden-gaham* as Dr. *Thoroton* has it, or rather *Snottengaham* from *Snottenga* Caves, and *Ham* Home or Dwelling Place. *Camden* and others gives us a British Translation of it, viz. *Tui ogo bauc*, or more rightly as Mr. *Baxter* has it, *Din ogo vaiic* or *Din ogoboco* which however none pretends to be the ancient British Name. This Saxon Name was doubtless given to it by that People, from the Condition they found the Neighbourhood in, before they themselves made Improvements by Building. It belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and a part of that Kingdom took afterwards in King *Alfred's* Reign, its Name from this Town *Snottengaham-Scyre* now *Nottinghamshire*.

BEFORE I proceed to the Time of the Saxon Kings of all *England*, I must take Notice that in several parts of *Nottingham*, Structures of a very considerable Extent, arched in a regular manner, and supported by Columns with carved Capitals, &c. framed for Places of Worship, hewn out of the Rock, have been discovered by Workmen when digging for Foundations, with very obscure Entrances, hardly to be suspected, and also other Apartments for lodging Places, such were observed under diverse Houses on the Row, on the South-side of the Great Market-Place called *Timber-Hill*, and one *Edward Goddard*, a Bricklayer yet living, assures me, that when he was an Apprentice being at work on the East-side of the *Weekday-Cross*, he there got into one of these subterraneous Fabricks, which he found supported and adorned with Pillars as has been mentioned, and that he made his way from one spacious Place to another till he came as far as the upper End of *Pilcher-gate*, and under a small Close at present the Property of *John Sherwin*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Nottingham* at large, and opposite to his Dwelling House : He the said *Goddard* says, that in one of these Places, he found a Wooden Cup and a Wooden Cann, which seemed to be sound and whole, but that when he took hold of them, they mouldered into Dust. These Places being of the Gothic Order, I conjecture to have been contrived in the Time of the Heptarchy, when the *Danes* who were Pagans, made frequent Inroads into the Kingdom of *Mercia*, where they in a more extraordinary manner exercised their Cruelty upon Nuns and Friars, and indeed Christian Priests of all kinds. To these they might in Time of Danger betake themselves as Places of Refuge, and were they might Exercise their Religious Functions, without being exposed to the Fury of those persecuting Idolaters.

EDWARD SENIOR, between 919 and 924 according to *Marianus Scotus*

did

did build a Bridge over the *Trent* and on the other Side a little Town over-against the old Town of *Nottingham*, now call'd *Bridgeford*. (a)

IN EDWARD the *Confessor's* Time, who properly was the last of the Royal Saxon Race, *Snottengaham* was a very considerable Borough, of which in *Doomsday-Book* there is the following Account.

“ IN the Time of *Edward the Confessor* in the Borough of *Nottingham*,
 “ were One hundred and seventy three Burgesſes and nineteen *Villains* (or
 “ Husbandmen) : To this Borough lay fix Carucats (b) of Land to or for
 “ the King's Geld (or Tax), and one Meadow and ſmall Wood, fix Qua-
 “ rentens (c) long and five broad, this Land was parted between thirty-
 “ eight Burgesſes, and of the Rate or Rent (Cenſu) of the Land and of the
 “ Works of the Burgesſes yielded 75 s. 7 d. and of two Mints (Mone-
 “ tariis) 40 s. Within it had Earl *Toſti* one Carucat of Land of the *Soc*
 “ (d) of which the King was to have 2 d. and the Earl himſelf the 3 d. Af-
 terwards

(a) *Thoroton*, p. 62. ſeems to be ſomewhat too haſty in taking up Mr. *Camden* for ſaying it was *Bridgeford* which *Edward the Elder* built over againſt *Nottingham*; — his Words are theſe : “ That might likely enough be, if that was not miſtaken
 “ for ſome Buildings, which may have been within *Nottingham* on the South-ſide
 “ of *Trent*, where there is Ground enough within the Limits of it, near the Bridge-
 “ End for ſuch a Purpoſe ; and I rather ſuſpect it, becauſe before the Saxon Go-
 “ vernment was changed, I find *Bridgeford* a Member of *Clifton Soc* and not of
 “ *Nottingham, &c.*” *Stow* is expreſs that *Edward the Elder*, built a *New-Town*
 over-againſt the *Old-Town* of *Nottingham*, and a Bridge over the *Trent*, between
 the two Towns. A few ſtragling Houſes which only may have been, cannot with
 any Colour be called a Town, and a Town being built oppoſite to *Nottingham*,
 does no ways infer that it muſt needs belong to *Nottingham*, beſides *Nottingham*
 has not Ground enough to build a Town upon near the End of the *Trent-Bridge*.

(b) *Carucat* with the *Normans* is the ſame as *Family-Manſe* or *Hide* of the *Saxons*,
 it is at a Medium computed an hundred Acres, fix ſcore to the hundred, of arable
 Land, together with Paſture and Meadow, with Barnes, Stables and Dwellings, for
 ſuch a Number of Men and Beaſts, as were neceſſary to manage ſo much Land. But
 as ſome Soil is lighter and ſome ſtiffer, ſo the Quantity may be more or leſs, and
 therefore by it is generally underſtood as much Land as with one Plough and Beaſts
 ſufficient, could be tilled in one Year.

(c) *Quarenten* is a Furlong of 40 Perches : Theſe alſo differed in divers Places, and
 were from 16 to 20 Feet each Perch, and even the Feet in ſome Places were 12,
 in ſome 18 Inches.

(d) *Soc* and *Sac* are two Saxon Words importing : The firſt not only the Circuit or
 Territory wherein any Power is lodged, but the Power, Authority or Liberty to
 adminiſter Juſtice and execute Laws. The other the Priviledge to hear and Judge
 Cauſes and levy Forfeitures and Amerciaments ariſing among the People reſident
 within ſuch Circuit or Territory, Part whereof was ever as well by the King in
 his

“terwards, when King *William the Conqueror* survey'd it, *Hugh* the
 “Sheriff the son of *Baldric* found 136 Men dwelling there. When
 “*Doomsday-Book* was made towards the latter end of his Reign there
 “were 16 less. Yet that *Hugh* himself made 13 Dwellings or Man-
 “sions in the Land of the Earl in the New-Borough which were not
 “there before, putting them in the *Cense* or Rate of the old Borough.”

“In *Snottingham* in the Demefne of the King was one Church, in which
 “were three Mansions of the Borough and five Bovats of Land, of
 “the above-said six Carucats with *Sac* and *Soc*, and to the same Church
 “five Acres of Land and a half, of which the King had *Sac* and *Soc*.
 “The Burgeses had six Carucats to plough, and twenty Borders, and
 “14 Carucats (Ploughs, Carts, Draughts, Teams, or Plough-Lands.)
 “They were wont to Fish in the Water of *Trent*, and at that Time
 “made Complaint that they were prohibited to fish.”

“In the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, *Snottingham* yielded Rent
 “18 l. when *Doomsday-Book* was made 30 l. and 10 l. of the Mint (de
 “*Moneta*.)

“*ROGER de BUSHLY* had in *Snottingham* three Mansions, in which
 “were seated eleven Houses. The Rent 4 s. 7 d.

“*WILLIAM PEVEREL* had forty eight Merchant's-Houses or (Trades
 “men's.) The Rent 36 s. and 13 Houses of Knights (or Horsemen)
 “[*Equitum*] and eight Borders. (a)

**

RALPH

his as other Lords in theirs, kept in his or their own respective Hands and Tenan-
 cies, for the support and sustenance of his or their particular Family there, which
 is now called Demefne.

(a) *Borders* are the same as our Cottages, which had but very little Land layd to
 their Houses, yet with this difference, that the modern Cottagers pay a certain
 Rent and are Freemen, but the Borders were Bondsmen, and (except their Lives)
 entirely at the Disposal of their Lords, and when they worked at the Lord's, or
 where they were ordered, they had also their Diet, from whence proceeds the
 Name *Border*

As this State and Condition of Nottingham is taken out of *Doomsday-Book*, it may
 perhaps not be displeasing to some of the Readers if I give them the following short
 Account of that famous Book, according to St. Dunelm. Hoved. Ingulph. &c.

“In the Year 1080, *William the 1st.* ordered an exact Survey to be taken of the
 “Lands, Goods, and Chattels of all his Subjects. This Survey contained the
 “Number of Acres in each Man's Estate, what he was wont to pay in the *Saxon*
 “Times, how much he had been Taxed of late Years since the Revolution. —

“Moreover

“ RALPH *de* BURUN had thirteen Houses of Knights, in one of these
 “ dwelt one Merchant.

“ GULBERT four Houses.

“ RALPH Son of (or FITZ) HUBERT had eleven Houses, in these re-
 “ mained (or dwelt) three Merchants Tradesmen or Shopkeepers.)

“ GOISFRID *de* ALSELINE had twenty one Houses.

“ ACADUS the Priest (*Presbyter*) two Houses.

“ IN the Croft of the Priest were 65 Houses and in these the King
 “ had *Sac* and *Soc*.

“ THE Church with all things belonging to it was 100 s. p. *Ann.* Value.

“ RICHARD TRESLE, had four Houses.

“ IN the (*fossata*) Ditch of the Borough were 17 Houses, and other
 “ fix Houses.

“ THE King granted to *William Peverel* ten Acres of Land to make
 “ an Orchard.

“ THE Water of *Trent*, the Ditch and the Road to *York* are taken
 “ care of by *Snottingeham*, infomuch, that if any one should hinder the
 “ Passage of Vessels, and if any one should Plough or dig an Hole
 “ within two Perches of the King's Highway shall pay a fine of 8 l.

OF these Proprietors in the Borough besides *William Peverel* of whom
 mention is made in the 9th Section, and *Earl Tosti*, I find four among
 the ancient Barons, viz. *Ralph de Burun*, *Ralph Fitz-Hubert*, *Goisfrid de*
Alselyn, and *Roger de Busly*.

TOSTY

“ Moreover what Stock each had of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. how much ready
 “ Money he had in his House, what he owed, and what was owing to him, all this
 “ was set down in great Order in a Book called *Doomsday-Book*, that is the Book
 “ of the Day of Judgement, apparently to denote that the Means of the *English*
 “ were sifted in that Book, as the Actions of Men will be at the great Day. This
 “ general Register which some Term the great Terror or Land Book of *England*,
 “ was laid up in the Exchequer or King's Treasury, to be consulted upon Occasi-
 “ on. This Book was compleated in the Year 1086.

TOSTY was second Son of Earl *Goodwin*, the Chief Minister of *Edward the Confessor* and Father to the Queen, *Harold*, who after the Death of *Edward* was for a while King of *England*, was his Brother. This Man, was by King *Edward* made Earl of *Northumberland*, he was by common consent of all our Historians a Person in all Respects of the vilest Character. He governed the *Northumbrians* in a most tyrannical manner for ten Years. As Instances of his Cruelty I will just mention, 1st. His causing several Noblemen of that Country to be murdered in his own Chamber, when he had allured them thither on Pretence of easing their Grievances. 2d. " His slaying all his Brother's Servants at *Hereford*, " and sending their Limbs potted to the King, with a Message *That he* " *should find the Meat well powdered*, and this upon falling out with his " Brother *Harold* in the Presence of the King.

THIS cruel Behaviour at last turned the Hearts of the *Northumbrians* against him, who rose with one accord and drove him out of the Country. (b)

RALPH *de BURUN* besides his Possessions in the Town of *Nottingham*, held eight Lordships in *Nottinghamshire* and five in *Derbyshire*, (c) of this ancient Stock there is still remaining an eminent Branch, I mean the Right Honourable the Lord *Buron* or *Byron* in this County.

RALPH FITZ-HUBERT held in *William the Conqueror's* Time 49 Lordships in *England*. He sided with King *Stephen* against the Empress *Maud*, surprized and plundered several places, but was at length surprized himself and taken, and for refusing to deliver the Castle of the *Devizes* again, was hanged like a Thief says the *Peerage* Vol. II. part 2. p. 113.

GOISFRID ELSELYN OF HANSELYN possessed in the *Conqueror's* Time 30 Lordships (d) in several Counties, but made *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire* the Chief Seat of his Barony.

ROGER *de BUSLY* had at the Time of the Survey many Lordships in *England* and his principal Residence was at *Tikhill* in Com. *Ebor*. But this Barony terminated in his Son *John*, whose Daughter married *Robert de Vipont*, a great Baron mentioned in *Sect. IX*.

AND

(b) See more of him in *Drake's Antiquity of York* p. 82. seq. — (c) *Peerage* Vol. I. p. 84. — (d) *Peerage*, Vol. II. part II. p. 85.

AND now with the End of the *Saxon* Government in *England*, ended also the *Saxon* Name of this Town, being thenceforth called *Nottingham* i. e. from the Time of *William Peverel*, Natural Son of *William I.* was made Lord of it, who in his Foundation Deed of the Priory of *Lenton* calls it by that Name, (e) where he gives to that Monastery among other Things of greater Importance the Tythe of the Fish of the fishing of *Nottingham*. Some will have the Alteration of the Name of this Town, taken from the vast Quantity of Hassels growing about and near this Place, q. d. *Nuttingham*, nor does it seem very improbable, since we have a like Instance in a neighbouring Seat of *Sir Charles Sedley*, situated about three Miles North-West of this Town, which upon that Account, bears the Name of *Nuthall*.

THUS we have fixed the Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham* upon good and firm Grounds to the beginning of the 8th Century, a Time, when the Kingdom of *Mercia* was no longer inhabited by Savages, but a civilized People, and one that had received the Light of the Gospel near 200 Years before. (f)

WHAT if I have cut off a considerable number of chimerical Ages, during which this Town is supposed to have had its pretended being; yet dare I be confident, that no Person of Understanding will dissent from me when I say: That a nameless Town, said to be built at a certain Time, and of which not the least mention is made by any Historian for above 1600 Years after, may be looked upon with the same Eye, as if no such Place had ever been.

THIS Town notwithstanding the Hardships it has undergone from Time to Time by the Inroads and Ravages of the *Danes*, appeared at the *Norman Conquest* so considerable as the Reader has just now observed. And here we will stop our Course of Enquiry for a while, reserving the farther Progress of the Town of *Nottingham* to the sequel of our History, only this may be added before we conclude, that about sixteen Cities claim a seniority of *Nottingham*, among which, one, (I mean the famous City of *Oxford*) were the fabulous Tales curtailed would hardly dare to claim an Equality of Age; for till King *Alfred* the great took Notice of it, it was only supported by a Legend of a pretended Miracle wrought by *St. Frideswide*. (g)

THE

(e) *Thoroton*, p. 490. — (f) A. C. 644. The Christian Religion was first introduced into the Kingdom of *Mercia* by *Peda* the Son of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, who on marrying the Daughter of *Oswey* King of *Northumberland*, was baptised.

— (g) Part of the Legend is as follows: *St. Frideswide* a Virgin of high Esteem for

THE present City of *Salisbury* is not so old, taking its Date from *Henry III.*

GLOUCESTER tho' more ancient, is a County but since *Richard III.*

AND *Peterborough* but since *Henry VIII.*

THERE are besides about 40 Towns owned by the *Romans*, of some of which there is hardly any more left than the bare Names, others are dwindled into insignificant Villages, some from their beginning to this very Day are never risen to the dignity of a Corporation, some who where formerly Parliamentary Boroughs reduced to Poverty, desiring to be excused sending Members to Parliament have by that lost their Right, and several of those have by late Application with Difficulty recovered the same by fresh Grants, some in the Reign (*h*) of *Philip* and *Mary*, some of (*i*) *Queen Elizabeth*, some of (*k*) *James* the 1st. and some even so lately as *Charles I.* Very few of the whole Number have continued in a tolerable Condition, and fewer are flourishing now.

BESIDES these, there are about six Contemporaries with our Town, of which *Taunton*, *Tamworth*, *Bridgeport*, and *Ipswich* made an equal Figure with *Nottingham* in *Edward the Confessor's* Time. But *Northampton* had then but 60 Burgeses, and *Lin-Regis* which is now in a flourishing State, was then the least considerable of all the six.

IN short thus much may be said in pure Justice to the Place which is the Subject of my Pen; that the Town of *Nottingham* fairly can claim as a Town of Note the Age of 900 Years, as a considerable Borough 700, as a Mayor's Town 457, (and that even the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *England* has not been governed by a Mayor above 100 Years longer.) As a Parliamentary Borough 460 Years, during which Time it has constantly sent two Burgeses to Parliament, and (as a County (which Honour and Advantage but a very small Number of Boroughs are possessed of) 292 Years.

THAT it has undergone both Fire and Sword, and weathered all the Vicissitudes of Time, holding up its Head, ever Trading, hardly at any Time wanting some profitable Manufactory or other to employ the poor, constantly advancing, and at this Time enjoying the most prosperous State it ever was blessed with, or any inland Town can hope for. The Truth of all which will clearly discover itself to the Reader in the following Sheets.

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for the Sanctity of her Life, and 1st. reputed Saint. For that when by a solemn Vow she had devoted herself to the Service of God and a single Life, Earl *Algar* courted her for a Wife, and pursuing her in Flight was (as the Story goes) miraculously struck Blind. This Lady built here (at *Oxford*) a Religious House as a Trophy of her preserved Virginity, Anno C. 700, &c.

(*h*) *Warwick*. (*i*) *Maidstone*. (*k*) *Hartford* and *St. Alban's* did send no Members from the latter End of *Edward III.* to the Charter of *Edward VI.*

C O N T E N T S.

S E C T. I.

A Description of the advantageous Situation and present Appearance of the Town of *Nottingham*, with the Footsteps of former Times yet remaining, together with its extent of Jurisdiction as a County. An Alphabetical List of the names of Streets and the number of Houses in each, as well as, that of the Inhabitants, Publick-Buildings, as Courts of Judicature, Town-Halls, Goals, &c.

S E C T. II.

Parishes, Churches, Chapels, Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in them and the Church-Yards, &c.

S E C T. III.

Religious Houses in or near this Town before the Reformation, and the several Professions and Rules of the Regulars.

S E C T. IV.

The Necessaries, Conveniencies and Superfluities of Life this Town is furnished with; taking in the Natural History of this Place and parts adjacent.

S E C T. V.

Of the Trade and Manufacturies of this Town, in former as well as the present Time; a particular Account of the Stocking Manufactory, to which is added a List of all the Handicrafts and other Employments exercised in *Nottingham*.

S E C T. VI.

The Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military; Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges and Customs.

S E C T. VII.

The Donations, Charities, Free-School, Charity-School, Hospitals and other Alms-Houses.

S E C T. VIII.

Rivers, Pools, Bridges, Roads, and the Forest of Shirwood.

S E C T. IX.

A Description of the Castle of *Nottingham*, with a short Account of the Governors of it.

S E C T. X.

A brief History of all the Noblemen who have been dignify'd with the Title of Earl of *Nottingham*, from the Conquest to this Day, to which is added a List of the Members of Parliament both for the Town and County at large.

S E C T. XI.

Memorable Persons born in or near this Town, or who have made it their Abode.

S E C T. XII.

A short Account of the neighbouring Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen.

S E C T. XIII.

Remarkable Occurrences relating to this Town, from the earliest Times to the present Century.

To which is added an *Appendix*, containing besides Extracts of Wills and Deeds relating to Charities, many other curious Papers.



THE
HISTORY
OF
NOTTINGHAM.

SECT. I.

A Description of the advantageous Situation and present Appearance of the Town of NOTTINGHAM, with the Footsteps of former Times yet remaining, together with the Extent of its Jurisdiction as a County. An Alphabetical List of the Names of Streets and the Number of Houses in each, as well as, that of the Inhabitants, Publick-Buildings, as Courts of Judicature, Town Halls, Goals, &c.



H A T part of the *Britains* which by the Romans were called *Coritani*, and which afterwards in the Time of the Saxons became a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, * is the very same large Tract of Land, which in this our Time is divided into the Counties of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Derby* and *Nottingham*, the Capital of this last and whence it has received its Name, is the Town of *Nottingham*, the healthful, advantageous and delightful Situation of which, deservedly gives it the Pre-eminence above most inland Towns in the Kingdom of *England*. It lies almost in the Middle, equidistant from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, and *Southampton* Southward, nor is there any great difference in the Distance of our Town from *Boston* Eastward, and from *Chester* Westward.

I T is placed in the Southwest Corner of that ancient and famous Forest of *Shirwood*, built upon a soft Rock the Surface of which is a Sandy Soil. On the East, West and North Sides it is encompassed with divers Ridges of Hills of an easy Assent, of which the remotest are the highest; these Hills protect it from the Inclemency of the

* The Mercians were divided by the River Trent into the Southern and Northern, the Southern Mercians lived in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and (which was formerly a part of it) Rutlandshire, Huntingdonshire, the northern part of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire: The Northern Mercians inhabited Cheshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. — Usher's Primord. Eccles.

rigid Seasons of the Year, whilst on the South Side it receives the enlivening Beams of a Meridian Sun, and is at the same Time fanned by the refreshing Breezes of a Southerly Wind.

H E R E from an high perpendicular Rock it not only overlooks a large Plain of rich Meadows of its own ; but commands a Horizon of the Compass of many Miles including that fertile Vale of *Belvoir*, which so plentifully furnishes it with the best of Barley whereof the Inhabitants make great Advantage. This Rock is so high, that many of the Bases of the Houses built on the Edge of it, are at least one third higher then the Tops of some Houses in the *Narrowmarsh*, a street just under the Rock. On this Side the Town in the Middle, adorned with many stately new Buildings, the Castle on the left, and *Sneinton* and *Colwick* Hills on the right, present the Travellers coming from the South with a surprisngly grand and magnificent Prospect, in the framing of which (it is hard to say) whether Art or Nature has the greatest Share ; a Prospect which puts even a Person the most acquainted with all the Parts of *England* to a stand, to Name its equal. Near the Foot of this steep Rock, glides along a small River, which besides the great use it is of, to several Trades, who live near it, furnishes the Town with a sufficient Quantity of Water, for cleanliness and all other Uses. At a little Mile's Distance farther South there runs a navigable River, abounding in variety of Fish, this yearly overflows its Banks, and impregnates the Meadows, which are happily placed between the two Currents.

N O R is the South Side only blessed with all the Advantages, for on the North, North-west and South-west Sides, are spacious Fields belonging to the Town, of which in former Times some used annually to be sown with Corn, when the Fertility of the Soil was observed such, that the Ground which had born one Year a plentiful Crop of Corn, would yield the next a good Crop of Hay, * these are now almost all enclosed and very luxuriant on Account of the Plenty of Manure this Town affords.

SOMEWHAT farther North of these Fields there are two large Coppices appertaining to *Nottingham*, and thence called *Nottingham Coppices*, which formerly were well stored with Oaks and Underwood, one of these, viz. the upper Coppice is cleared and turned into Pasture Land, the lower Coppice is still tolerably well provided with Underwood, neither is it altogether destitute of Timber.

O N the North side of the Town are two Springs, one arises almost at the Foot of the last mentioned Coppice, it is walled in and covered with a Tiled Roof, the waste of it runs in a small Channel through the midst of the Fields, of this more hereafter. The other springs forth about half-way between the Town and the former, it is not quite so large, is also walled about and an Iron Dish used to hang by a Chain for Passengers to drink at, the Waste of this, first runs into a Stone Trough, and thence in a small Trench proceeds and falls into the Channel of the former, thus forming one Current they make their way by the side of the Town and cast themselves into the *Lcen*. These Springs are of the same use to the Cattle on the North, as the Rivers are on the South side, the other parts of the Fields which are somewhat remote from both, are mostly provided with Wells.

T H U S were a Naturalist in Quest of an exquisite Spot to build a Town or City, open, could he meet with one that would better Answer his Wishes ?

* Anonym. MSS.

A SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.



HAVING now taken a View of the happy Situation in general, we will proceed to the Examination of the Town itself, which even so early as the Heptarchy was famed for a strong Tower, wherein the Danes once suffer'd a Blockade for some Time.

EDWARD the Elder for the better Security and Defence of this Place, incircled it with a strong Wall, about the Year of Christ 910. And William I in the second Year of his Reign did build a Castle on the same Rock where the old Tower stood. The Wall of the Town did join the outer Wall of the Castle and thence ran Northward to Chappel-Bar. Of this are manifest Footsteps remaining. About the Midway between the Castle and Chappel-Bar in part of the Ditch where now a Reservoir is made, (of which in another Place) are some Ruins still to be seen of a Postern which was erected in Obedience to a Precept of Henry III. dated *October 18. 56 Henry III.* * whereby he commands "*his Bailiffs and Burgeses of Nottingham without Delay to make a Postern in the Wall of the said Town, near the Castle towards Lenton, of such a Breadth and Height that two armed Horsemen carrying two Lances on their Shoulders might go in and out, where William Archbishop of York had appointed it, who made the King understand that it was expedient for him and his Heirs, and for the Castle and Town.*" From this Postern a Bridge went over the Town Ditch, which Place though now filled up as well as the whole Ditch between this and Chappel-Bar, bears to this Day the Name of *Boston-Bridge* a Corruption of *Postern-Bridge*. The Ditch itself is now converted into Kitchen Gardens, and is called at this Time *Butt-Dyke*, from some neighbouring Butts where the Townsmen used to exercise themselves, in shooting at a Mark with Bows and Arrows.

CHAPPEL-BAR was the only ancient Gate which had escaped the Injuries of Time, and was preserved entire 'till the Year 1743, when it was pulled down; under it on each Side was an arched Room of a Pentagonal Figure, of which that which had a Door opening under the Middle of the Gate was a Guard-Room, the other, the Door of which faced the East, was a Chappel for the Conveniency of the Guard, this had given the Gate the Name of Chappel-Bar; it was long since turned into a Brewhouse, late in the Tenure of Mr. *Thomas Hawkley*, once an Alderman, and for some Time Mayor of *Nottingham*, to whose own House it was contiguous. In-so-much that where several Altars stood, Coppers, Mash-Tubs and other Utensils fill up the Room, which has given Occasion to the following Lines:

Here Priests of old turned Wafers into God,
And gave poor Laymen Bread, for Flesh and Blood,
But now a Liquid Myst'ry's here set up,
Where Priest and Layman both, partake the Cup.

On the Top of this Gate at the East End, exactly in the middle, did grow one of the greater sort of Maples, vulgarly called a Sycamore Tree, part of the Branches of which covered an Arbour where six People might conveniently regale themselves. The North half of this Top was very neatly disposed into Beds of various Figures and turned into a pleasant Garden, where besides many different kinds of Flowers, a beautiful variety of Tulips has formerly from on high challenged all the Gardens in Nottingham. Had the other half which was in different Hands and did lie

* *Thoroton* p. 490.

uncultivated, been managed in like manner, both would have made a Garden of a considerable Extent, and given a pretty lively Idea of the Babylonian hanging Gardens.

FROM *Chappel-Bar* farther North and round to the East, the true ancient Wall is not to be traced above Ground, however, there are very old Persons still living, who being Labourers have within these 20 Years, met when digging, with that old Wall in different Places, and by what they have shewn me, I may reasonably Conjecture that from the Bar it went slanting through a Close called *Roper's Close* and the next to it, thence crossing the *Mansfield Road*, along behind the North of the *Back-side*, crosses *Boot-Lane* by or under a Summer-house called Dr. *Greave's* Summer-house, through a Close called *Pannier Close* crosses the North Road and Back-side excluding the House of Correction, along part of *Coalpit-lane* and through a Cherry Orchard at present the Property of *John Sherwin Esq*; and on the outside of two Closes belonging to the same Gentleman, where a Ditch is observed to run towards the *Newark Road*, thence it mounted again and crossing at the End of *Cartergate*, extending Westward along the Rock by the Coal-yard to the *Hollow-stone*, where a Portion of the Wall was lately visible. The *Hollow-stone* being a narrow Passage cut out of the Rock, the South Entrance into the Town, was secured by a strong Port-cullice, of which not long ago there were plain Marks to be seen; within this Gate on the Left hand going up to the Town, just turning the Elbow of the *Hollow-stone*, there was a Cavity cut into the Rock, able to hold about 20 Men, with a Fire-place in it and Benches fixed, besides a Stair-Case cut out of the same Rock; this had been a Guard-house, and the Stair-Case leading up to the Top of the Rock, was for Centinels to Spy the Enemy at a Distance; this no doubt was of good Service to the Parliament Party during the Civil War, if it was not contrived by them. A little farther up the *Hollow-stone*, against and upon the Rock there stood an House the Property of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, who upon Application made to him, has given Leave to the Corporation to pull it down, being generously willing to forward their Design of making the *Hollow-stone* * a more gradual Descent and enlarging the South Entrance into the Town, so that two or more Carriages may conveniently pass each other, to which Purpose Men were set to Work on Tuesday the 17th of *December* 1740, and this useful and pleasant Way into the Town was compleated in a few Weeks. On the Top of the Rocks on the left side of the Passage into *Nottingham Town*, the Workmen met with a Portion of the Town-Wall, the Stones of which were so well cemented, that the Mortar exceeded them in Hardness. Hence the Wall extended itself along *Short-Hill* and the *High-Pavement*, at the lower End of which it runs down a Hill called *Brightmore-Hill*, and at the Bottom forms an Acute Angle, and runs again up *Mont-lane*, in a kind of a Curve to the *Week-day-Cross*; both these Passages are open, and it is difficult to guess how they were formerly secured, or whether they are of a more modern date, as well as the Long-stairs by *Malin-hill*. The Wall continued along behind the Houses of the *Middle-Pavement* & over against *Bridlesmith-gate*, there stood an ancient Postern, till within these 10 Years, on the East side of which, where now the *Bull's-head* is, was a Gatehouse, where a Guard was kept, as is to this Day plainly to be seen; on the West side stood an House formerly called *Vout-Hall*, † once the

* See Sect. VIII. † It had its name from very large Vaults which were under it, where in the Time of the Staple of Calais, great Quantities of Wool used to be lodged. In one of these Vaults, in the Reign of King CHARLES II. the
De-

the Mansion House of the Family of the *Plumptre's*, after in the Possession of Alderman *Drury*, whose eldest Son Mr. *William Drury*, sold it to Mr. *Gawthorn*, the present Proprietor. From this Gate the Wall goes to *Lister-gate* the bottom of the *Low-Pavement*, where tho' built upon, it is still visible in divers Places. Here, I mean at the End of *Lister-gate*, over against *Peter-lane*, in the Remembrance of some old Persons were to be seen the Marks of a Stone Gate leading towards the River *Leen*. From hence the Wall on Account of the Buildings in *Castle-gate* is quite hid, but it seems more then probable that it went along the South Side of *Castle-gate*, including St. *Nicholas's* Church-yard and so run upon the Rock West to join the Castle near *Brewhouse-yard*. Infomuch that *Cartergate*, *Fisbergate*, the *Narrow* and *Broad-Marsh*, and all other Streets and Buildings, between the Meadows and the South Rock of the Town, made a Suburb. And this is what I have been able to gather concerning the ancient Wall of this Town, which was built so long ago as 830 Years. But I should not forget to take Notice of a Wall of less Antiquity which runs from *Chappel-Bar* in a straight Line Northward to *Coalpit-lane* and excluded part of the Ground between *Chappel-Bar* and *Broad-lane*. This Wall is plainly discernable, it serving for a Foundation to many Houses between the Gate and *Cow-lane*, and where now a Middle Row of Houses is built at the End of *Cow-lane*, there stood a Gate facing the North, and the Town Wall is still to be seen in the Cellars of these Houses. Probably this Wall was erected in *Henry II.* Reign, after *Robert Duke of Gloucester* had demolished it, in the War between King *Stephen* and Empress *Maud*.

THE Houses in this Town, as well as all the Kingdom over, (if we except Churches and some other Public Buildings,) the King's and Nobleman's Castles and Royal Palaces with some few private Gentlemen's Seats, were from the Time of the Saxons to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* * generally Wood and Plaister, and tho' History informs us that *Alfred* the Great was the first Introducer of Brick and Stone Buildings in the Year of Christ 886, yet did they not become common 'till many Ages after. The Roofs were mostly thatched with Straw or Reeds; And the first Tiled House in *Nottingham* appears that of Mr. *Stanton* on the *Long-Row* late the *Unicorn Inn*, in whose Writings it is expressed, that this House was built in the Year 1503, the first that was Tiled and the last on the *Long-Row*. The Floors commonly were Plaister, and even

Desenters privately met for the Exercise of their Religion, as they did after the Act of Toleration publickly, in a House at the upper End of *Pilchergate*, which is since pulled down and a new one built in its Room, the Property and present Mansion House of John *Sherwin, Esq;* This Place on Account of Mr. *Whitlock's* and *Reinold's* (displaced Minister of St. Mary's) officiating in it obtained the By-Name of Little St. Mary's

* *Holinshed* who lived still later in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, in his Description of Britain, fol. 84. gives us this Account of the Buildings in his Time, which compleatly Answers those of Nottingham: viz. "The greatest part of our Building
" in the Cities and good Towns of England, consists only of Timber, for as yet few of the
" Houses of the Commonalty, (except here and there in the West Country Towns) are made
" of Stone. --- In the Wooddy Countries our Houses are commonly well timbred, so that
" in many Places there are not above six or nine Inches between Stud and Stud. ----
" where plenty of Wood is, they cover their Houses with Tiles, otherwise with
" Straw, Sedge or Reed, (except where some Quarry of Slate be near.)

at this Day these sort Floors are here still much in Use. It is perhaps peculiar to this Town and Neighbourhood, that the Inhabitants did put a great deal more Timber into their Buildings than in many other Towns, and that on Account of the great Plenty of good Oak which the Forest of Shirwood afforded them, they were grown so lavish as to make the Steps of their Stair-cases not of Boards but solid blocks of Timber, the Truth of this (tho' very few of these ancient Houses are now remaining) may be seen in the last House in *St. Peters Church-yard* near *Peter-gate*, and also in the Friars in *Mootball-gate*, commonly called *Fryar-lane*: Nay farther, on the Forest it has been observed, that the first Floor has been made of solid Summer Trees, squared and closely joined together. The Date of the oldest Brick House I meet with, is that of the *Green-Dragon*, a Public House on the *Long-Row* 1615; the Window Frames of this are Stone, the manner of Building in King *James I.* and *Charles* 1sts. Reign. Many Houses were afterwards built of Brick during the Civil War, when this Town happened to be on the strongest and most fortunate Side, and soon after the Restoration *Nottingham* put on quite a new Face, since which Time many of the Inhabitants have taken to new Fronting their Houses after the newest Fashion, some with Parapet Walls, following the Example of *William Toplady*, [Son of an Alderman of that Name who was remarkable for being in 1682, the first Mayor by King *Charles II's* new Charter] a considerable Number of handsome Houses have of late been built by Wealthy Tradesmen, and more are daily building, a manifest Proof of the increase of Riches among the Inhabitants, owing chiefly to a beneficial Manufactory, which as it had its *Punctum Saliens*, not above five Miles from this Town, so the greatest Advantage of it seems of late Years to center here.

A N D tho' Towns of considerable Business and a flourishing Trade, seldom give Gentlemen great Encouragement to be fond of settling in them, yet this must be said for our Town, that the healthful Air, the pleasant Site, and the plenty of all sorts of Necessaries as well as Conveniencies of Life, maugre all other Objections, has even very lately induced some Gentlemen to build themselves Mansion Houses in it, the last of these are Sir *William Parsons*, who built a very convenient Habitation on the *Short-hill*, next to a well finished House of the late *John Bury Esq;* and *Rothwell Willoughby Esq;* Brother to the Right Honourable the Lord *Middleton*, on the upper End of the *Low-pavement*, has adorned that Place, and enriched the South Prospect of the Town with a beautiful Fabric; besides all these, *Thurland-Hall* otherwise *Clare-Hall* belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and the House of the Honourable *William Pierepont Esq;* * now the Property of *John Plumptre Esq;* tho' somewhat altered are yet standing; And here I must not pass over in Silence the stately Houses of those Gentlemen whose Families have for a long series of Years inhabited this our Town; as Mr. *Plumptre's* on *St. Mary's Hill*, the Grand Stukod Front of which (being built in the Italian Taste and facing the East) makes a great Addition to the beauty of the Prospect of *Nottingham* from the *Newark Road*, Mr. *Gregory's* on *Swine-green*, Mr. *Sherwin's* at the upper Corner of *Pilcher-gate*, being built upon the highest Spot in the Town, the late Mr. *Bennet's* and Mrs. *Newdigate's* † both

* This House was built by Francis Pierepont, 3d Son of Robert Earl of Kingston. He died January 30, 1657. *Collins's Peerage* Vol. i, p. 389.

† In this House Marshal Tallard resided [who was taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the Battle of Blenheim] during his Captivity, and made very fine Gardens.

both in *Castle-gate*, with the Houses of several Gentlemen of the Law, and others too tedious to mention particularly.

THE West Entrance into *Nottingham* offers to the Travellers View a Market Place in spaciousness superior to most; inferior to very few * (if any) in the Kingdom, graced with many beautiful Buildings. This Place has since the Year 1711, received great Additions; here the grand Saturday Market and all the Fairs are kept. It was formerly divided lengthways in two by a Wall Breast-high, which had openings at proper Distances to pass from one side to the other. On the North side, *i. e.* by the *Long-Row*, was kept the great Market of Corn and Malt, Oat-Meal and Salt, and many Stalls and Booths tented for Milliners, Pedlars, Sale-shops, Hardware Men, &c. with Bakers, Turners, Brasiers, Tinmen, Chandlers, Collar-makers, Gardiners, &c. On the South side between the Wall and a large hanging Bank was the Horse-Market, not paved, called the Sands; on the East End of the just mentioned Bank all sorts of fawn Timber, as Boards, Planks, Quarters, Pannels, and all kinds of Stuff, for Carpenters, Joiners, and Coopers was sold, which has given an handsome Row of Houses built along this Bank, the Name of *Timber-hill*. On the remaining part of this Bank, were every Saturday placed Sheep folds for the use of the Country People, who bring Sheep to sell. West of the Horse-Market under *Fryar-Row* and *Angel-Row* was kept the Beast-Market, this extended as far as the Market Wall reached *i. e.* to the End of *Bearward-lane* and at the skirt of this between *Frier-Row* and the Sheepfolds, was the Swine Market. At the East End of the Market-Place between the *Long-Row* and *Cuck-stool-Row* are two large Shambles called the old and new Shambles. In the old are 34 several Butcher's Stalls, over them is a Room of a considerable Length and Breadth floored over with a strong Plaister Floor, at the West End of which was an open, Breast-high, whence the whole Market might be view'd, here formerly the Fairs, &c. used to be proclaimed. In the South-West Corner of them was a Square Room wainscotted and seated about, where the Mayor, Sheriffs and other Officers used to meet in order to walk the Saturday Market, (a Custom now left off) in this Room also used to sit the Steward or his Deputy all Day long, on the Market Day, to enter Actions, take Bail, &c. all which he now does at his own House. In the Remainder of this large Place on both Sides, were Shops of divers Tradesmen with a large Passage between. At the West End of the South side of this Room used to stand some Haberdashers of Hats, over against them on the North side stood Country Grocers and Mercers, as the People used to call them, coming from *Mansfield*, *Loughborough*, *Mount-Sorrel*, &c. whence this Room was called the *Spice-Chamber*, a Name it bears to this Day, all the rest of the Shops on both Sides were occupied by Leatherfellers, and Glovers, these 'till the Year 1747, took up almost the whole Place. ‡

There were also taken at the same Time, and sent Prisoners to Nottingham, the Marquis de Montperroux General of Horse, Comte de Blanzac Lieutenant General, Marquis de Hautefeuille General of Dragons, Marquis de Valfeme, Marquis de Seppeville, Marquis de Silly, Chevalier de Croissy, Marquis de Valliere, Major Generals, Mons. de St. Second Brigadier, Marquis de Valfey, Colonel of Dragons, and Comte de Horne.

* The Area of it is 4 Acres and 26 Perches. ‡ In the Year 1747, the Spice-Chamber and Old Shambles, were pulled down, enlarged and rebuilt, in a very commodious manner.

ON the North and outside of these Shambles used to stand Fishmongers and Fishermen.

THE New-Shambles which contain 26 Stalls for Butchers, adjoin to the old ones; on the South-side over these is likewise a long Room where in Time past the Tanners after they had done buying raw Hides used to stand the Remainder of the Day to sell bend Leather. South of the New-Shambles are two Rows of Building with a paved Passage between, call'd the *Shoemaker-Booths*, where on a Saturday the Men of that Trade keep Market, but all the Week beside they are shut up. South of these over against Peck-Lane, used to stand all the Rope-makers. On the West End of Shoemaker-Booths, did stand such as sold Northern Cloths, Hampshire and Burton-Kerseys, and near them was to be had great Store of Housewives Cloth both Linnen and Woollen.

IN this great Market-Place used to be two Crosses, the first on the West End of the Long-Row near *Sheep-Lane* seated about ten Steps high with a Pillar in the Middle, called the *Malt-Cross*, because near it the Malt used to be sold; here all Proclamations are read as also Declarations of War in the Face of a Full Market. The second stood on the East End of the Market Place, opposite to the first, near the Shambles called the *Butter-Cross*, this had large Seats about it of four Heights and was covered with a large tiled Roof supported by six Pillars, here those sat who dealt in Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c. near it was the Fruit-Market plentifully provided with all kinds of Fruit in Season.

SUCH was the Face of the Market Place till within these Forty Years, since which Time the Market-Wall has been removed, as well as the Butter-Cross and the whole Place well paved, the Malt-Cross has likewise been altered, is now but four Steps high, has a raised tiled Roof (the Top of which is adorned and rendered useful by six Sun-Dials and a Fane) rests upon six Pillars; under this Roof and about this Cross sit such as sell Earthen Ware both coarse and fine. The Sheep-folds are removed to a Place not far distant from this Market Place, and where the Butter-Cross stood, or rather between that and the Shambles, which looked before very bare, there is since erected a Brick-Building 123 Feet in length, the Front of which is supported by Ten Stone Pillars, in the middle of this Front are three Niches of Stone, designed for placing of the Statues of King *George* the 1st, and the Prince and Princess of *Wales* in them, but they remain still empty; above these is a Dial with an Hour Hand, and on the Top of all the Building is placed the Statue of *Justice*; between the Pillars and some Shops and the Shambles is an open Walk, in the middle of which a broad Stair Case leads up into the long Room where the Tanners were wont to sell their Leather, this has now a boarded Floor and two Chimneys in it; here the Mayor and Sheriffs give their Michaelmas Entertainments &c. on the the left Hand a few steps higher is the Court where the Assizes and Sessions were held for the Town, which formerly used to be done in the old Town Hall, and whither, since the late reparation, (new Fronting and otherwise beautifying of it) they are again removed. This Building is called the *New-Change*; it cost the Corporation 2400 *l*. Notwithstanding all these Alterations the several Dealers or Market People keep to the same Spots or as near to them as they can, where they used to vend their different Commodities, except, that Timber is not now brought to Market, but sold on Wharfs and in Yards, neither do the Rope-makers at this Time stand in the Market, and those who sell Fish have at present their stands before the *New-Change*,

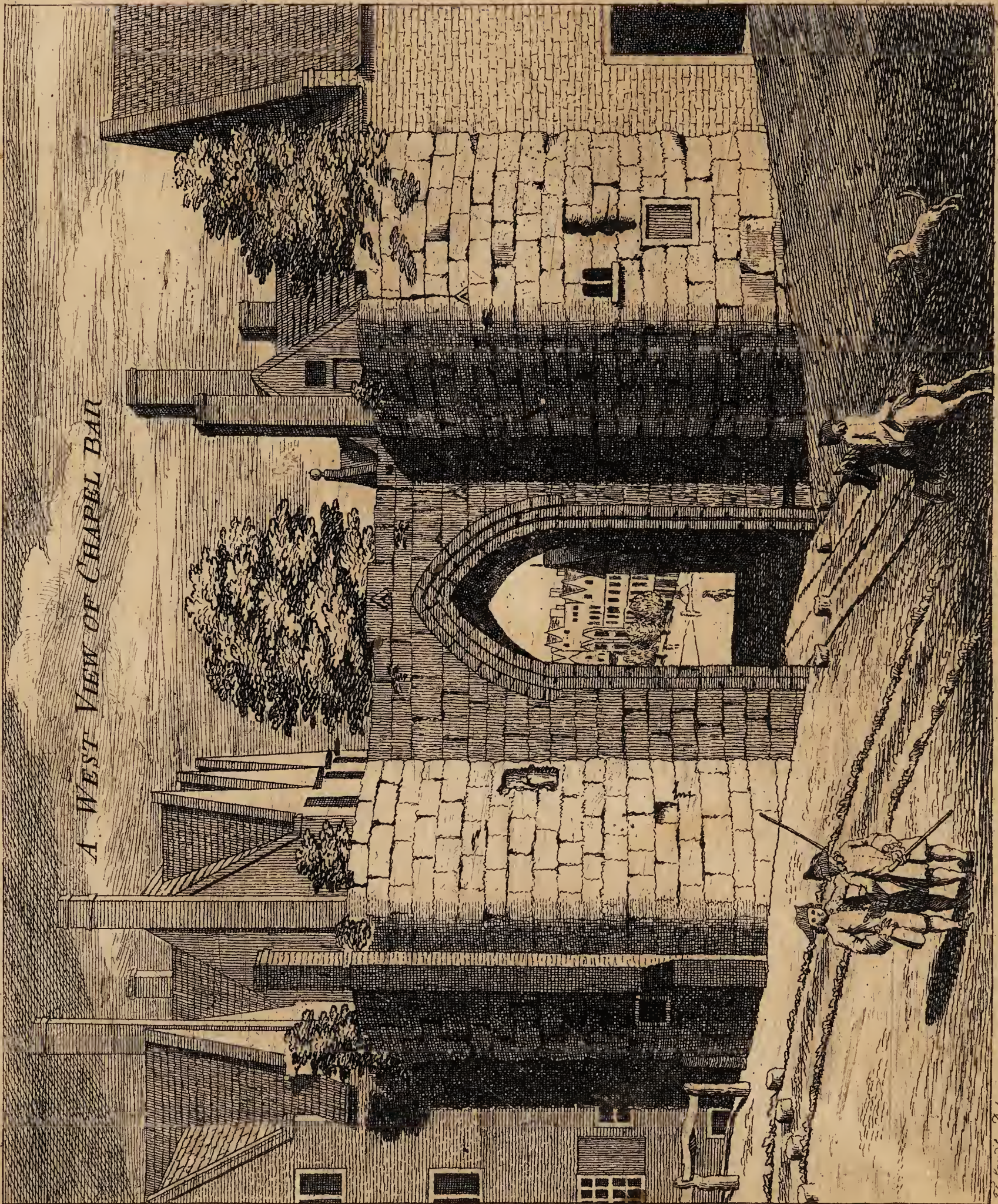
THE NEW CHANGE. ^{P^o}



*THE HOUSE OF THE HON.^{BLE}
JOHN PLUMPTRE ESQ.^R*



A WEST VIEW OF CHAPEL BAR



J. Clee Junr

of Landby Del.



Change, and the Gardiners who are mightily encreased since the Year 1705, have a Row of Stalls beyond the Malt-Cross.

BESIDES the *Malt-Cross*, there are two others the *Hen-Cross* and the *Week-day-Cross*. The first stands East of Timber Hill, and almost in the Center between four Streets which here meet; it is a fair Column standing on an hexangular Basis four Steps high, this is the Poultry Market as may be gathered from its Name; hither on Saturdays the Country People brings, all sorts of Fowl both tame and wild, as Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Pidgeons, &c. also Pigs. The Week-day-Cross is likewise a Column standing on an octangular Basis larger than the former, with four Steps placed almost in the midst of an open space between the *High* and *Middle-pavement*; here the Wednesday and Friday Market is kept, for Butter, Eggs, Pidgeons, wild Fowl, and all kind of Fruit in Season; besides on Fridays here are sold, Sea and River Fish. Near this Cross stand other Shambles placed North and South, where all the Week except on Saturdays, the Butchers sell all kinds of Flesh-meat. Over and above all these Markets, a Monday Market was lately endeavoured to be established, on a Piece of Waste Ground between the West End of *St. Peter's Church-yard*, *Wheclergate* and *Houndgate*, which attempt tho' it did not answer the End, because the Country People would not take to it, yet has proved an Advantage to the Town, for this Place which is in the Heart of the Town was a meer Sink before, and dangerous to pass especially in the Night, is now made good and as well paved as any other part of *Nottingham*; the Cross, with a Roof supported by four Pillars is now walled in, and proves a very convenient Receptacle for the Town's Fire Engines, and on Saturdays it is the Sheep Market, the Folds, which formerly were placed in the Great Market Place being now removed to this, they stand along the West and North Sides of *St. Peter's Church-yard* and at the East End of *Houndgate*. On the South side of the *Week-day-Cross* is the ancient Town Hall, standing upon part of the Old Wall, call'd *Mont-Hall*, probably because it is situated on the Top of the Hill which leads up to the Week-day-Cross, it has given the Lane going close by it down between the two Marshes the Name of *Mont-lane*, and the street opposite to it, that of *Mont-Hall-gate*, now called *Blow-bladder* street. This Hall was very lately a low Wooden Building wearing the Badge of Antiquity, the first Room, and which was anciently all the Hall, is spacious; in it used to be held the Assizes and Sessions for the Town, as has been just now mentioned, over the Seat where the Judge in the Circuit and the Mayor at other Times used to sit, are the King's Arms handsomely painted, on each Side of it are hung up the Arms of nine of the Benefactors to this Town, with Inscriptions under them, (of which more in *Sett. VII.*) Within this Court there is an handsome Wainscotted Chamber called the *Council House* (which anciently did not belong to the Hall) where the Mayor and his Brethren with the rest of the Members of the Corporation transact the Business of the Town, and here the Records and all other Writings of the Town are kept, under three Locks and Keys, of which the Mayor for the Time being has one, the youngest Alderman not being Mayor, the second, and the senior Coroner the third. In this Hall the Burgeses are chosen who are to represent this Town in Parliament. Under it is a Prison, both for Debtors above and for Felons under Ground. This seems to me to be the old Prison of which mention is made in the Charter of Confirmation of King *Edward III.* which recites an Inquisition taken and retained in Chancery, whereby it was found, "That the Burgeses Time out of Mind, unto the Time of King *John's* Charter and since, had a Goal in the Town for the Custody of such as were taken therein as belonging to the Town." It could therefore not be that which King *John* built about the third Year of his Reign, as Dr. *Thoreton* seems to doubt. This Prison was lately in very bad Order, especially

that of the Felons, but is now repaired as well as the ancient Hall, (the whole Front of which was in the Year 1744 pulled down, and faced with a Modern one, the Top of which rests upon Tuscan Columns, the Roof of which is probably near 700 Years old, and is framed not unlike that of *Westminster*, is perfectly sound and therefore preserved.) It is indeed but just to consider, that tho' the Law confines the Bodies of the Debtors, it does not countenance the Ruin of their Health, and tho' Felons may have deserved Death, yet are they not to be destroy'd before they have been fairly convicted.

ON the same side of the Way and at the upper End of the *High-pavement*, almost over against *Mary-gate*, is the *King's Hall*, or the *County or Shire Hall*? This tho' within the Town is not within the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, being excepted by the Charter of *Henry VI*, and all the subsequent Charters. In this Hall the Assizes and Sessions for the County at large, as also the County Court are held, &c. here likewise by the Suffrages of the Freeholders the Knights of the Shire are chosen who are to serve the County in Parliament, and the Coroners of the Shire, as well as the Verderers for the Forest of *Shirwood*. This Hall was built of Stone, 27 Feet and a half in Front, and 54 Feet deep, the Courts stood facing one another, the Judge of the Common Pleas looking towards the South, and the Judge of the King's Bench towards the North. * *John Boun* Serjeant at Law, did some Years before the Civil War, give an House having the Common Hall of the County on the East, and another House, now † *Sir Thomas Hutchinson's*, on the West side, to be used by the Country People for the more convenient Tryals of *Nisi prius*, it was built with Arches open to the Street as it remains to this Day.

I found a large pannelled Table which formerly was hung up in the Hall, but since the repairing of the Courts has been taken down, cut in two, and made use of to repair the West End of the *Nisi prius* Bar; upon this Table were painted 23 Coats of Arms, with the Bearers Names under each, with this Inscription:

These whose Names and Arms are here set down, being then in the Commission of the Peace for this County, were Contributors to the Building of this Hall. Anno Dom. 1618.

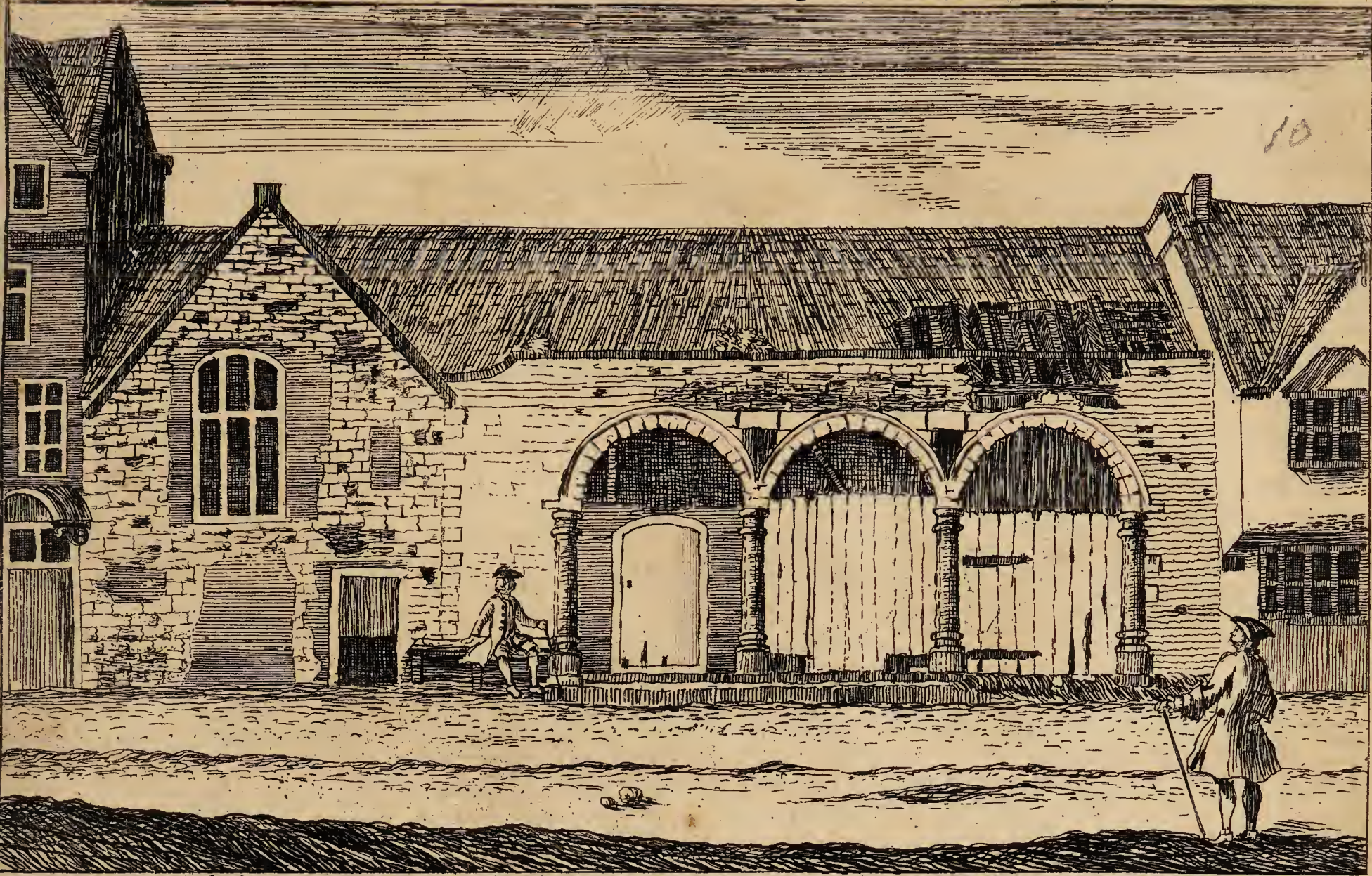
SOME of these Arms and Names are rubbed out and those I have been able to make out are the following;

“ *Lord Cavendish, Lord Stanhope, Sir Percival Willoughby, Knt. Sir John Byron,*
 “ *Sir George Parkyns, Knt. Sir George Lascelles, Knt. Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. Sir*
 “ *Francis Lceke, Knt. Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knt. Folk Cartwright, Esq; Hardolph*
 “ *Wastnes, Esq; Robert Pierpoint, Esq; Robert Sutton, Esq; John Wood, Esq; Robert*
 “ *Williamson, Esq; Lancelot Rolleston, Esq; Gervas Trevery, Esq;*

By this Table it appears that this House was given to the County upwards of 24 Years before those intestine Troubles. ‡

Both

* *Thoroton*, page 493. † This was formerly the Property of *Nicholas Kinnerly*, and it continued in the Family of the *Hutchinson's* till *Julius Hutchinson Esq;* sold it to the Justices of the County of *Nottingham*, at the Persuasion of *Sir Thomas Parkyns*, who then had a Scheme for pulling it down to enlarge the County Hall and Goal. ‡ It is 40 Feet in Front and about 20 Feet deep.



A Prospect of y^e COUNTY HALL as it appear'd in the Year 1750.



T. Pacey Sculp

Near the top of Barker-gate

Hand

the

Hand

Hand

BOTH Courts are at this Time kept in the old Hall, and tho' of late repaired and altered, so that the Judge of the Crown faces the West and the Judge of the Common Pleas the South, yet are they still very inconvenient. The old as well as the additional arched Hall is in a very indifferent Condition, the Stone Work is here and there patched up with Brick, in short 'tis hardly fit to bring any of his Majesty's Judges into, and indeed a certain Judge being very much offended at it, instead of speaking to the Gentlemen of the County in a perswasive manner, laid a Fine upon the County of two Thousand Pounds, but it not being determined how the same should be levied, so far from forwarding the Building of a new Hall, it has rather retarded it; however I would not be suspected to doubt, that e'er long the Gentlemen Justices of the County, will agree on some expedient for the Honour of their Country and in Duty and Regard to his Majesty, (whose Representatives the Justices of Assize are) for erecting a Building worthy of themselves, and suitable for the Reception of the Minister's of Justice. Under the old Hall was the Goal for the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, as several Charters express, this is most likely, that which King *John*, built. It is now converted into a Brew-house and Cellars, for the use of the Goaler and a new one is built behind the old Hall, leaving a light airy Yard between.

H E R E I must not omit to acquaint the Reader, that as after the *Norman Conquest*, this Town was divided into two Boroughs of separate Jurisdiction; so there were also two Town-Halls, of which that hitherto not mentioned seems to have been the best Building, *viz.* of Stone, it stood in the French Borough, on the spot where now the *Feather's Inn* is, some Ruins of the old Stone Work is still visible about the Stables. The Street leading from this House up to the Castle, commonly called by the People *Frier-lane* is in all Leases term'd *Moot-hall-gate*.

I N this Town there are Streets, Lanes, Courts, Rows, &c. besides Yards, to the Number of 90. the which for the Ease of the Reader I have disposed alphabetically in the following Table, where the curious will find the Name of each, in the first Column, the Number of Houses in the second, and that of Souls in the third Column.

An

An Alphabetical Table of the Names of Streets &c. and Number of Houses and Souls in each.

<i>Streets.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Souls.</i>	<i>Streets.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Souls.</i>
Angel-Row — —	22	130	Frier-Lane <i>See</i> Moot- Hall-Gate — —		
Back-Lane — — —	9	57	Frier-Row — — —	28	132
Back-Side — — —	214	1313	Goose-Gate — — —	21	96
Barker-Gate — — —		174	Gray-Frier-Gate — —	16	80
Bearward-Lane — —	34	145	Gridle-Smith-Gate —	32	
Beck-Lane — — —	16	91	Hallifax-Lane <i>common</i> <i>ly called</i> Jack Nut- tal's-Lane — —	2	9
Beck-Barns — — —	8	46	Hen-Cross — — —	6	31
Beller-Gate — — —		83	High-Pavement — —	48	240
Boot-Lane — — —	9	40	High-Street <i>See</i> Sad- ler-Gate — — —		
Bottle-Lane <i>See</i> Lin- by-Lane — — —			Hockley-Hole — — —	25	106
Bridge-End — — —	28	78	Hound-Gate — — —	66	332
Bridle-Smith-Gate —	77	331	St. James's-Lane —		
Brightmore-Hill <i>com-</i> <i>monly call'd</i> Gardi- ner's-Hill — — —	3	18	Jew-Lane — — —		14
Broad-Lane — — —	17	97	Johnson's-Court — —	15	81
Broad-Marsh — — —	36	162	Linby-Lane — — —	13	59
Byard-Lane — — —	3	6	Lifter-Gate <i>wrongly</i> <i>call'd</i> Grayfriergate	17	85
Carter-Gate — — —	16	104	Long-Row — — —	63	487
Castle-Gate — — —	92	445	Low-Pavement — —	18	115
Chandlers-Lane — —	20	47	Malin-Hill — — —	7	27
Chappel-Bar — — —	25	135	St. Mary's Church Side	33	158
Chappel's-Court — —	14	58	St. Mary's-Hill — —		
Chesterfield-Lane —	25	82	St. Mary's-Gate — —	56	210
Coalpit-Lane — — —	4	20	Marfden's-Court —	11	61
Cow-Lane — — —	19		Middle-Pavement —	18	97
Cuckstool-Row — —	13	80	Mont-hall-Gate <i>now</i> Blowbladder-Street	19	89
Fair Maid's-Lane <i>vul-</i> <i>garly call'd</i> S — n- Lane — — —	4	21	Mont-Lane <i>commonly</i> <i>call'd</i> Middle-Hill <i>for-</i> <i>merly</i> Medla-Hill	7	30
Fink-Hill-Street — —	15	97			
Fisher-Gate — — —	47	275			
Flesher-Gate <i>by some</i> Fletcher-Gate — —		163			

Streets.			Houses. Souls.			Streets.			Houses. Souls.		
Moot-Hall-Gate <i>commonly</i>	} —	11	—	—	—	Short-Hill	—	—	33	137	55
ly Woolergate, <i>wrong</i>						Smithy-Row	—	—	13		
ly Frier-Lane — —						South side of St. Peter's	—	—	10		
Millstone-Lane — — —	—	—	—	—	—	South side of the Leen	—	—	16	105	—
Narrow-Marsh — — —	—	535	—	—	—	Spaniel-Row	—	—	8	32	—
Newarke-Lane — — —	—	—	—	—	—	Stephen's-Court	—	—	14	93	—
New-Change — — —	6	27	—	—	—	Stony-Street	—	—	20	126	—
North side of the Leen —	8	34	—	—	—	Swine-Green	—	—	14	77	—
Palavicini's-Row — —	8	40	—	—	—	Timber-Hill	—	—	22	137	—
Peck-Lane — — —	8	51	—	—	—	Trent-Bridge	—	—	9	34	—
Pennyfoot-Lane <i>See</i> — }	} —	—	—	—	—	Turncalf-Alley	—	—	9	31	—
Back-Lane — —						Turnbull-Street	—	—	11	74	—
Pennyfoot-Row — —	7	32	—	—	—	Vout-Lane <i>commonly</i>	} —	—	11	59	—
Pepper-Street — — —	12	52	—	—	—	call'd Drewry-Hill					
St. Peter's Church-yard —	5	19	—	—	—	Walnut-Tree-Lane	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's-Lane — —	—	—	—	—	—	Waste without Chappel-	} —	—	18	69	—
Peter-Gate — — —	23	113	—	—	—	Bar — — —					
Pilcher-Gate — — —	19	128	—	—	—	Waste over-against the	} —	—	9	56	—
Queen-Street — — —	9	35	—	—	—	Castle — — —					
Rosemary-Lane — —	14	72	—	—	—	Warfar-Gate <i>commonly</i>	} —	—	46	189	—
Rotten-Row — — —	10	53	—	—	—	call'd Worser-Gate					
Row opposite to Pecklane	9	38	—	—	—	Week-day-Cross — —	—	—	15	57	—
Sadler-Gate <i>now call'd</i> }	} —	8	36	—	—	Wheelwright-Gate — —	—	—	30	168	—
High-Street						Woolpack-Lane — —	—	—	17	94	—
Shamble-Lane — — —	6	—	—	—	—	To these we add the Castle	18	67	—	—	—
Sheep-Lane — — —	14	70	—	—	—	and Brew-House-Yard					

This Account of the Number of Souls in the Town of Nottingham, was taken in the Year 1739.—Not computing the amount of them by allowing a certain Number in each House one with another; but gathering the exact Number of Men, Women and Children, in every individual House or Tenement.

IN the Number of Houses within the foregoing Table are not comprized Beadhouses, Hospitals, Workhouses, Goals, nor the House Correction, all which contain upwards of 200 Souls.

THE Origin of the Names of these several Places is as various as that of the Surnames of Men. Some are derived from their Situation, as the *High, Low, and Middle-pavements*, the *Back side, Back-lane*, &c. Some from their Shape and Magnitude, as the *Long-row, Broad-lane, Short-hill, Narrow-marsh*, &c. Some from the Neighbourhood of some Church, Chappel, Religious House, or the Castle: as *St. Mary's-gate, St. Peter's-gate, St. James's-lane, Castlegate*, &c. Some from some noted Person living there, or having a Property in that Place: as, *Marsden's Court, Stephen's Court, Chappel's Court, Barkergate, Bellerigate*. Some from the former Condition of the Ground: as, *Rotten-row*, or from what in Times past stood there, as *Cuckstool-row*. Some from particular People inhabiting the Place as *Jew-lane*, * or from some Animals formerly kept there: as *Hound-Gate* and *Spaniel-Row*, where doubtless in the Time when our Kings used to reside in the Castle of *Nottingham*, the Hounds and Spaniels of the King, used to be kept, and as at this present Time Lions are kept at the Tower, so formerly in the Room of these, Bears used to be kept, as appears by the Title of the Officer who takes Care of them, (which to this Day) is not the King's *Lion-Keeper* but the King's *Bear-Keeper*, and thence *Bearward-Lane* may have obtained its Name. Some from the frequent Passage of Cattle and other live Provisions: as *Sheep Lane, Cow Lane, Goose Gate*, &c. And some from the particular Trades that used to dwell in them: as *Sadler Gate, Fletcher Gate, Smithy Row, Bridlesmith Gate* and *Gridlesmith Gate*, of which two last my Anonymous Author expresses himself to this Purpose: "Of the Streets in *Nottingham* I find two very near
" in Sound, differing only in one Letter, viz. B and G, but very wide in their Deri-
" vation, for the first was so called by Reason of the great Number of Smiths dwelling
" there, who made Bitts, Snaffles and other Articles for Bridles, of which Trade
" there are some still inhabiting this Street tho' the Major part of them is now
" worn out by Smiths of a rougher Stamp, such as make Plough Irons, Coulters, Shares,
" Stroake and Nayles, Harrow Teeth and the like, of which Trade there are at this
" Day such Store in this Street, and other parts of the Town, as serve to furnish not
" only the County of *Nottingham*, but divers other bordering Shires, as *Leicester*,
" *Rutland* and *Lincoln*. The Reason of which Number I suppose, the great Plenty
" of Coals got and the great Plenty of Iron made in these Parts.

Gridlesmith Gate he turns into *Girdlesmith Gate* and this he derives from the Dialect of the Common People about the Confines of *Derby* and *Staffordshire*, who call a Girdle a Gridle, and in this Street such lived, who made Buckles, Hooks, and other Matters for Girdles.

Not-

* By an Exemplification of the King's ancient Possessions in *Nottingham* out of the Pipe Office it appears that there were several Houses of Jews, as also a Synagogue in *Nottingham*, until in the XXth of Edward the 1st, the King granted the same to Hugh Putrell of Thurmenton and to his Heirs for ever, paying annually to his Majesty on Michaelmas Day by the Hands of the Bailiffs of *Nottingham* one Penny.

Nottingham has in general one Benefit hardly to be match'd by any other of the Kingdom, to wit: That the Inhabitants are not only well provided with good Barley to turn into Malt and Ale (for which this Town is famed all over England) but that they have also the best, coolest and deepest Rock Cellars, to stow their Liquor in, many being 20, 24 to 36 steps deep, nay in some Places there are Cellars within Cellars deeper and deeper in the Rock; but of all the Rock Cellars those which his Honour *Willoughby* not many Years ago caused to be hewed out, deserve the principal Notice for several Reasons, and it is a Question whether there be any Rock Cellars to be compared with them in the whole Kingdom. From the paved Yard even with the Brewhouse, which is about 12 Feet below the Level of the Ground Floor, these Cellars are 16 Feet perpendicular in depth, the Passage leading down to them opens to the North, is arched and has 32 easy Steps cover'd with Bricks, and receives light enough to make the descent pleasant; at the bottom you meet with three Doors, that which faces you leads to the greatest Cellar, the other two on each side give entrance into two lesser Cellars; all three describe exact Circles having hemispherical Roofs, the Center of each is supported by a proportionable round Pillar of Rock, the lesser have Bings all round them, and what is peculiarly remarkable is, that in so large an extent of Rock requisite for three such considerable Excavations there does not appear the least Crack or Flaw.

T H E shallowest Cellars are made use of by Tradesmen for Store places to keep certain Goods in; others had large and level Floors in them with Cisterns and Kilns to steep Barley and dry Malt in, of these there were very many even so lately as the latter part of the Reign of King *Charles* the 1st, and in some of these subterraneous Malt Rooms, they used to make Malt as kindly in the heat of the Summer, as above Ground in the best Time of the Winter, and tho' those Malt Kilns were much less than the Malt Offices at present, which are almost all above Ground, yet the Number of the others and the working of them all the Year round, made the yearly Quantity very considerable, else this Town could never have supplied with Malt, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire* and the *Peak* of *Derbyshire*, which used to be done by Carriers and Hucksters, then commonly called Badgers, of whom those of *Cheshire* used to make a double Return, by bringing Salt from the Withes, and carrying back Malt.

T H E Town of *Nottingham* is about two Statute Miles, and the County of the Town spreads its Jurisdiction upwards of ten Miles in Circumference, the Boundaries of which they carefully preserve by chusing every half Year a certain Number of Persons of the Town, headed by one of the Coroners, which are called the *Middleton-Fury*; this Name I take to be a Contraction of *Middle-Town-Fury*, not only because they are summoned from amongst the Town's People in the Town, but because they not only take Care of the extream Boundaries, but they likewise walk through the Middle and every part of the Town, taking Notice of, and presenting all Incroachments and Nufances.

S P E A K I N G of Nufances calls to my Mind what I should have mentioned before when I was speaking of Building in general, *viz.* my finding some Time ago in the Statute Books, a Title of a Statute of the 27th of *Henry* the 8th. C. 1. For re-edifying *Nottingham*, *Gloucester*, *Northampton* and other Towns. This put me to a stand how this Decay should come, not having either read or heard of any Fire, Tempest or War, this Town had suffered by, I therefore in hopes of some Information

wrote

to Mr. *Plumptre*, who likewise not recollecting to have read of any bad Accident of so modern a Date, went and did see the original Statute, and was so good as to transmit to me the Preamble, which tho' it does not relate the Cause, yet tells us the Condition this and other Towns were in at that Time : It is as follows :

“ F O R so moche as dyverse and many Howses, Mesuages and Tenements of
 “ Habitations in the Townes of *Notyngham*, *Sbrusbury*, *Ludlow*, *Bridgenorth*,
 “ *Quynborow*, *Northampton* and *Gloucester*, now are and of long Tyme have been in
 “ great Ruine, and Decaye, and specially in the pryncypal and cheif Stretes there
 “ beyng, in the whiche cheif Stretes in Tymes passed have been bewtiful dwellyng
 “ Howses there well inhabited, whiche at this Day moche Part thereof is desolate
 “ and voyde Groundes, with Pyttes, Cellars and Vaultes lying open and unkovered
 “ very perillous for People to go by in the Nyghte withoute Jeopardy of Lyf, which
 “ Decayes are to the great impoverishyng and Hindrans of the same Townes for the
 “ Remedy whereof it may please the Kyng oure Soveraigne Lorde by the assent of
 “ his Lordes spiritual and temporal and the Commons in this present Parlyament
 “ assembled, and by th'authorite of the same that may be enacted &c.

THE enacting part provides that if the Owners of the vacant and decayed Houses and Grounds do not re-edify the same, within three Years after Proclamation for that purpose by the chief Magistrates of the Towns, those vacant and decay'd Grounds, and Houses, shall fall to the Lords of the Manours, and if in three Years more those Lords do not re-edify, then they shall go to the Bodies Corporate of those Towns respectively, and if they do not re-edify in three Years more the, said Grounds and Houses shall revert to their first Owners. And there is then a saving to all Persons under Age, under Coverture, in Prison or beyond Sea, provided they re-edify within three Years after the Disability is removed.

B E F O R E I conclude this Section I cannot forbear taking Notice of my Anonymous Author's blameable Partiality for his Native Place, with regard to its Beauty and Cleanliness. He is extremely angry with the Author of a *Leomine Distich* which he fathers upon some *Stall-fed-Monk*, viz.

*Non nisi confingam possum laudare Nottingham,
 Gens fœtet atque focus sordidus ille locus.*

the which he translates thus :

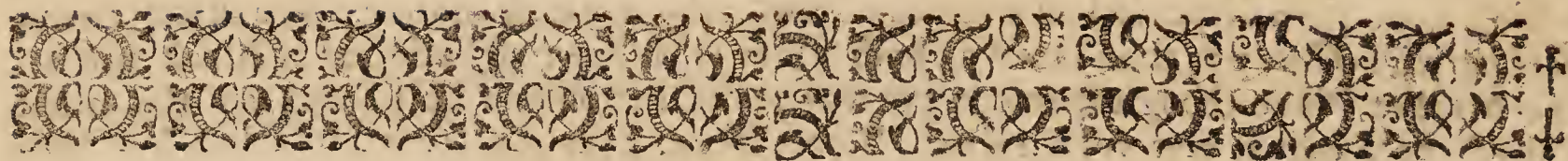
I cannot without Lye and Shame,
 Commend the Town of *Nottingham*,
 The People and the Fuel stink,
 The Place as fordid as a Sink.

If he thinks the Lines to be very old, they could not at all affect the Condition of *Nottingham* in his Time. But since they have so highly provok'd his Indignation, let us see whether the Injustice done the Town by them be so great as he fain would make it.

I N 1641 the Traveller especially in Winter, found the *Trent* Lanes very dirty and after he had passed the *Leen* Bridge, the very Foot of the Town called the Bridge-End, deep and miry. At his first Entrance into the narrow Passage which used to lead between two high Precipices to the upper part of the Town, he was from a parcel of little Rock-houses (if the Wind was Northerly) saluted with a Volley of suffocating smoke, caused by the burning of Gorse and Tanners Knobs. Every Body knows the Fragrancy and Cleanliness of Tanners, Fellmongers and Curriers, many of which

which were then dispersed all over the Town; the greatest thoroughfare in the Town, *Bridlesmith-Gate* was then lined on both Sides with the roughest kind of Black-smiths; the Market Place though spacious, yet was paved but on one Side, and on the other called the Sands it was very miry. That Place near St. *Peter's* Church where the Monday Market was after Projected, was not paved and part of it was so boggy that there was a bridge of Planks laid a-crofs it with a single Rail, 'till of late Years, over which People did pass not without Danger in the Night Time; all St. *Peter's* Church-yard side was low and dirty, and from the Rock of the Church-yard through *Lister-Gate* to the Leen, was one continued Swamp and the Ground was not raised and paved till the Year ***** (‡) when Mr. *William Thorp* and Mr. *Lilly* were Chamberlains. All this is evident by what People remember to have observed within these 40 Years, whence the Reader may judge whether the Author of the Distich has done any more than deliver'd the naked Truth. To me it is plain that the Improvement of the Town, by mending Roads and raising and paving Streets as well as beautifying it with fightly Buildings, was a Task left to later Generations, who have indeed now done it effectually, and no Stranger who has taken the Pains attentively to consider the Situation and present Buildings, the State of Trade and Manufacture, the Plenty of Provisions brought to the Market, the excellent Malt Liquor brew'd at *Nottingham*, but will gladly subscribe to what is said of them in the following Lines :

Fair *Nottingham* with brilliant Beauty graced,
In ancient *Shirwood's* South West Angle placed,
Where Northern Hills her tender Neck protect,
With dainty Flocks of golden Fleeces deckt,
No roaring Tempest discompose her Mien,
Her Canopy of State's a Sky serene.
She on her left *Belvoir's* rich Vale descrys,
On th' other, *Clifton* Hill regale her Eyes ;
If from her lofty Seat she bows her Head,
There's at her Feet a flowry Carpet spread.
Britain's third Stream which runs with rapid force,
No sooner Spys her, but retards his Course,
He turns, he winds, he cares not to be gone,
Until to her he first has Homage done,
He chearfully his wat'ry Tribute pays,
And at her Footstool foreign Dainties lays,
With Affiduity her favour Courts,
And richest Merchandize from Sea imports.
Ceres her Gift with lavish hand bestows,
And Bacchus o'er his Butt of English Nectar glows.
Thy Sons O *Nottingham* with fervour pray,
May no intestine Feuds thy Bliss betray,
Health, Plenty, Pleasure, then will ne'er decay. }



S E C T. II.

PARISHES, CHURCHES, CHAPPELS, MONUMENTS, and MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in them and the Church-Yards, &c.

NOTTINGHAM is divided into three Parishes: *St. Mary's*, *St. Peter's* and *St. Nicholas's*. — Of these the first is the largest, including much the greater half of the Town.

THEY are governed after the same manner of those in *London*, by the Minister, two Churchwardens and a proportionable Number of Overseers of the Poor, to the extent of each Parish, except that they enjoy free Vestries, whereas many in the *Metropolis* groan under the Arbitrary Impositions of select ones. Ours in Imitation of *London* have erected Work-Houses, where their Poor are very well maintained at a much easier and cheaper Rate than formerly.

THAT of *St. Mary* is built upon a piece of Waste Ground, situated near to the Clayfield Pound between two Roads, one leading from the Gallow-Hill to Cow-Lane, the other from the same Hill to Broad-Lane, which Ground this Parish holds of the Corporation by Lease dated the 5th of April in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *George I.* 1726, for the Term of 999 Years, at the Yearly Acknowledgement of *One Shilling*, to be paid annually at the Town-Hall on the 29th of *September*.

THAT of *St. Peter*, is built upon that spot, where their share of the *White-Rents* stood, given to the three Parishes by *William Gregory*, Gent. See Sect. VII.

St. Nicholas's Work-House, stands on a Piece of Waste Ground, over against the Castle of *Nottingham*, held by Lease of the Corporation, bearing Date *June 27th* in the 12th Year of King *George I.* 1726, for the same Term and upon the same Condition, as *St. Mary's*.

THE three Parish Churches stand upon Eminences, *St. Mary's* on the highest, viz. 23 Yards perpendicular above the Plain of the Meadows; *St. Peter's* stands on a lower, viz. 12 Yards and an half; and *St. Nicholas's* on the lowest of all, to wit, 11 Yards.

THERE appears no certain Accounts when they were built or by whom founded, except concerning the Age of *St. Mary*, a Workman who was employ'd in repairing the West End of the Church (then very much decay'd) informs me that there was found a Date cut out in one of the Timbers, which, tho' he could not precisely remember, yet this he was sure of, that it made the Church then upwards of Eleven hundred Years old. And indeed the oldest part of the Building, bespeaks it of Saxon Original, as well as *St. Peter's*.

AFTER the Conquest in the Reign of *Henry I.* we find them all three mentioned in the Foundation Deed of the Priory of *Lenton*, (a) where *William Peverell* a-

(a) *Thoroton*, p. 218, 490.

S^T. MARY'S CHURCH. *P. 20*



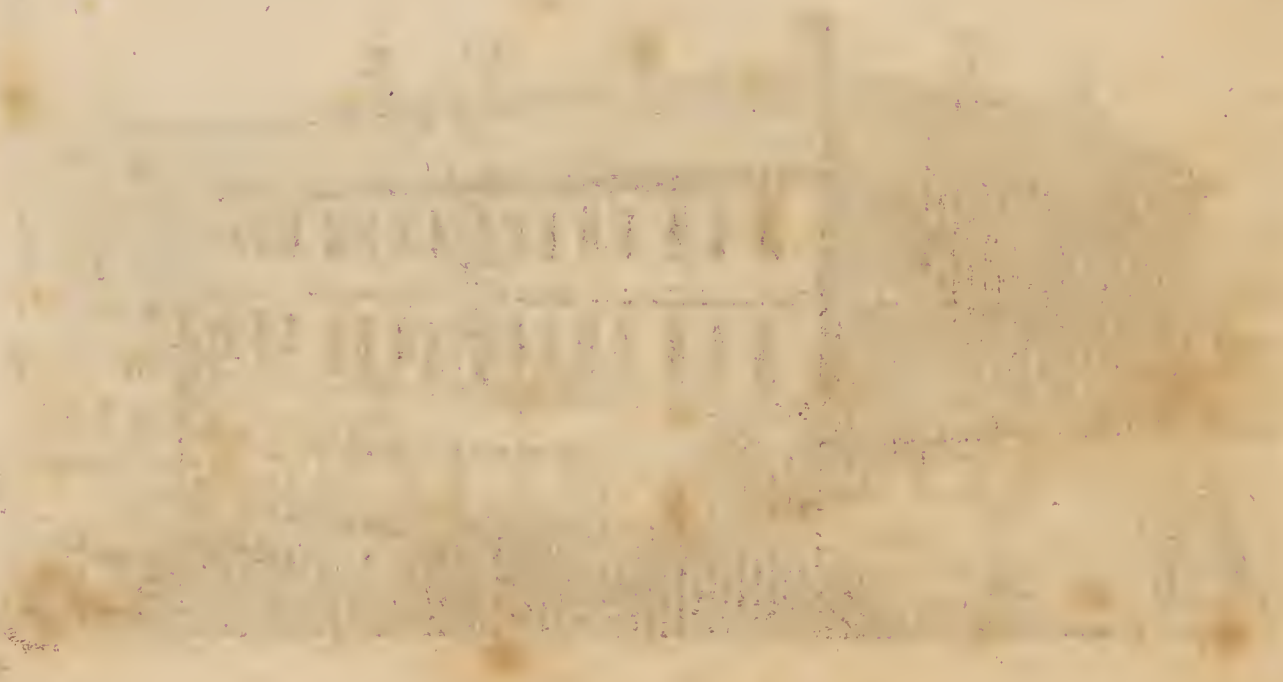
COLLIN'S HOSPITAL. *P. 152*



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ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION



mong other Gifts granted to it, (with leave of his Lord *Henry*) the Church of *St. Mary* in the English Borough of *Nottingham*, with Land, Tythe, and Appurtenances, the Church of *St. Peter*, and the Church of *St. Nicholas*, likewise in *Nottingham*.

THE Church of *St. Mary*, as it is the oldest, so it is by much the largest, standing (as has been said) on the highest Rock of the three. It is built in the form of a Cross with a square Tower in the Interfection, the whole is contrived like a Collegiate Church, with Stalls on both sides of the Quire, which last being very much decay'd in 1625, (Mr. *Hansby* being then Vicar) was put in repair by the Farmers of the Tythes, by Sequestration of the Profits; it was again repaired in the Year 1727, and adorned with a very handsome Altar Piece, of neat Joiners Work, the Rev. Mr. *Disney* Vicar.

ON the North side of the cross Isle, is the Chappel of *All-Saints*, belonging to the Family of the *Plumptre's*, in which are divers Monuments hereafter mentioned: This Chappel has been the Property of that ancient Family, ever since the 23d of *Henry VII.* after *Tho. Page* of *Misterton*, Gent. of whom *Henry Plumptre*, Gent. (a) purchased one Messuage and thirteen Cottages, whereof the Messuage and nine Cottages lay together in the North-side of the Church-yard of *St. Mary*, where now is the Mansion House of *John Plumptre*, Esq; who some years ago had part of it pulled down, and rebuilt by his own Directions, whereby he has joined to the external Beauty of the *Italian*, the inside Conveniencies of an *English* Taste.

TO this, the Chappel or Oratory with a Quire adjoining to it, was an Appurtenance, the which in the Year 1632 was confirmed to *Henry Plumptre*, Esq; *Nicholas Plumptre*, Gent. and *Huntingdon Plumptre* Dr. of Physic, his Sons, and the rest of the Inhabitants of that House, to hear divine Service, pray and bury in, by *Richard* Archdeacon of *York*, under the Hand and Seal of *Francis Whittingham*, M. A. Surrogate of *William Easdale*, Dr. of Laws, Vicar General in Spirituals of the said Arch-Bishop.

OPPOSITE to this Chappel, is another on the South-side dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, as appears by the Will of *Thomas Willoughby*.

IN this Church were three Chantry's, viz. the Chantry of *St. Mary*, *St. James*, and *Amyas* his Chantry, who was a Man of Note in this Town, about *Edward* the 3d. his Time(c): Besides these Dr. *Thoroton*, mentions a Guild or Fraternity of six Priests called the Guild of the Holy *Trinity*, whose House was on the *High-pavement*, called, even in this Authors Time, *Trinity-House*: It stood as I am informed, where now Mrs. *Saville's* Stables are. At the South-West Corner, and close to the Church-yard, stood the Chantry-House, which is at this Time the Property of the Corporation, it being granted to the Mayor and Burgeesses by King *Edward VI.* for the repairing of *Nottingham* Bridges.

FORMERLY the Windows of *St. Mary's* were adorned with a great Variety of beautiful Figures stained upon Glasse, of which very small Footsteps are remaining. The only whole Figure is that of *St. Andrew* in a Window on the North-side of the

(a) *Thoroton*, p. 497.
the 8th of *Edward III.*

(d) he was Mayor of *Nottingham*

Quire. In the North-Window of the Chappel of All-Saints are still to be seen a Head of the Virgin *Mary* on the East-side, and two Female Heads, of which one is that of *Mary Magdalene*. In the East Window of this Chappel, almost even with the top of the new Loft, are the Arms of *Plumptre*. In the tops of the Windows on the North Isle were the Figures of our Saviour (good part of which is still remaining) and the Apostles, the Heads of several of them are left. On the South side of this Church nothing remains that can be made out.

THE West End of this Church being in a tottering Condition, a Brief was obtained for repairing the same, in the Year 1726

THIS Church had Organs before the Civil War, as my Anonymous Author informs me, who says, that a few years before he wrote his Account of *Nottingham*, a certain Person, (then still living) when Churchwarden, sold the Organ-Pipes, and left the empty Case in its Place, which was over the Lion and Unicorn, at the entrance into the Quire. Since that Time there were no Organs till the Reign of Queen Anne, when about 1704 by the Subscription of the Parishioners, Organs were purchased, and set up at the West End of the middle Isle; these Organs being very much out of Order, were by Order of the Vestry taken down, and Mr. *Swabrick* of *Warwick* an eminent Organ-Maker was employed in 1742, at the Charge of the whole Parish, not only to repair the old one thoroughly, but to enlarge it with a Choir-Organ, all which he has performed so Masterly, that none hears the Instrument but commends the Maker.

THIS Church has also a Ring of six very Musical Bells, the Inscriptions of them you will see in the following Table.

THE first Bell mentions but one Church-Warden, (very likely the other might then be lately dead.) On the 2d and 6th I find three Church-Wardens, which I cannot solve any other way, then that perhaps the Church Warden elect for the next Year might be complimented; there appears no Date on the 6th Bell, but by the modern Language of both Inscriptions, this Bell must have been cast since the Reformation. The Dates of the rest of the Bells shew them evidently to have been so.

N. B. The last Word of the Inscription on the 4th Bell should be *inferorum*, this Sentence being taken from the Vulgate Latin Translation of the 10th Verse of the second Chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians.

A TABLE of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St.
Mary's Bells, in Nottingham.

I.

Suscito voce pios tu Christe dirige mentes venite exultemus.

Edwardus Sweetapple, Church-Warden, 1699.

2.

Robert Aldrege, Ralph Shaw, Henry Alvie,

WARDENS.

1613.

3.

**Hec Campana Sacra Fiat
Trinitate Beata.**

W. Sturup, T. Gray, WARDENS. 1690.

4.

**In noe xpi ihu omne genu
flectat celestem trestm et
iustorm.**

R. A. V.

M. G.

1605.

5.

1695.

MADE BY HENRY OULDFIELD.

D3

TV

TV TVBA SIC SONATV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES,
RICHARD HVRT MAIOR.

Nicholas Sherwin, Richard Johnfon, W A R D E N S.

John Gregory.

Robert Alvie, Peter Clarke, Humphrey Bonner, Richard Morehaghe,
Anker Jackson, *Aldermen.*

6.

R. Greaves. I. Combe.

I will found and refound unto thy People O Lord,
With my sweet Voice to call them to thy Word.

A. Gregory, H. Greaves, Tho. Middleton, *Wardens.*

I Tole the Tune that dulful is to fuch as liv'd amiis.

But fweet my found feem unto them who hope for joyful Blifs ;



MONUMENTS and MONUMENTAL-INSCRIPTIONS.

DR. *Thoroton* mentions the following Infcription on a Brass Plate in the Chancel, which at present I do not find there :

Hic jacet Radulphus Hansby, Art. Mr. quondam Socius Johannensis Cantab. ibidem-
que Taxator, hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius & Bartonensis in Fabis Rector, Qui Obiit
Novemb, xx. Anno Dom. 1635.

Hansbius hâc cecidit terra lapsum extulit aura,
Quo jacet hîc casu, surgit in astro suo.

THIS must have been pretty near the Communion Table, where since the last Re-
paration no Grave-Stones are seen.

ON the North side of the Railes of the Communion Table is a rough Stone with :

J. D.

1729-30

This is the Grave of the Rev. Mr *John Disney* Vicar of this Church.

who desired that nothing else might be put upon his Stone.

Near

NEAR the Vestry Door on a blue Marble Gravestone,

REV. JOHANNES WHITLOCK

Filius item

Rev. JOHANNES WHITLOCK,

Obiit

Ille prid. Non. Dec.

A. D. MDCCVIII. Ætat. LXXXIV.

Hic XVI Cal. Ap,

A. D. MDCCXXIII. Ætat. LXII.

ON the South-side of the Chancel on the Wall near the Communion Table, on a small but neat Monument of White Marble :

The Honourable Lady *MARY BRABAZON*

a devout and constant Attender on God's

Publick Worship here, and one of

Exemplary Piety and Virtue

through the whole Course of her

Life. Died Jan. 2d. 1737-8.

And lies here interred,

Near her Father

The Right Hon.

Chambre Earl of *Meath*

who departed this Life

April 1st. 1715.

Over it: *Quarterly 1st. and 4th G. on a Bend O. 3 Martlets S. the 2d and 3d Barry of 10 A. and G.*

ON the same side against the Chancel Wall almost even with the Lion and Unicorn, a Monument of colour'd Marble with this Inscription in Golden Letters :

Johannes Alton in Artibus Mr. ob solertiam, prudentiam, experientiam, mediocrum (apud boreales saltem partes) facile princeps, uxorem habuit Elizab. Brightman, quæ apprimè modesta erat famina, venerabilis matrona, et pro morum suavitate apud omnes gratissima, ex ea duos suscepit liberos, Georgium, et Eleonorum uxorem Thomæ Bray, Armig. matremq; Elizabethæ Bray, quæ nupta Fran. Pierreponto summæ pietatis observantiæ et gratitudinis ergo, hoc Monumentum in defunctorum memoriam quâ fieri potest sempiternam, propriis sumptibus erigi curavit. Obierunt uterq; circiter annum Ætatis suæ octogesimum; Ille autem 22do. die Febr. Anno Dom. 1629. Hæc decimo Novemb. Annoq; Dom. 1638.

ON a Gravestone under the Pews :

Johannes Alton & Elizab. uxor ejus charissima hîc confepulti jacent, egregium par amantium, quos una eademq; Domus ut vivos ita mortuos tenet. Diem et Annum utriusq; obitus supra positum dabit Monumentum.

A L M O S T opposite to the preceding against the North Pier in the Chancel, a beautiful Marble Monument with this Inscription :

Near this Place

Lyeth interred the Body of THOMAS NEWDIGATE, Esq;

third Son of Sir RICHARD NEWDIGATE of *Arbury*

in the County of *Warwick* Bart. Serjeant at Law,

who

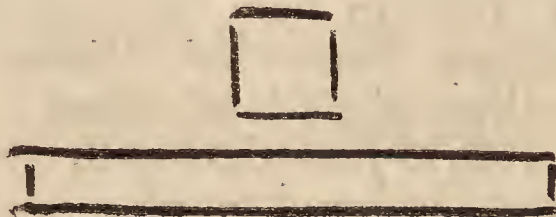
who departed this Life
the 24th of January 1722.
Aged 74.

Under it : G. 3 *Lions Paws* A. a for Difference.

ABOUT the middle of the Chancel not far from the Railes of the Communion Table on a blue Grave-stone :

Exuvia
Samuelis Hallows Armigeri
Obiit
12 Die - Mar. - -
Anno Ætatis 82.
1714.

A little more towards the middle Isle, is a black Marble Grave Stone with two Brass Plates of this Form :



ON the upper :

A Fefs varry A. & V. between 3 spread Eaglets. The Crest a Dog ty'd to a Tree.
Anno 1607.

In memoria æterna justus erit.

THE Inscription on the lower being quite worn out, I must borrow of Dr. *Thoroton* :

Nicholas Kinnerfley, Esq; and his Mother
Dear Amye their Corps this Stone doth here cover
They live now with Christ in whom they did trust
Their Bodies do wait the rising of the Just.

ON the South side of the preceeding, upon a rough Stone :

Arms a *Griffin*.

Here lies the Body of R O B I E S H E R W I N, Esq;
late Member of Parliament for this Town
who died the 6th of *August* Anno Dom. 1718.
in the 51st Year of his Age.

Here lies also the Body of J O H N S H E R W I N
(Brother to the said *Robie Sherwin*)
Mayor of this Corporation, died 25th
of *November*, Anno Dom. 1718.
in the 53d Year of his Age.

AT the Head of Mr. Sherwin's Grave Stone, upon a black Stone : *Per pale 1st. a Dexter Hand within a Border ingrailed. 2d.*

Here lies the Body of *Thomas*
Manly Esq; who departed this
Life the 11th of *November* 1708.
in the 42d Year of his Age.

Before

B E F O R E I leave the Chancel I must take Notice of an old Piece of Painting upon the Wall over the Vestry Door, almost effaced, which I have often attentively look'd upon: Of this what is left, and may be discover'd without the help of a strong Imagination, is the Figure of a Man of a Gigantic Size, with his Right Arm bent upwards and the Hand inwards, the Left Arm and Shoulder is in part worn out but the Hand is so placed in the Side, that without doubt it had been a Kembo; his Face seems to be looking towards his right Side, his Legs standing in Water, to denote which the plainer (for it was certainly done by a very indifferent Hand) a Fish is painted swimming between them; on his Left at a Distance are still to be seen a few Houses, and in the Water there seems to appear two Heads of Ships. The Table of the King's Arms is fixed over the middle of the Body and covers part of the Legs. On the right Hand there is the Figure of a Fryar looking and holding up something like a Book in his left Hand.

F R O M these obscure Traces I readily concluded that the great Figure was to represent *St. Christopher*, having never met with any Roman Catholick Saint which is pictur'd as a Giant but the just named. Yet being unwilling to decide too precipitantly, and not then able to Account for this Saint's being set up in a Church dedicated to *St. Mary*, I placed this Picture in the Number of my printed *Queries*: But had not been favoured with any Answer till lately by *John Plumptre, Esq;* who upon reading *Dr. Stukely's* Dissertation on the Cave at *Royston*, called to Mind that Piece of Painting of which I am speaking, and has been so kind as to communicate his Thoughts to me concerning it, which I give the Reader in his own Words:

“ *I N St. Mary's Chancel at Nottingham on the North Wall just over the Vestry-Door, there are (or were lately) the dim Remains of an ancient Gigantic Picture of a Man. I have formerly taken Notice of it, (but not much of late Years) and never doubted its being intended for St. Christopher. From whence I suppose, the Christ (as usual) was then visible either in his Arms, or on his Shoulder, tho' I do not now remember that Circumstance. But why St. Christopher should have been so gloriously put there in a Church not dedicated to him, I never could Account for to my Satisfaction. Dr. Stukeley has now cleared up the Matter to me. Among the Figures rudely cut in the side of the Cave aforesaid, there is one much larger than the rest, a manifest St. Christopher, with the Child Jesus on his Shoulder, as he always has been drawn, and as you frequently may see him, even upon Signs at this Day, and the Substance of the Doctor's short Dissertation upon it, is this:*

St. Christopher was a Canaanite or Syrian by Birth, he considering his great Stature and Strength, and how he might best serve God and be useful to Mankind, built himself a Cell by a River side, where there was neither Bridge nor Boat, and there employ'd himself in carrying over all Passengers. Farther this Saint was thought to have a special Privilege in preventing Tempests and Earthquakes, for which reason we see him so often painted in Churches. (a) “ And for the same Reason his Figure found a Place in this Cave, which by the several Religious Sculptures in it, is most likely was an Oratory; and the Doctor by many very probable Arguments, fixes its

(a) *I since recollect to have seen the Picture of this Saint, over the West Door of the Cathedral Church of Hamburg, tho' the Church is dedicated to St. Mary.*

“Erection between the Years 1170 and 1189.” Within which Time, viz. 1185, our Historians record a most terrible Earthquake in England in the Month of March, such a one as was never known before; many Houses thrown down, even such as were built of Stone; Lincoln Cathedral split from Top to Bottom. The first of May following there was an Eclipse of the Sun; soon after great Thunder and Lightning, many Men and Cattle destroy’d, many Houses burnt. “This might well induce
 “Men in those superstitious Times to furnish their Churches with the Image of a
 “Saint who’s peculiar Protection they had been taught to be so necessary against the
 “the like Calamities; and the Doctor gives a remarkable Instance, that the neg-
 “lect of this did not pass unregarded by the State; he cites an old Record in the
 “Court of Liveries 32 Hen. III. (62 Years after the Mischief) thus: ”

The KING,

To the Sheriff of Hampshire, Greeting.

WE Command You, that out of the Rents issuing from your County, you cause to be painted in the Queen’s Chappel at Winchester, upon the Gable towards the West, the Image of St. Christopher, who holds in his Arms as usual our blessed Saviour, And the Cost which you lay out on this Work shall be accounted for in the Exchequer.

Witness the KING at Windlesor, the 7th Day of May.

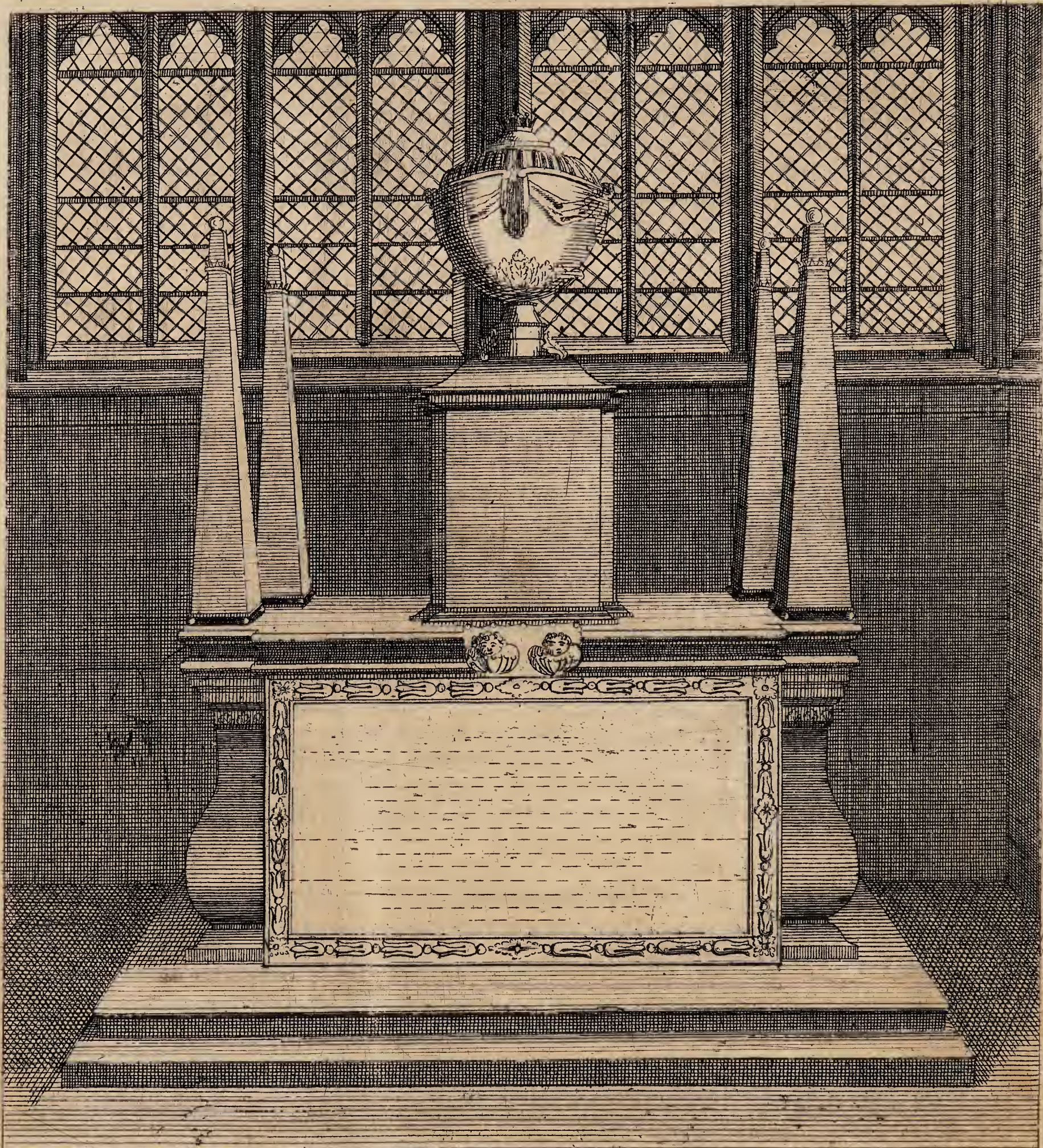
“If we may suppose now that our St. Christopher was painted about the Time of
 “the aforesaid general Fright, it may be very consistent with the Age of the Chan-
 “cel; for tho’ it be evident, by the Stile of its Architecture, that it was not built in
 “its present Form at the same Time with the rest of the Church, yet there is no rea-
 “son to suspect its not being as old as the Time we are speaking of; and I have
 “heard it reported (whether from Tradition or better Authority, I know not) that
 “our Chancel is about 600 Years old. But were it pardonable in me to put on the
 “Air of an Antiquary, and advance a bold Guess, I should say that we may safely
 “conclude that the Earthquake which split Lincoln Cathedral from Top to Bottom,
 “threw down St. Mary’s original Steeple, upon the original Chancel, and both be-
 “ing demolished, these new ones we now see were soon after built in the room of
 “them, and St. Christopher was clapt on the Wall to prevent the like Destruc-
 “tion for the future. I feel the Imagination strengthen upon me, and I begin to be-
 “lieve it was really so.

“I know not whether you have ever observed the Picture; but if you have, I be-
 “lieve what I have written here, will induce you to make it another Visit and there-
 “fore I shall here add a few Words more. In the Cave at *Roxton* there is a Figure
 “of a Cross like a Staff standing upright, from the Top of which some Leaves seem
 “issuing; this tho’ separated from the Figure of St. Christopher by many interven-
 “ing Figures, Dr. Stukeley says belongs to that Saint and proves it thus: He says,
That once on a Time, before a great Assembly of People, St. Christopher stuck his Staff
into the Ground, and it took Root immediately, and produced Leaves, Flowers and
Fruit, (a) in token of the Truth of the Doctrine he taught them. “I pray you to ob-
 serve whether there be any Traces of such a Staff in our Picture.

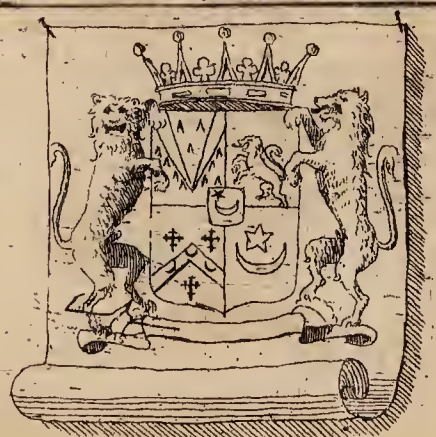
THESE

(a) That it was believed as a Truth is farther confirmed by a Relique of his, kept in a certain Village in Tyrol, where they shew one of the largest Nails of this Saint, kept in a Case of Palm-Tree, which did grow from his Pole after he had stuck it in the Ground. *Misson’s new Voyage. Vol. 1st. part II. p. 391.*

The Tomb of the first and Second EARL
of CLARE in the South Isle of S^t MARY'S CHURCH



J. Clee Sculp. 1750



Arms of the first EARL



Arms of the second EARL

THESE more than probable Conjectures of this Honourable Gentleman have entirely confirmed me in my first Opinion, and tho' no Child Jesus is visible now, it is full as reasonable to believe it was placed on the left Shoulder of the great Figure, as to suppose that this Figure had a left Shoulder, which is now worn out. The Staff 'tis true on the right Side does not appear very plainly, yet does the Position of the Arm and Hand which is the same as a Man's who holds a Pike or Halbard upright, give ground sufficient to think that once the Staff was as discernable as the Arm and Hand that held it is at this Time.

Under the King's Arms is the following Inscription :

C H A R L E S by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, and third Monarch of the whole Continent, which Sovereign King the Lord of all Lords and King of all Kings Jehova preserve long amongst us, to the Peaceful Government of the Common-wealth and Building up of his Church. Submit yourselves therefore unto all manner of Ordinance of Men for the Lords sake, whether it be unto the King as having the Pre-eminence, either unto Rulers as unto them that are sent by him for the Punishment of Evil Doers, but for the Laud of them that do well, for so is the Will of God, that with well doing you may stop the Ignorance of foolish Men. As free, and not as having the Liberty for a Cloak of Naughtiness, but ever as the Servants of God. Honour all Men, love Brotherly Fellowship, Fear God and Honour the King. I Deut. 2 Chap. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 ver. Anno Dom. 1660.

I proceed now to the South part of the Cross-Isle, which is our Lady's Chappel, on the East Side of it is the stately Tomb of black and white Marble, in which are deposited the Bodies of the 1st and 2d Earls of Clare. The Epitaph of the 1st Earl is on the West-side of the Tomb.

H. S. E.

Johannes Hollies de Houghton Equ. Aur.

Denzillii F. Willielmi N.

in Baronem Houghton, nec non in Comitem Clare per Regem Jacobum erectus, uxorem duxit Annam Thomæ Stanhope de Shelford Equ. Aur. Filiam, è qua Filios Johannem, postea Comitem de Clare, Denzillum in Baronem Hollies de Ifield in comitatu Suffexiæ per serenissimum Regem Carolum II. promotum, Franciscum qui cælebs obiit; ac Carolum et Willielmum, et Carolum in cunis de mortuos.

Fillias etiam

Eleonoram, Olivero Vice comiti Fitz-Williams ac Comiti Tyrconnel; Arabellam, Thomæ Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouse in Com. Ebor. Baronetto (postea vero in Vice Comit. Wentworth et Comitem de Strafford erecto) copulatas; ac Elizabetham ante nuptias defunctam suscitavit.

Diem obiit IIII Octobris

Anno Dom. MDCXXXVII.

THAT of the second Earl is on the East-side :

H. S. E.

Prænobilis Johannes Comes de Clare,
Johannes F. Denzillii N.

Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Horatii Vere, Equ. Aur. Baronisq; de Tilbury (in re bellica clarissimi) filiam et Cohæredem è quâ filios Johannem in cunis de mortuum ac Gilbertum postea Comitem de Clare.

Filiis vero

Annam, Edwardo primogenito Theophili Comitis Lincolnæ; Elizabetham, Wentworthio Comiti de Kildare; Arabellam, Edwardo Rossiter de Sommerby in Com. Linc. Equ. Aur. Matrimonis conjunctas.

Mariam in cunis alteram Mariam ante nuptias defunctas; Eleonoram superstitem Katharinam et Margaretam in cælibatu directas, Susannam, Johanni Lort de Stackpole Court in Agro Pembr. Baronetto desponsatam.

Franciscam infantulam exanimem; Dianam Henrico Bridges filio et Hæred. Thomæ Bridges de Keynsham in Com. Sommerf. Equ. Aur. enuptam; Penelopen, Jacobo Langham de Cotesbroke, in Com. Northampt. Baronetto copulatam. Dorotheam, et Franciscam in teneri ætate sublatas, procreavit.

Diem obiit secundo Januarii Anno Dom.

MDCLXV.

ON the South side close to the Wall there is an ancient Tomb in which lies the Figure of a Man, here are yet to be made out the Arms: *A a Bend between a Mullet of six Points pierced and an Annulet Gules. Samon.*

Near this under the Pews

- - - Richardi Samon, quondam Majoris et Aldermanni istius Villæ, qui obiit XVIII
Die mensis Decembris Anno Dom.

MCCCCLVII.

NOT far from this is the Grave-stone of *William Greaves*, Alderman, and Register of the Archdeaconry of *Nottingham*, has this Inscription:

C O N D I T U M

hîc est

Quod Mortale Fuit

G U I L I E L M I G R E A V E S, A. M.

D^{no} Archidiacono de Nott. ab ArchivisInfra Jur^{nes} de Nott. et Bingham

Decani Ruralis

Qui pulcherrimæ hujus Villæ

Prope ab Origine Chartâ Regiâ donatæ

Diu erat inter Patricios

Atque ut Dignitatem Pretoriam

Sustinuit multoties et decoravit

Ita Jura sua municipalia

fideliter tuendo

Bono publico multum prospexit

Nihil suo

obiit Maji xxx.

Anno Salutis

M D C X C V I I.

Ætat: suæ

L X X V I I.

IN

SECT. I.

IN the South Isle about the middle, upon a rough Grave-stone, on a Brass Plate :

Here lyeth the Body of *Gowen Knight*, sometime Fellow of Merton College in Oxford, late Master of the Free-School in this Town, Who died Sept. 9th. 1691. In the Year of his Age LVI. Current.

Whose Name so fully doth his Worth express,
That to say more of him were to say less.

ALMOST over this last Stone is fixed to a Pillar a fine Monument of Marble thus inscribed :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of
THOMAS SMITH, Esq;
who died Jan. 8th A. D. 1727 Ætat : 45.

He was a Man of exact
Integrity and Skill in his extensive Business
by which he acquired a handsome Fortune
and Reputation of Universal Humanity and
Benevolence. The Charity intrusted with him
by others, received an Increase from
his Prudence and Generosity.
Qualities that he readily and heartily exerted in the
Service of Mankind.

And which were returned to him
by a general and most sincere
Love and Esteem.

He married *Mary* the Daughter of
Thomas Manly, Esq;
and left behind him 5 Daughters.

He bore : Or a Chevron cotised between 3 Demy Griffins sable. The Crest on a Wreath of his Colours, an Elephants Head erased or charged with 3 Fleur de Lis B, eared G.

IN the Middle Isle on a Pillar overagainst the Pulpit is a Marble Monument with this Inscription :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *William Flamstead*, Gent. late Steward and Town Clark of *Nottingham*, who for his exemplary Piety, eminent parts, and singular Fidelity, lived much desired and died no less lamented, the 38th Year of his Age. Aug. 24, 1653.

The Memory of the Just is blessed.

IN this Isle, and the Body of the Church are several very large Grave-stones, which have been covered with Brass Plates, but these being torn off by the Soldiers during the Civil War, it is not to be known who are buried under them.

IN the North Isle near Mr. *Plumptre's* Seat, on a Brass Plate :

Hic jacet Henricus Farington,
Servus fidelis D. H. Plumptre
qui obiit Jul. 1645.

ON another Brass Plate not far from the last :

Exuviae
Josephi Gardiner
Med. D.
qui obiit Mar. 4.
1669.

ABOUT the Middle of this Isle on a small Brass Plate :

Hic jacet Johannes Bee
in Medicinis Doctor
obiit 28. Feb. 1719. Ætatis
suæ 84.

IN the Chappel of All-Saints, in the middle facing the South, there is a large ancient Tomb upon which there have been several large Brass Plates with Figures engraven on them, these having had the same Fate with those mentioned in the middle Isle, it does not appear who of that Family lye interred in it.

T H E R E was in Dr. *Thoroton's* Time a Grave-stone before the said Tomb with the Arms of Plumptre, viz. *A. a Chevron between two Mulletts, and an Annulet S :* inscribed :

Domus æterna
John's Plumptre
Anno Dom. M D L I I.
defuncti.

but this Stone now lies entire under the Pew, removed thither upon making the Vault.

A T the East End of this Chappel is an Alabaster Tomb, on which lies the Figure of a Man in a Gown, with wide Sleeves and a Cap on his Head, the Hands in a praying Posture, it has no Inscription ; in the Side which Faces the South are four Figures in Basso Relievo, the 1st. and 3d. counting from the left to the right Hand, are Angels holding each an empty Scutcheon before them, the second is a mitred Figure, and the 4th. seems to be in a sitting Posture, having a Coronet on the Head.

O V E R this, in the Corner, is a Marble Monument in Memory of the eldest Son of *John Plumptre*, Esq; on the top are the Arms of the Family.

Here lies interred *Henry* eldest Son of
John Plumptre, Esq; born 22d. July 1708, deceased Jan. 3d. 1718-19:
In these few and tender Years he had to a great
Degree made himself Master of
the Jewish, Roman, and English History,
the Heathen Mythology and the
French Tongue, and was not
inconsiderably advanced
in the Latin.

In a small Compartment under this:

Animam nati
his saltem accumulem donis
et fungar inani
munere.

AT the West End of this Chappel is a very beautiful Monument of Marble, with the following elegant Latin Epitaph, made by a Relation, his quondam Tutor, at Pembroke in Cambridge, and the Addition for Joyce his Wife was made by another Relation.

Hic infra requiescit pars terrena
Henrici Plumptre Armig.
mortui 29. Decembris 1693. ætatis 49.
Qualis Vir fuerit scire aves.
Ab antiquâ stirpe in oppido Nottinghamiæ ortus
Omni genam Eruditionem honestis moribus adjuxit
Eruditionis finem duxit esse regimen Vitæ
Hinc factâ sibi morum suprema lege
Bene volentia universali
Pietatis haud fucatæ evasit Exemplar singulare
Amicus, Civis, Maritus, Pater, miserorum Patronus
Qualem jam exoptare licet vix reperire
Viduam reliquit ejus amantiſſimam
Jocosam Henrici Sacheverel Armigeri
De Morley in agro Derbieniſi filiam natu secundam
quæ cum tres filios vivo peperisset
Johannem, Henricum et Fitz-Williams,
optimi Patris Monumenta
Hunc etiam Lapidem in perpetuam memoriam
Mortuo cum Lachrymis poni curavit.
Hic quoq; demum letho
Confortionem redintegravit interruptam
Illa Jocosa
Verbo omnes complectar Laudes
Conjux illo digna Viro
Functa fato 8 die Novembris
1708. Ætatis 69.

The Arms: *Plumptre impales A. on a saltier B. 5 Waterbougets O. Sacheverel.* —
The same are in a Hatchment placed over the great Tomb.

IN the Body of the Church which is very spacious are many Grave-stones among the rest those of several Aldermen of this Corporation, but as there is nothing very remarkable in the Inscriptions I shall content myself with the two following:

H. I. S.
Robertus Hedges
Armiger, Filius
Gulielmi Hedges
Equitis Aurat.

Mercatoris et Aldermanni

Londinensis

Obiit 14 die Februarii

Ann. { Dom. 1730.
Ætat. 49.

ON a Brass Plate about the middle of the Body of the Church :

Here lie the Bodies of three
Daughters of Richard Mascie
of Sale in the County of
Chester, Esq; who was lineally
descended from the ancient Fa-
mily of Mascie Baron of Dunham Mascie.

Jane, the seventh Daughter aged five Years, died 14th Febr. 1684.

Elizabeth, the sixth Daughter aged eleven Years, died the 4th of March 1688.

Mary, the fifth Daughter aged sixteen Years, died the 30th of June 1689.

IN the Church-yard of St. *Mary* I find nothing worth Notice, but these Arms on
a Tomb-stone, viz :

A. on a plain Cross. G. 5 Escallop Shells O. a Mullet for Difference.

the Grave of Mr. *Jacob Villier's*, by this, tho' the Family which continues still in *Not-
tingham*, is employ'd in the Stocking-Manufacture, it appears that they are descend-
ed from a collateral Branch of the Family of the great Favourite of King *James* and
King *Charles I. George Villiers Duke of Buckingham*.

IN the Church of St. *Mary*, Prayers are read twice a Day throughout the Year,
two Sermons preached every Lord's Day, and on Wednesdays a Morning Lecture, be-
sides other Sermons on particular Days. See Sect. VII.

IT is a Vicarage, which was twenty Marks Value, when the Prior of *Lenton*, was
Patron, but now its in the King's Book 10 l. 5 s. value.

A LIST of the VICARS of St. *Mary's* Church in NOTTINGHAM,
from the Year 1290.

1290	Johannes de Ely.	—	—	1504	Richard Travenor.	—	—
1304	Robertus de Dalby.	—	—	1534	Richard Matthew.	—	—
1313	Henricus de parva Haly.	—	—	1535	Richard Wylde.	—	—
1317	Johannes de Ludham.	—	—	1554	Oliverus Hawood.	—	—
1322	Joh. ff. Witt. Coryn.	—	—	1568	Johannes Lowthe.	—	—
1347	Johannes de Launde.	—	—	1572	Willielmus Underue.	—	—
1347	Robert de Wakebridge.	—	—	1578	Robertus Aldridge.	—	—
1348	Richard de Radclyffe.	—	—	1616	Oliverius Wytherington.	—	—
1349	Roger de Nyddingworth.	—	—	1616	Johannes Tolfon.	—	—
1349	Richard de Swanyngton.	—	—	1617	Radulfus Hansby.	—	—
1351	Thomas Pascayl.	—	—	1635	Edmundus Laycock. (a)	—	—
1357	Johannes Lorimer.	—	—	1662	Georgius Masterfon.	—	—
-----	Johannes de Hoveden.	—	—	1686	Samuel Crobrow. S. T. P.	—	—
1364	Joh. de Stapleford.	—	—	1690	Benjamin Carnfield. A. M.	—	—
1371	Willielmus de Sandyacre.	—	—	1694	Tymothy Carrol. A. M.	—	—
-----	Robertus de Retford.	—	—	1998	Edwardus Clarke. A. M.	—	—
1401	Richardus Chilwell.	—	—	1708	Samuel Berdmore. A. M.	—	—
1409	Willielmus Ode.	—	—	1723	Johannes Disney. A. M.	—	—
1447	Willielmus Wright.	—	—	1730	Thomas Berdmore. A. M.	—	—
1461	Johannes Hurt.	—	—	1743	Scroop Berdmore, S. T. P. }	—	—
1476	Thomas Turner.	—	—	-----	present Vicar.	—	—
1498	Johannes Greve.	—	—				
1499	Simon Yates.	—	—				

(a) Mr. *Edmund Laycock* held the Living till 1642 inclusive: From which Time St. *Mary's* Church had no settled Minister till 1651, when Mr. *Whitlock* was presented by the Marquis of *Dorchester*, and his Friend and inseperable Companion Mr. *Reynolds*, was made Lecturer. About this Time was built the present Vicarage House for the Habitations of both these Ministers, it being adapted for two entire Families.

— In the Year 1693 the Vicarage was vacant.

ST. PETER's Church, by what remains of the old Work, seems hardly quite so old as St. Mary's : It has suffered very much as is visible by the different Reparations. Among other Casualties in the Civil War, an accidental Bomb falling into the Vestry batter'd all that part of the Building to Peices. Whatever the original Steeple might be, the present is a Spire.

T H E R E are in this Church two Chappels, one towards the South, which I take to be St. Mary's, the other towards the North, which is the Chappel of *All-Saints*. In the Year 1739, in the Month of *July*, Mr. *Abel Smith*, Banker of this Town, caused a Vault to be built for his Family in this Chappel, the Workmen digging to come to the Rock for a Foundation, met with an Arch in the North-Wall about four Feet high, from the Foundation of the Church, which in all is not above five Feet deep, in this Place, and near 10 from the Rock. At the bottom of this Arch, they observed a Stone Trough, part of which advanced into the Chappel, the rest was under the Arch, just broad enough to hold a Coffin, and long enough for the same purpose, in it they found the Bones of a Corps which were all firm and sound, whereof myself was an Eye Witness, and a red Tile glazed with Cross Keys upon it. Diverse were the Conjectures concerning this Tile, when *John Plumptre*, Esq; then one of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons for *Nottingham*, coming soon after from *London*, upon my relating to him the Story, shew'd me a like Tile, which he had found entire, amongst several broken Pieces in the Burial Place of his Ancestors, in St. Mary's Church, at his making a Vault there. (a)

I T is a red Tile of a very hard Composition, just four Inches and a half Square, and one Inch thick, the upper Surface of it glazed of a brownish Colour, and on it the Figure of a Bell in Yellow, placed diagonally, and of as large a Dimension as the Tile will admit of, on one side of the Bell the Figure of a Key, and on the other a broad Sword, the Symbols of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. *Plumptre*, with very great Probability is of Opinion, that these Characters shew such Tiles to have been destin'd at their making for the Use of a Church ; and that probably these were the original Pavement round the Altar, which was on the East-side of the said Cross Isle, and separated from the rest of the Chappel of *All-Saints* by the Cancelli, which remained standing till the Year 1719 of the same form with those that still enclose the whole Chappel. That the original Pavement was probably in Process of Time broken up for Graves, and the Peices of it thrown negligently in with the Earth, that had been taken out, and that as this Chappel had been dedicated to All Saints, and on this Tile here are the Symbols of two Saints, it is not unlikely that if more of these Tiles had been preserved, the Symbols of other Saints might have appeared thereon.

T H E just mention'd Gentleman informed me, that the Bones found in the Arch were the Remains of *John de Plumptre*, Founder of the Hospital at the Bridge-End, who desired to be buried in this Chappel, under the Wall of this Church, and that near this Place *Henry Plumptre*, and several others of the Family were buried. And Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 497. mentions, " That *Henry Plumptre*, (Brother of
" the Founder) by his Will dated the 11th of *Henry IV.* 1408, ordered that his Body
" should be buried in the Chappel of All-Saints beneath, or in the Church of St. Pe-
" ter in *Nottingham*."

I N the Church there was a Guild or Fraternity of St. George, as appears by the
Guild

S^T PETER'S CHURCH. ^{P34}



S^T NICHOLAS'S CHURCH. ^{P42}



S E C T. II.

35

Guild-Book, still preserved in the Vestry, wherein the Accounts of the Guild were kept, it beginneth in the Year 1440 and is continued to the Dissolution of Chappels and Chantries. There was also, besides another, the Chantry of St. *Mary*.

I N the West Corner of the South Isle is held the Spiritual Court, which formerly used to be kept in the Chappel of *All Saints*. They meet once a Month, and oftner if Business require it.

S T. *Peter's* has a Ring of 8 Bells but neither so large nor so Musical as those of St. *Mary*.

A TABLE of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St. *Peter's* Bells, in *Nottingham*.

I.

IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM
BOREALIVM 1672.

2.

IN PERPETVAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM
BOREALIVM. 1672.

3.

GOD SAVE THE KING. 1666.

4.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. 1635.

5.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. T. HVNT. I. WILSON, WARDENS. 1685.

6.

IESVS BE OVR SPEDA.

7

ave maria of you charitie
for to pray for the soe of
magere dubbysay.

8

ROBERT SHERWIN, IOHN CAWTON, WILLIAM FREEMAN,
RICHARD WELLAH, ALDERMEN.

MONUMENTS and *Monumental* INSCRIPTIONS.

IN the Chancel, formerly was a large East Window with many Coats of Arms painted on the Glafs, this at present is Walled up, and an Altar-Piece representing the Lord's Supper placed in the room of it.

ON the North Side of the Communion Table under the Figure of *Moses* is the following Infcription:

Tertio die Octobris MDCCXX.
Juxta hunc Locum
Sepulta est Hannah,
Uxor
Alverii Doddsley Genorosi
Qui
Hujus Ecclesiæ Ornatus
Confulens
Ad Altare Cœnam Domini
delineandam
propriis sumptibus curavit.

WITHIN the Rails of the Communion Table on a square Brass Plate :

D. O. M.
Johannes Volufenus Westmonasterii natus
Oxon: educatus S. T. P. Decanus Ripis BTI.
Petri Westmonast. et B^tæ Mariæ Lincoln.
Præb. P^ochia Ecclesiæ de Bruneston Vic.
et Ecclesiæ de Beedal Rec. hic in Domino
requiescit. obiit Febr. x. 1634.

Here John Wilson sleeps in Trust,
That Christ will raise him from his Dust,
Serve God with Fear thou canst not tell
Whether thy Turn be next, Farewel.
Disce mori.

ON the South side of the Chancel over the Door, was an handsome Monument, with the following Infcription in golden Letters :

Viri apprimè venerabilis Georgii Cotes bonarum Artium ferè omnium Thesaurarii :
principis artis et instar omnium Theologiæ
cimeliarchi, gregis egregii Custodis : deniq ;
ut ingenii, ut vitæ cultum instituerint,
omnibus meritò Exemplar.

{ Pectus Pietatis Sacrarium
Lingua Spiritus Tuba
Manus Christi erogatrix
Domus Religionis Schola
Vita morum censura, }

Qui

Qui ut annos quatuor et viginti sūmā fide
 sum̄āq; diligentia curam hujus Ecclesiæ suf-
 tinuerat exantlato labore ad patriam reditu-
 rus mortate quod erat fervandū hīc deposuit
 cætera perennior; luctum amicis, & sui
 ingens desiderium suis, adeoq; bonis om-
 nibus relinquens; è corporis evolavit vin-
 culis 3^o. Calend. Decembris Anno post
 natum Christū 1640. Ætatis Autem suæ
 XLIII.

Cui nepos ejus Samuel Cotes hoc in pii
 doloris et perpetuum juxta patrui merito-
 rum, suisq; superstitis amoris merenti moe-
 rens Monumentum.

P.

THIS when the Chancel was repaired, was in taking down broke in Pieces.

ON the North side of the Chancel a Marble Monument:

Memoria Sacrum.

Pientissimæ Conjugis Margaretæ Domini Matthæi Saunderii Shanc-
 toniensis in agro Leicestrensi Equitis Aurati filiæ, quæ cum opti-
 mis naturæ dotibus ex instinctu prædita, tum virtutibus parentum
 curâ diligentiaq; summum quasi ad verstigium aucta quin-
 tum et vigesimū ætatis annum agens Johanni Lokeo Regienfi in
 sedibus Hertfordianis Generoso nupta est. Quocum ut piissimè
 conjunctissimèq; suum uxoris per tres annos conjugale munus obiit
 fera sibi, citò suis carnem depositura se ad plures penetravit quarto
 Idus Septembris Anno Verbi incarnati 1633. Cui officii èt amoris
 ergo monumentum hoc maritus ille moestissimus extruxit.

Eja, age, siste, locum tenet hunc matrona sacra
 Clara, Venusta, pudens, religiosa gravis,
 Ergò jacent charitas, pietasq; sed astra vicissim,
 Hæc poterant aliâ non respirere Via
 Margarita jacet, non annis dempta sed anni
 Ut Spectes Animū dant obiisse senem.

A B O V E these Inscriptions are the Arms of *Lockes* and *Saunders* impaled:

*A. a Bend between two Waterbougets S. Locks. Per Chevron S. and A.
 3 Elephants Heads eraced counterchanged. Saunders.*

C L O S E by the last is another Marble Monument for a second Wife, where
Locke's Arms are impaled with:

*G. on a Fess A. between three crescents O. as many Escalops azure.
 Ellis of Grantham.*

Ad Memoriam sempiternam Janæ suæ Dom. Thomæ Ellifio de Grantham in finibus Lincolnienfibus, Equiti Aurato unique à Confiliis Domino Regi in provinciâ boreali, minoris natu filia, morum pariter et formæ spectabilis venustate, sibiq; post quadrennium interrupti felicissimi Conjugii, paribus auspiciis in secundi thori matrimonium collocatæ : cui (ut ferè quæ sunt cordi maxime.) Vertente biennio, Nottinghamiæ accidit humanitus fato præmaturo cedere, calendis sextilibus; Annoq; jam haud unoviginti plus habente ad humanæ salutis : MDCXXXIX.

Joannes Lockeus Hertfordiensis de Regia, Generosus, monumentum hoc Desiderii et Conjunctionis ergo consecravit sanctissimæ Conjugi superstes dissidium luctuose deflet.

Elisia de Gente redux J. Jana : sed eheu !
Cur hæc Lux, quæ dat Gaudia curta daret ?
Ne Cælum invidiæ : quanquam juvenisq; vigenq;
Serior optarim, viferet Umbra polos.
Image chara diem, melior neque munus obivit,
Reddita Elisiis orta que digna tuis.

IN the Chappel of *All-Saints* on a Table facing the West :

A. a Lion rampant queue furche S. Creffy impaling Barry of six A nine Mullets G. 3. 33. Jessop. And :

William Creffy Son of Hugh Creffy one of his Majesty's Judges of the King's Bench in Ireland was married to Elizabeth Daughter of George Jessop of Branciff in the County of York Esq; died the ninth of March 1645.

ON a Brass Plate :

Hic jacet Corpus Johannis Combe, Generosi, civitate Exon. nati, olim Comitatus Nottinghamensis Registrarii qui ab [hâc (expectans meliorem)] migravit undecimo die Octobris Anno Domini 1667, Ætatis suæ sexagesimo septimo.

Upon the Stone :

Refurgam. J. C.

This Stone was taken up (when Mr. *Abel Smith's* Vault was made) and broke but the Plate is preserved.

N E A R unto this were on a Grave-stone these Lines :

Lector in hoc tumulo requiescunt ossa Richardi Elkini Medici pluribus haud opus est. Obiit Maji 19. Anno Dom. 1650. Ætat. 85.

ON the Wall of the South Isle, is a Marble Monument with this Infcription :

Near this Place lies the Body of Benjamin Rickards late of this Town Grocer, Son of Arthur Rickards Minister of Hartshorn in the County of Leicester, who married Elizabeth Daughter of William Parker, late of this Town Apothecary, by whom he had 8 Children, Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Elizabeth, Arthur, Samuel and Arthur, all being now dead except Samuel. He departed this Life Aug. 27, 1675. in the 37th Year of his Age.

Near this Place lies the Body of Alderman Thomas Trigge, Grocer, Son of Matthew Trigge, Minister of Stretton in the County of Leicester, who married Elizabeth the Widdow of Benjamin Rickards, by whom he had 6 Children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Matthew, William, Joseph, Nathaniel, all surviving except Nathaniel. He departed this Life March the 20th 1704-5. in the 52d Year of his Age.

The Above

Thomas Trigge gave by Will 50 Pounds to buy Land for ever, the Rent to pay for Bread to be distributed to poor House-keepers of this Parish, by the Minister and Church-Wardens and Overseers in two equal parts, one part on Christmas-Day, the other on good Friday.

Elizabeth Trigge, in Respect of her Husbands abovementioned, has erected this Monument to their Memory, and departed this Life 28th of March, 1720.

NOT far from the last on the same Wall is a Marble Monument set up for Alderman Rickards :

Here lyeth,
the Body of
JOHN RICKARDS
late Alderman of this Town
Son of *Benjamin Rickards* late
of this Town, who married *Anne* the Daughter
of *Joseph Clay*, by whom he had
Issue three Sons
Parker, Benjamin, and John,
and three Daughters
Anne, Elizabeth and Anne,
Whereof
Benjamin, Elizabeth and Anne,
survived him
He died the 20th of April
Anno Dom. 1703.

OVER - A G A I N S T the before-mentioned Monument in the Isle upon a flat Gravestone :

Here Lye the Bodies of *William Ayscough*, Printer and Bookfeller of this Town : And *Anne* his Wife, she was Daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Young*, Rector of *Catwick* in the County of *York* ; he died March 2, 1719 ; she died Dec. 16, 1732.

the above Mr. *Ayscough* is remarkable, for having first introduced the Art of Printing in this Town, about the Year 1710.

I N the Church-Yard which abounds in Grave and Head-Stones, I find nothing remarkable except the following loco-serious one, upon a Man who was a great Champion of the High Party in this Town, and who had a strong Influence upon the Mob, and all this Zeal of his did not proceed in him from any mercenary Views, but his own Choice. He was otherwise, tho' bred in low Life, (for he was a Stocking Needlemaker) a Person of good natural parts, and peculiarly remarkable for his filial Duty to his poor Mother. He died on the Election Day of Members of Parliament for the Town of *Nottingham*, soon after he had seen that Gentleman chaired, in whose behalf he had exerted himself in an extraordinary Manner.

Here lies *VIN: EYRE*

Let fall a Tear

For one true Man of Honour

No courtly Lord

That breaks his Word

Will ever be a Mourner.

In Freedoms Cause

He stretcht his Jaws

Exhausted all his Spirit.

Then fell down dead

It must be said

He was a Man of Merit.

Let Freemen be

As brave as he

And Vote without a Guinea

Vin: Eyre is hurl'd

To the other World

And ne'er took Bribe a Penny.

Sept. 6th 1727.

True to his Friend to helpless Parent kind
He died in Honour's Cause to Int'rest blind
Why should we grieve, Life's but an airy Toy
We vainly weep for him who died with Joy.

A L I S T of the RECTORS of St. *Peter's* in N O T T I N G H A M :
from the Year 1241.

1241	Joh : de Nottingham.	—	1578	Johannes Nytter vel Wittie.	—
1280	Johannes Cathal.	—	1583	Carolus Aynsworth.	—
1287	Richardus de Stapleton.	—	1588	Radulphus Shutte.	—
1292	Joh : de Brus de Pykering.	—	1593	Johannes Pare.	—
1300	Adam de Kyrkby.	—	1604	Franciscus Rodes.	—
1322	Lancelot de Corebto.	—	1606	Roger Freeman.	—
1323	Willielmus de Willoughby.	—	1610	Johannes Kelle.	—
-----	Robertus Jolan.	—	1610	Thomas Low.	—
1347	Willielmus de Whatton.	—	1617	Georgius Cotes.	—
1349	Henricus de Keyworth.	—	1618	Hugo Parke. <i>Sequestrator.</i>	—
1369	Robertus de Newbald.	—	1619	Georgius Cotes.	—
1375	Willielmus de Rodington.	—	1640	Johannes Goodall	—
-----	Hugo Martel.	—	1642	Johannes Aysthorpe.	—
1426	Johannes Burton.	—	1667	Samuel Leak.	—
-----	Johannes Drayton.	—	1672	Edwardus Buxton.	—
1445	Willielmus Gull.	—	1680	Willielmus Wilson. A. M.	—
1483	Johannes Mayewe.	—	1693	Nathan Drako. A. M.	—
1486	Robertus Cotyngham.	—	1704	Timothy Fenton. A. M.	—
1499	Willielmus Ilkeston.	—	1721	James Wilson. A. M.	—
1510	Joh : Plough. Kyngsbury.	—	1725	Edward Chappell. A. M.	—
1538	Johannes Plough. <i>jun.</i>	—			
1550	Nicholaus Cooke.	—			

During the intestine Troubles, there was by the Parliament Party upon the Removal of Mr *John Aysthorpe*, one *Richard Whitchurch*, put in his Room who dying in the Year 1656 was succeeded by Mr. *John Barrett*, M. A.

IN the Church of *St. Peter* are preached two Sermons every Lord's Day, and on Wednesdays and Fridays Prayers are read Morning and Afternoon. Besides Sermons on particular Days, *which see among the Benefactions.*

M Y Anonymous Author who wrote his Account of *Nottingham* in 1641, speaks of a Sermon or Lecture, preached by the Industry of a religious and worthy Minister every Friday Morning at this Church, by which I take it he means the then Incumbent, which was Mr. *John Goodall.*

S T. *Peter's* is a Rectory which when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron, was valued at twenty Marks, now in the King's Book, 8 l. 7 s. 6 d. and the King Patron.

THE present Church of *St. Nicholas* is a modern Building, which was finished in the Year 1678, of Brick ornamented with Stone. The old Church sharing in the Civil War the same Fate with that of *St. Edmund of Dudley*, both which were pulled down (by Reason of their Nearness) for the safety of the Castle, it was somewhat larger than the new one, of Stone, the materials were mostly converted to private Uses, the Boxes in the Kitchen of a certain Inn in this Town were made out of some of the Pews, and the Bells were by Order of Col. *Hutchinson*, (who was Governor of the Castle of *Nottingham*) removed to *Outborpe*. There goes a Tradition among the People of this Town, that *St. Nicholas* is the Mother Church, but for my part I cannot find any Foundation for it unless the Defference was paid to it by way of Compliment, it being in the Kings Demesne before and after the Conquest. Where-ever I find the 3 Churches mentioned, *St. Mary's* is always named first, and *St. Nicholas's* last, nor is it reasonable to suppose that the least of these Churches should be the Mother, and take the Rank before *St. Mary's* who had a Suffragan Bishop, besides all public Solemnities, as the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. were, and are, performed at *St. Mary's*, where also the Affize Sermons are preached before the Judges, not on Account of their Lodgings being near that Church, but Time immemorial, when they used to lodge in the Heart of the Town. One might upon much better Grounds conjecture that the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, was once the Mother Church of our Parishes, because before the Town was made a County of itself, the Corporation was obliged once a Year to make a Procession thither in their Formalites, to hear Divine Service, of which more in Sect. VI,

THIS Church has at present but one Bell besides the Sermon Bell with this Inscription :

Abson, Rector, God Save his Church.

Nevil and Scattergood, Wardens.

1726.

MONUMENTS.

N O ancient Monuments are left in this Church, nor any old or new in the Church-yard, except the few following modern ones :

ON

ON a Monument of Marble against the Wall on the Right Hand of the Communion Table :

Sab. between a Chevron 3 Doves Or.

Near this Place

Lies the Body of *ELIZABETH ALSOP.*

who died June 2d. A. D. 1731.

Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord,
for they rest from their Labours and their
Works follow them.

ON the left Side opposite to the foregoing are hung up three Hatchments, viz.

1st.

Gules three Lion's Paws Arg. Newdigate a Mullet for Difference impaling. Arg. a Chevron between three Crescents Gules. On a Wreath a Flower de Lis.

2d.

Quarterly six Coats the 1st.

Azure a Chevron Arg. between three Cinquefoils Or. The Second,

Arg. within a Border ingrailed a Lion Sable. The Third,

Azure a Chevron Or. in Chief a Lion passant of the second. The Fourth,

Arg. between a Chevron ingrailed 3 crosses forme fche Sable. The Fifth,

Ermin. on a Bend Gules 3. The 6th,

Per Pale azure and Gules, over all 3 Lions rampant. Arg.

A Scutcheon of Pretence quarterly. Or two Bars and a Canton Gules.

2 Vert a Griffin Sergreant, in chief 3 escallops Or. The 3d. as the 2d.

the 4th. as the 1st. on a Wreath of his Colours A Blackmore couped at

the Knees, armed proper, about his Head a Bandage Arg. in his dexter

Hand extended a Goblet cover'd Or. the dexter Arm a Kembo, Cooper.

AT the South-West End of the Cross Isle against the Wall is a beautiful Marble Monument :

Vert. a Griffin Sergreant Or. On a Chief indented Arg.

two Crosses forme 2 Gul. Collin. impaling : Paly of six

Or. and Gules a Bendarg. Langford. on a Wreath of

the Colours a Talbots Head.

Near this Place

lies the Body of

JOHN COLLIN Esq;

who departed this Life June 18th 1717.

in the 45th Year of his Age.

He married *Mary* Daughter of *George Langford Esq;*

and *Judith* his Wife, by whom he had Issue

six Sons and four Daughters, *Langford, Abel,*

Thomas, John, Samuel, and George,

Anne, Mary, Judith, and Anne,

Anne, Samuel, and George,
 died in their Infancy before him
Abel Collin, died August 8th 1730.
Judith Collin died Feb. 7, 1730-1.

His Widow in Memory of him and his deceased Children has placed this.

N E A R this Monument on the Ground are three Grave-Stones laid close together : On the first is this Inscription :

Here
 Lieth the Body of Abel
 Collin who departed this Life
 the 2d Day of *April*
 A. D. 1705.

And also here
 Lieth the Body of Thomas
 Collin Alderman, who departed
 this Life the 18th Day of
 January in the 61st Year
 of his Age A. D.
 1706-7.

O N the Second :

Here
 Lieth the Body of
 Laurence Collin, who departed
 this Life the 9th Day of August
 in the 91st Year of his Age,
 A. D. 1704.

T H E third covers the last Gentleman's Wife.

A T St. *Nicholas's* are likewise preached two Sermons every Sunday, and Prayers read as at St. *Peter's* twice a Week:

I T is a Rectory, when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron, valued at ten Marks, now in the King's Books 2 l. 16 s. 6d. and the King Patron.

The above Abel Collin is the Founder of the New-Hospital. Thomas is the Father of John Collin, who (tho' his Monument does not mention it) was also an Alderman of this Town. Lawrence was the Grandfather of John, and the first of the Family who settled in this Town at the End of the Civil War. He had been Gunner of the Castle of Nottingham, as appears by a Muster-Roll of the 27th Jan. 1648. — But of him more in another Place.

A LIST of the VICARS of St. *Nicholas* in N O T T I N G H A M,
from the Year -----

----- Will. Bishop. — — —	1502 Thomas Reyner. — — —
1267 Richard de Weremsworth. — — —	1503 Reynaldus Marshal. — — —
1286 Johannes de Ludham. — — —	1531 Alexander Penhill. — — —
1317 Herbertus Pouger. — — —	1533 Thomas Ward. — — —
1318 Willielmus de Ilkeston. — — —	1585 Radulphus Shute. — — —
1321 Galfridus de Wilford. — — —	1588 Johannes Lambe. — — —
1329 Gilbertus de Ottrington. — — —	1611 Robertus Malham. — — —
----- Thomas Tutil. — — —	1622 Robertus Aynsworth, the last Incumbent till after the Resto- ration.
1351 Richardus Kaym de Gotham. — — —	1663 Joh. Ayfthorpe, Rector of St. Peter's and Sequestrator.
1366 Johannes Templer. — — —	1664 Blank for Sequestrator. — — —
----- Johannes Deinby. — — —	1665 to 1668 vacant.
1367 Thomas Lorday de Stanley. — — —	1669 Samuel Leek to 1872.
1371 Willielmus de Bilham. — — —	1674 vacant to 1681. — — —
----- Roger. Bampton vel Mempton — — —	1682 Joh. Simpson. — — —
1427 Willielmus Cokker. — — —	1715 Johannes Abson. A. M. — — —
1432 Willielmus Westthorpe. — — —	1749 George Wakefield, A M the present Incumbent. — — —
1435 Johannes Sampson. — — —	
1436 Johannes Hopwell. — — —	
1464 Nicholas Fish. — — —	
1466 Richardus Elkesly. — — —	
1471 Robertus Echard. — — —	
1476 Thomas Tewe. — — —	
1477 Edmundus Holme. — — —	
1497 Johannes Dale. — — —	

BESIDES the Parish Churches, there are in this Town several Places of Worship of Protestant Dissenters of different Denominations : as,

Presbyterians, who have a Meeting House on the South-side of the *High-Pavement*. These were the first Dissenters which did form a Congregation in this Town, after the Restoration about the Year 1662, when Mr. *Whitlock* and Mr. *Reynold's*, who had been established Ministers of the Parish Church of St. *Mary* from the Year 1651, to that Time, were silenced for refusing to conform to the Act of Uniformity. They were both remarkable Men, especially for unparalell'd Examples of true and constant Friendship, as appears by Dr. *Calamy's* Account of them. Their present Minister is Dr. *Samuel Eaton*.

THE Independents, whose Place of Worship is at the lower End of *Castle-Gate*. Their present Minister is Mr. *James Sloss*, a Scotch Gentleman.

THE *Anabaptists*, these have a Meeting in *Fryar-Lane* near the *New-Hospital*, their Preacher is a Layman, Mr. *George Eaton*. This Congregation is lately divided, the one part adheres to their old Teacher, the other follows one Mr. *Morley*, a Schoolmaster who has obtained a Licence for his Place of Meeting in *Pilchergate*.

THE *Quakers*, have a Meeting in *Spaniel-Row*, facing the North East End of *Collin's-Hospital*, who tho' they seem rather to decrease in Number, have lately rebuilt and enlarged their Meeting-House in the modern Taste, and have adorned the same with fashionable arched Windows.

THE Tenets of these several Dissenters are so well known, that it would be superfluous to speak of them in this Place. But as the *Philadelphians* had an House in *Brewhouse-Yard*, under the *Castle Rock*, where they used to meet, and they being now entirely dispersed I will just shortly take Notice of the Origin of that Sect of Men.

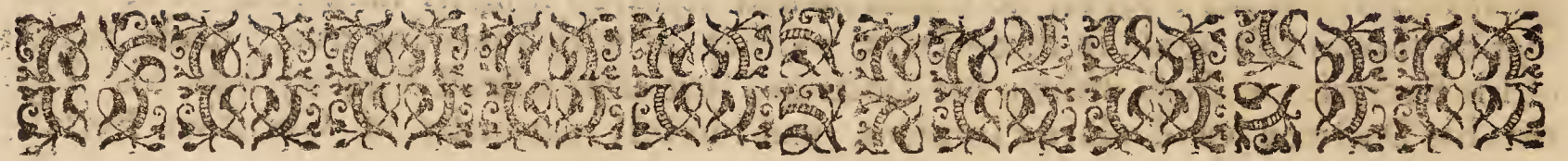
THEY obtained the above-mentioned Name, as also the English Name of *Family of Love*, from the Love they profess to bear to all Men, tho' never so Wicked, and their Obedience to all Magistrates, tho' never so tyrannical, be they Jews, Gentiles, or Turks.

THEIR Founder was one *David George*, of *Delph* in *Holland*, an *Anabaptist*, a Man of graceful Aspect, affable tho' grave, wearing a long yellowish Beard, of a becoming modest and discreet Deportment, who after he had continued in his own Country 40 Years, thought himself not safe any longer there, and sought a Settlement at *Basil* in *Switzerland*, for himself, his Family, and some Companions, 1544, the which, on Pretence of being driven out of his Country for the sake of the Gospel, by his moving Eloquence he obtained from the Magistrates, who made him a Brother Citizen. There he purchased divers Houses, where he and those belonging to him lived in common, he bought besides a Farm in the Country. His diligent Study of Religion, his frequent Exercise of Devotion, Munificence, Alms, and all kinds of good Offices, (for which his Riches enabled him) procured him an universal good Character, and gained him many Friends and Adherents. During this Time, by his Letters, Writings, and Emissaries, he planted and propagated his new Doctrine, not at Home, but through the *Low-Countries*, where it occasion'd great Tumults. However

ever himself died in *August 1556*, and was at first honourably interred, but to the great surprize of his People, to whom he had declared himself immortal, or at least that he should rise again in three Days, neither of which proving true, made many of his Sectaries at *Basil* disown his Doctrine, but after a strict Enquiry into his Tenets his Doctrine was declared Impious, and himself unworthy of Christian Burial, with a Sentence, *That his Body and Books should be burnt, by the common Hangman, in a public Place*; and accordingly his Carcass was taken up three Years after his Death, and with his Printed and Manuscript Writings committed to the Flames.

THIS Man was succeeded by one *Henry Nicholas* of *Amsterdam*, a Disciple of the said *David George*, who called himself the Father of the Family of Love, the Restorer of the World, the Prophet sent of God. He wrote several Tracts, in one of which he mentions, that the Minute of the last Trumpet was coming, that should unfold all the Books of unquiet Consciences, Hell and Eternal Judgment, which should be found to have been only Things grounded upon meer Lies, and as all Wicked and high Misdeeds were hateful and detestable to God, so also were glorious and plausible Lies no less odious to him.

See more in *Dr. Dennison's White-Wolf*, *Mr. Newstubs's Familists Confession*, *Mr. Jessop's* and *Alexander Ross's View of Religions*.



S E C T I O N III.

RELIGIOUS-HOUSES in or near this TOWN before the *Reformation*, and the several *Professions* and *Rules* of the *Regulars*.

DR. *Thoroton* takes Notice, that in the 5th of King *Stephen*, mention is made of the Monks of *Nottingham*, this was before any particular Denomination of Regulars were in this Town, else they would have been called by the peculiar Name of their Profession, but what puts it out of all doubt is, that the *Franciscans*, of which the *Minors* are a Branch, did not come into *England* till 1220, and the *Carmelites* not till 1240, whereas the 5th of King *Stephen* is so early as 1110, it will therefore I hope not be ungrateful to many of my Readers if I here briefly touch upon the Origin of a Monastic Life.

I N the first Centuries of Christianity during the severe Persecutions the Christians indured, several of them to avoid a cruel Death, and the better to give themselves up to Fasting, Prayer and Contemplation, retired by themselves into Desert Places; such were called Hermits from the Greek *ἑρημος*, a Desert-Place, also a forsaken Person or destitute; and likewise solitary, whence *ἑρημικός*, a Person who lives solitary in an uninhabited Place, destitute of many Conveniences of Life, which Persons who live in Community enjoy. Monks from the Greek Word *μοναχός*, unicus or solitarius, from a single Life, they were also called Anachorets from their Living separate from other Societies.

THE first of these we read of, was *Paul* of *Theban* about the Year of Christ 260, who having lost both his Parents in the Persecution of *Decius*, and fearing to be betrayed by his Sister's Husband, betook himself to a Cave at the Foot of a Rocky Hill at the Age of 15, where he continued till his Death, at 113 Years old.

THE next I meet with is *Antoninus* who set up this sort of Life in *Egypt*.

THEN *Hilarion* in *Palestina*, and in *Syria* *Paul* Sir-named the *Simple-Ammon*.

AFTER the Persecutions of the *Christians* were over and the Church enjoy'd Peace, these Hermits by Degrees returned to Towns and Cities, and associating together they lived in Houses called Monasteries, and confined themselves to certain Rules agreed upon amongst themselves.

THE first Monks used to Work when Occasion served, to Eat and Drink soberly, to go decent in Apparel, to Fast and Pray often, to possess all in common, to read, meditate

ditate, preach, and hear the Word of God, to Study Temperance, Continence, Modesty, Obedience, Silence, and other Virtues.

I N these primitive Monasteries it does not appear that they were tied to set Fasts, to the three Vows of *Chastity*, *Poverty*, and *Obedience*, or to the different Cloaths and Colours, or to stay in the Monastery any longer than their own liking.

T H E R E were also primitive Nuns for we read of *Marcella*, *Sophronia*, *Principia*, *Paula*, *Eustochium* and others, who did profess Chastity and contempt of the World, and had an earnest Desire of heavenly Things.

T H E first Monks of all were called *Thabenensii* from *Thabenna*, an Island in the Province of *Thebais* about the Time of *Constantius* the Son of *Constantine*.

A F T E R W A R D S the first we find mentioned who gave a certain Rule to his Disciples to regulate their Conduct by is St. *Basil*. The Monks of this Saint were gathered by him and lived about *Pontus*; much about his Time St. *Hyerom* collected a Number of Hermits in *Syria*.

Of the MONKS of St. *Basil*.

T H E only absolute Restraint their Founder (whose Rule consisted of 95 Articles) laid them under, was not to return to their Parents Houses, except to instruct them, and by their Superiour's Leave.

T H E most material parts of this Rule are these.

H E earnestly recommends the love of God and one's Neighbour, together with the Exercise of all Christian and Moral Virtues, and denial of the World.

A L L Contention of Superiority at the Table is forbidden, the Monks are to wear plain and homely Apparel, and a Girdle in Imitation of St. *John the Baptist*, and that no Man scorn to wear an old Garment when it is given him.

A L L Things to be in Common, and that tho' in respect to themselves they must not care what they Eat or what they Drink, yet that they may be helpful to others, they must Labour with their Hands.

O B E D I E N C E is enjoined to their Superiours, but chiefly to GOD.

H E speaks of the Behaviour of the Governour, &c.

H E advises that Men of Estates bestow on their Kindred what is their due, and the rest to the Poor.

H E presses his Disciples in Imitation of God and Christ to love their Enemies.

T H A T they who defame, or patiently hear their Brother defamed, be excommunicated.

T H A T no Brother alone visit a Sister but in Company, and that by Permission, and for Edification.

H

T H A T

T H A T they labour not for Faith, (as some do) without Charity.

T H A T Children may be admitted into this Order, but not without the consent of their Parents.

T H A T Satan is not the Cause of Sin in any Man, but as he consents to it, therefore the more watchful should every Man be over his own Heart, &c.

T H U S we see that the first Monks were in *Asia*, and that no particular Denomination of Regulars were known in *Europe*, till the latter End of the fourth or beginning of the fifth Century : When the *Benedictin's* were the first, and continued long without any Rival, the *Carthusians* were the next, then the *Augustinians*, after them the *Franciscans*, who were followed by the *Carmelites*, of all these more by and by.

T H E R E were in the Town of *Nottingham* before the Reformation, these several Religious Houses. *viz.*

1st. T H E *Brothers of St. John of Jerusalem* : 2d. The *Minorites* or *Minors*, professing the Rule of *St. Francis*, otherwise called the *Gray-Friers*, and 3d. The *Carmelites*, alias called the *White-Fryars*.

T H E first of these, to wit: The *Brothers of St. John*, professed the Rule of *St. Austin*, in the younger Time of their Life they were employ'd in the War against the *Saracens*, they were also called *Knight's Hospitallers*, because their Order obliged them to entertain poor Pilgrims and Travellers, whether Sick or well.

O F these *Sir William Dugdale*, from a Manuscript then in the Custody of *Gilbert North*, Esq; gives us the following Account.

Walter Gray, Archbishop of *York*, A. C. 1241, ordained that the Master and Warden of this Hospital, should take Care that there should be always in it two Priests, to perform Divine Office, that all the Brothers should rise early to sing Mattins, that they might be ended before the break of Day, afterwards to sing the other Hours at the proper Times.

T H A T they should be obedient to their Master, and that none keep any Thing he could call his own, and if any did so, during seven Days, to be then excommunicated. The Master to convert any thing he had of his own to the public Use, and if any one died possessed of any Thing particular, to be denied Christian Burial, and the Brethren to cast on him what he had, saying : *Thy Money be with thee to Perdition*. None to have a Chest locked, unless it belonged to his Office ; all of them to Eat, Cloath and Drink alike, and to eat Flesh only three Times a Week : *viz.* on *Sunday*, *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, without Leave of the Master ; all to eat together in the Refectory in Silence, unless Necessity required them to Whisper any thing. All to lye in one Dormitory in Drawers and Shirts, or such Garment as they used instead of Shirts ; all of them to be Chaste, and Sober, to be temperate in Diet, and apply the Revenues and Alms to the Poor. To wear a regular Habit of Ruffet and Black-Cloth, not to admit more Brothers and Sisters than are requisite to serve the Sick and look to the Affairs of the House ; any Brother being a Drunkard or lewd, if not mending, to be expelled. No Brother to wander abroad without the Masters leave. To pray for the Dead.

I T

IT is not certain by whom this Order is instituted.

THE beginning of the *Hospitallers* is by some related in a fabulous Strain, and founded upon Monkish Miracles, *e. g.* some derive it from *Simon Maccabee*, who after the Battle with the neighbouring Kings wherein many Jews were slain and disabled, sent to *Jerusalem*, (after the Expulsion of the profane Nations) much Silver and Gold, and with it founded and endowed an Hospital, ordered that Prayers should be put up for the Souls of the deceased (a) and that for the future that Place should be a Receptacle for the unfortunate and an Expiation for the Dead. They say, that *Jesus Christ* not disdained the Place, had there all things in common with his Disciples, and it was there he washed their Feet, ordained them Priests, and left the Memorial of his most precious Body, and that there he gave *St. Peter* the Power and Keys of his Church, &c.

BUT when afterwards the Christian Charity had much increased the Revenue of this House, they hired Soldiers under Brother *Raymund*, (who after instituted their Rule) to defend the same and repel the Pagans. That the Soldiers growing insolent and despising the Priests, it was agreed that the Soldiers themselves should be made Members of the Hospital, and defend the Christian Religion, and it was likewise decreed that they should wear a Cross on their Breast. After the Saracens took *Jerusalem*, these Christian Soldiers were dispersed, and at first took Refuge in *Cyprus*, where they were received, and continued there defending the Christian Faith. After many Years the *Rhodians* revolting from the *Constantinopolitans*, who not able to subdue that Island, gave it to the Knights of *Jerusalem*, who soon became Masters of it, and made thence War upon the Infidels. Sir *William Dugdale*, continues from the same MSS. that the Hospital of *John the Baptist*, is traced back by others to the Days of *Julius Cæsar*, when one *Melchior* a Priest having opened the Tomb of *David*, and taken thence a great Treasure, was accused before *Antiochus*, who then was Governour of *Jerusalem* and resolved to punish the Priest, but our Saviour appearing to him in the Night, and declaring to him that he would have an Hospital built by the Priest with the Treasure on Mount *Calvary*, and having in a Vision declared the same to the said *Melchior*, *Antiochus* was appeased and consented that the Priest should build that House to serve the Poor, as was written in the Book concerning the *Maccabees*; and that Prince at his Death gave a great part of his Wealth to that House. This Manuscript tells farther, of our Saviour's appearing before his Birth to one *Zacharias* and to one *Julian*, commanding them to go and govern this Hospital after the Death of the said *Melchior*. It adds that our blessed Saviour after his Incarnation was frequently there with his Disciples and wrought many Miracles, and that afterwards they continued there till they were dispersed abroad in the World. After the Saracens got Masters of *Jerusalem*, one *Conrad* kept this House, and distributed the Alms those Saracens gave him, among the Poor. When *Godfrey of Bouloigne*, besieged *Jerusalem* and a great Famine being in the Christian Army, this *Conrad* used to go upon the Wall and throw down Loaves as if he had been casting Stones at them, and being accused thereof to the Sultan, he ordered him to be seized and brought before him, with the Loaves, which being done, when he appeared in his Presence,

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(a) The only Plea the Romanist have for that profitable Branch of their Worship, The Prayer for the Dead.

the Loaves were miraculously turned into Stones, whereupon the Sultan dismissed him to throw them at the Christians, which he continued to do. After *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne* had taken *Jerusalem*, great Possessions were given to him and his Hospital in Honour of *St. John the Baptist*, &c. *Raymond de Puy*, succeeded *Conrad*, and instituted the Rule of the House which was observed, and after confirmed by Pope *Innocent II.* &c. Some say that about the Year 612 in the Reign of *Heraclius* when the *Turks* were in Possession of *Jerusalem*, some Italian Merchants of *Amalfi* in *Apulia* obtained of the Governour of the Town, a spot of Ground on which they built a Church of the *Invocation* of the *Virgin Mary*, with other necessary Buildings for Monks and Apartments for their Countrymen, and placed an Abbot and Monks of their Country there. Many Women afterwards coming thither in Pilgrimage, the Monks would not receive them for fear of giving Scandal, whereupon the Merchants built there a little Church with Lodgings for the Female Pilgrims and Sisters to serve them. And as many Pilgrims resorted to this Place, who were stripped of all they had by the Infidels, before they got into *Jerusalem*, to relieve them, they built a House of God, to entertain the poor Pilgrims in, whether Sick or in Health. They built also a Church in Honour of *St. John* the Alms-giver, Patriarch of *Alexandria*. These three Churches had no Revenue, but the Merchants of *Amalfi* made a yearly Collection, with which the Abbot did maintain the Brothers and Sisters of those Abbies, and the rest was spent in relieving the Poor. This was before the Christians got Possession of *Jerusalem*. When the Infidels were expelled, an Holy Roman Woman who was Abbess of the Sisters, and in the House of Men, one *Gerrard* a Brother were found who had long served the Poor. From this small Beginning this Order increased and became rich, in-so-much, that they were Owners of Towns and Castles. They afterwards got by the Pope discharged from the Power and Obedience of the Patriarch. They grew insolent and became hurtful to the neighbouring Churches, but no redress could be got from *Rome* they having blinded the Eyes of that Court with Gold. Whomsoever the Patriarch or Prelates had excommunicated, they admitted to their Churches to Mass, and when Dead buried them in their Church-Yards. However they did many Acts of Charity and defended the Christians against the Infidels. The Brothers of *St. John*, after the Eradication of the Order of the *Templars* by Pope *Clement* in the Year 1312, got and enjoy'd most of the Possessions of that Order.

THE House of the *Hospitallers* in *Nottingham*, stood without the Wall on the North Side of the Town, near the North Road; this and the Lands belonging to it were after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by *Edward VI.* granted to the Mayor and Burgeesses of *Nottingham*, who have converted the Building into a House of Correction which at this Time is corruptly call'd *St. Jones's*. (a)

THE *Minorites* or *Minors* had their Convent also out of the Town, viz. at the West Corner of the Broad-Marsh, the Wall which inclosed their Garden reach'd as far South as the River *Lèen*. These Friars commonly called the *Gray-Friers*, were Mendicants, following the Rule of *St. Francis*. At the Dissolution of Abbeys and Monasteries here were found the Prior and seven Friars. (b)

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(a) It is said to have been in being in the Year 1215 and that it was endowed in 1534 with 5l. 6s. 8d. ----- (b) It is said to be founded by *Hen. III.* Anno 1250. This was granted in the Year 1548, to *Thomas Heneage*, surrendered Feb. 5th 1539, by *Thomas* last Warden and 7 Friars. Burnet.

THE *Carmelites* commonly called the *White-Friers*, had an House between *Moot-hall-Gate* and *St. James's-Lane*, in the Parish of *St Nicholas*, which has given the Lane which is formed by the Close belonging to that Convent, and some Gardens on the other side where now the *New-Hospital*, and the *Anabaptist's* Meeting House, &c. stand, the Name of *Frier-Lane*, and the Row of Houses facing the great Market Place between the Corner of *Moot-hall-gate* and *St. James's-Lane*, the Name of *Frier-Row*: (a) Of these there were at the Dissolution, the Prior *Roger Copp*, six Friers remaining, (b) both these Monasteries surrendered Feb. the 5th 1539. the 30th of *Henry VIII.* The Profession of the *Carmelites*, (who were likewise Mendicants) as well as of the *Franciscans*, See hereafter in their Places.

Of the B E N E D I C T I N ' S .

ST. *Bennet*, the Founder of the most ancient Order of Monks in *Europe*, was born at a Town called *Nursi* in the Dukedom of *Spoletto* in *Italy*, about the Year of *Christ* 480. of Noble Birth and his Father's Name was *Eutropius*, his Mother's *Abundantia*. He went from *Rome*, (whither he was sent to improve himself in Learning, without having made any Progress in his Studies) first to a Place called *Asylum*, then to a Desert called *Sublacum* [*Subiaco*] 40 Miles from *Rome*; here he met with a Monk whose Name was *Romanus*, who being acquainted with his Design, encouraged and assisted him in it, and gave him the Religious Habit. *Benedict* chose for his Place of abode a very small Cave, formed by Nature in a Rock, almost inaccessible by Men, which is now called the *Holy-Grotte* or Cave, and to this Time is to be seen the Place where *St. Romanus* did from Time to Time let down to him some Pieces of Bread which he had spared from himself at his Meals, and tied a little Bell to it to give *St. Bennet* Notice to come and take them. After he had been there some Time, being discovered by some Shepherds, who were astonished that any Man should live in such a Place, the Fame of his Holiness spread abroad, he was over-perswaded to go and be Abbot of the Monastery of *Vicovaro* between *Subiaco* and *Tivoli*; but these Monks not liking the Restraint he put them to, and deaf to his Reproofs, they attempted to poison him, which not succeeding, after a charitable Reproof he left them as incorrigible and returned to his former Solitude which became soon very populous, for many came to be instructed by him, and became his Disciples, which obliged him to build 12 Monasteries, to stir up the Religious Men to an higher Pitch of Piety, to strengthen the Weak, and to quicken the slothful; he prescribed Laws to his Monks after the manner of *St. Basil*, but it is not certainly known whether he writ his Rule at *Subiaco* or *Monte-Cassino*, an ancient Town where *Apollo* was still worshipped; this Saint fell presently to work to abolish the Idolatrous Remains, he broke the Idol in Pieces, overthrew the Altar, and burnt the superstitious Woods consecrated to him, and caused a Chappel to be built in Honour of *St. Martin*, upon the very Ground of the Temple of *Apollo*, and another for the Invocation of *St. John* the *Evangelist*, on the Place where the Idolatrous Altar had stood; in short here

(a) Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*. p. 146. ----- (b) In 1439 John Farewell was Prior of the *Carmelites*. The Convent of these *Carmelites* is said to be founded by Reginald Lord Gray of Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, in the Year 1276.

he built a large Monastery which was the chief of the rest, and was richly endowed by *Tertullus* a Roman Patrician, who bestow'd on it Castles, Villages, Lands, and Possessions.

THIS Order soon spread all over the Western World, and was brought to *England* by *Austin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year of *Christ* 596: And *Tritheimius* says, *lib. 4. chap. 4.* that in his Time there was above 15,000 Abbeys, out of which proceeded Multitudes of *Cardinals*, *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, *Abbots*, and other eminent Men besides *Popes*.

THE immense Riches which they obtained from the vast Donations they every where were over-heaped with, caused them to slacken in the Observance of the Severity of their Rule, insomuch, that after having enjoy'd a flourishing State for the space of 400 Years, a Discord arose amongst them, which occasion'd Schisms, and many Orders sprung out of this one, who took their Names either from the Places they were set up, or from their Leaders.

The Substance of the Rule of St. BENNET.

HE begins with the Duty and Qualifications of the Abbot, *viz.* To be careful of his Charge, to be holy, just, wise and charitable in his Deeds, powerful in his Words, to exhort, correct, reprove, to beware of Partiality and Diffimulation, and chiefly of Covetousness and Pride, not to do any thing of himself without Advice of the Convent.

HE enjoins all to be obedient, silent, humble, to be watchful to Prayer in the Night.

HE prescribes what Psalms they are to sing every Day and Night, and what Psalms in their Canonical Hours. That Halleluja should be said continually between *Easter* and *Pentecost*, that they should praise God with *David* seven Times a Day, *to wit*: In the Morning, at the 1st. 3d. 6th. and 9th. Hours, in the Evening, and Comptory and at Midnight. Particular Psalms are appointed for each of these canonical Hours. That they must pray with all Reverence.

THAT there be chosen Deans in each Monastery to ease the Abbot.

THAT every Monk have his own Bed to sleep in, and that a Candle burn by them till the Morning, that they sleep in their Cloathes girt, that at the ringing of the Bell they may be the more ready for Prayer.

DIVERSE Degrees of Penance are enjoyned according to the Degrees of Offence.

THAT the Abbot do all he can to reclaim the excommunicated Person, that the lost Sheep may be brought home with Joy, and if no Correction will prevail, the obstinate Person to be expelled the Convent, who upon Repentance may be received three Times, but never after the third Time.

THAT

T H A T the Steward of the Monastery be a Man of Discretion, Government and Trust.

T H A T the Abbot keep an Inventory of all Utenfils belonging to the Convent.

T H A T all Things be common among the Brothers, that there be no grudging nor murmuring.

T H A T every one serve in the Kitchen and other Places when his Turn is.

T H A T a special Care be had to the Sick and infirm, so likewise of the Aged and Children.

T H A T there should be chosen a Weekly Reader, to read in Time of Refection.

T H A T each Man be content with a Pound of Bread for a Day, and that only the Sick be permitted to eat Flesh, that Wine be drank sparingly. That from *Easter* to *Pentecost* the Brothers may have a Refection at the 6th Hour, and their Supper in the Evening.

I N Summer let them Fast every 4th and 6th Day in the Week till the 9th Hour. From the midst of *September* till *Lent* let them have their Refection at the 9th Hour but in *Lent* Time at the Evening, so it be Day light.

T H A T after Completory there be no speaking at all.

I F any come late to Prayers or to the Table, he is to stand a-part by himself, and to be last served, and to be shortned in his Victuals.

I F any for some great Offence be excommunicated out of the Oratory, he shall make Satisfaction by prostrating himself before the Oratory.

T H A T they shall not only give themselves to Prayer and Meditation at the appointed Hours, but shall also labour some part of the Day with their Hands to keep them from Idleness.

T H A T they observe *Lent* with all strictness.

T H A T they use Strangers with all Reverence and Chearfulness, and that the Abbot salute them with a Holy Kiss and wash their Feet.

T H A T none receive Letters or Tokens from their Parents without the Abbots leave.

T H A T no Novice be admitted into the Monastery without sufficient Trial of his constancy and Patience.

T H A T if a Priest desires to enter into a Monastery, he submit himself to the laws thereof, and that he have the next Place to the Abbot.

THAT

T H A T Noblemen who offer their Children to God in the Monastery, swear, they will never give them any part of their Estate, but that it be conferred on the Convent.

T H A T if a Stranger Monk desire to continue in the Monastery, he be not denied, so his Life be not scandalous.

I F the Abbot desire to have a Priest or Deacon ordained, let him chuse one of his own Convent.

T H A T he shall be Abbot whom the whole Convent or the greater or better part shall chuse.

T H A T the Provost or Præpositus be chosen by the Abbot to whom he must be Subject.

T H A T the Porter be an ancient and discreet Man, who receive and give Answers. And

T H A T the Monastery be provided with Water and a Mill and other Necessaries within itself, least the Brother's should wander abroad.

I F the Abbot enjoyn to any Monk Impossibilities, he must with Reverence and Submission excuse his Inability, if the Abbot urge it, he must obey, and trust to God's Assistance.

T H A T in the Monastery none presume to defend, strike, or excommunicate another, but that they be obedient and loving to each other, that they be zealous for God, and when they are working to be still singing of Psalms.

T H E original Monks at *Monte Cassino* had besides these, several other Rites and Institutions. The Council of *Soisson* calls this Rule *The Holy Rule*.

T H E *Benedictin* Habit is a round Coat or Tunick, a Hood or Cowl called *Cuculla*, gray, of the colour of a Badger, of whose Skin it was anciently made, a Scapulary (St. *Bennet* himself was clad in Skins) the colour of their upper Garment is black under which they wear a white Woollen Coat, with Sackcloth, and they go booted. The Habit of these Monks was left to the discretion of the Abbots, according to the Nature of the Countries being either hotter or colder. In temperate Climates a Cowl and a Tunick was sufficient, the Cowl thicker for Winter and thinner for Summer, and a Scapulary to work in. Every one had two Tunicks and two Cowls either to change at Night, or to wear one whilst they washed the other. The Stuff they were made of was the cheapest the Country afforded.

T H A T none might have any thing he could call his own, the Abbot found them all with every thing necessary; that is, besides the Habit, an Handkerchief, a Knife, a Needle, a Steel Pen and Tablets to write; their Beds were Mats or Straw-Beds, a piece of Serge, a Blanket and a Pillow.

I N the Year 860 the second Council of *Aix-la-Chapelle* took off or at least mitigated some of the Severities of the Rule of St. *Bennet* and allowed the Brethren at
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Christmas and *Easter* for eight Days to eat the Flesh of Birds. It was forbid to take any Priest or Layman into the Monastery except they turned Monks ; they were permitted to have Priests of their own, and to receive Tythes, first Fruits, Oblations and Donations, as well as others, by *Gregory the Great*, *Boniface* and other Popes.

THEY are not to bow their Knees in *Whitsun-Week* nor Fast. They are not to kiss the Lips of any Woman.

Of the CARTHUSIAN Order.

THIS Order which had its Name from the Place where the first Monastery was founded, *Carthusia*, in French *Chartreuse*, in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, is the next oldest, having for its Author one *Bruno*, born at *Cologne*, and Professor of *Philosophy* at *Paris*, about the Year of Christ 1080.

THE Legend makes the following pretended Occurrence, the cause of his establishing this Order, viz :

Bruno being present at the singing the Office (a) for his Fellow-Professor then newly dead, (a Man highly esteemed for his Holy-Life) the Dead Corps suddenly sits up in the Bier, when they were come to these Words : *Responde mihi, quantas habeo iniquitates* : Answer me how many Sins I have. And cries out, *Accusatus Sum* I am accused, upon this the Office was put off for that Time. The next Day at the celebration of the same Funeral Office, the Corps rose a second Time, and cried *Judicatus Sum*, I am judged, which put again a stop to the Service ; and the third Day upon attempting it again, the Corps rose a third Time, and uttered these Words, *Condemnatus Sum*, I am condemned. At which *Bruno* was so affrighted, and thought that if a Man reputed so pious was damned, what would become of himself and many more : Therefore concluded there was no safety for him, but by forsaking the World ; whereupon he and six of his Scholars betook themselves to the Place already mentioned, which was hedious for dark Woods, high Hills, Rocks and wild-Beasts, and there built a Monastery, having obtained the Ground of *Hugo* Bishop of *Grenoble*, who also became a Monk of that Order. Their Rule is in some Measure built upon that of *St. Bennet*.

AS to this frightful Story, it is allowed by all, that *Bruno* with his Companions did retire to the Place above mentioned, but it has been as incontestably proved by the Doctors of the University of *Paris*, that the Tale is utterly false, there being none of the cotemporary Writers or any that were 200 Years after, who make the least mention of it.

ACCORDING to their Rule the *Carthusians* should wear Sack-cloth, or an Hair Shirt next their Skin, a long white Cloth Coat loose, with an Hood and black Cloak over, when they walk abroad. The Lay-Brothers wear a short Coat to their Knees.

THEIR Discipline is to eat no Flesh at all, nor even when they are sick, to buy no Fish, but eat them when offered, to eat branny Bread and drink Wine mixed with Water : On the Lord's Day and the 5th Day of the Week, they feed only upon Cheese and Eggs, on the 3d and Saturday, on Pulse or Pot Herbs, on the 2d, 4th, and 6th, upon Bread and Water only. Every one Dresses his own Meat, they eat
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but once a Day, and are all apart, except on the chief Festivals; as *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, *Epiphany*, *Purification*, the 12 *Apostles*, *St. John the Baptist*, *St. Michael*, *St. Martin*, and on *All-Saints Day* they eat twice a Day and all together at one Table, and then they may talk together, at other Times they must keep silence, every one having his own Cell, wherein they pray, read, meditate and write Books; in these Cells they observe the canonical Hours, but the Mattins and Vespers they keep in their Churches, and have Mass on the Days they eat twice. None is suffered to go abroad except the Prior and Procurator and that upon the Affairs of the Convent. They are limited to enjoy a certain Quantity of Land, a certain Number of Sheep, Goats, and Asses, which they must not exceed. They must admit no Women into their Churches, nor were they to have in one Convent above twelve Religious Men besides the Prior and eighteen Converts or Lay-Brothers, with a few Servants, who are not to come within the Quire where the Prior and his Brethren sit, but these are in a lower Quire by themselves.

SINCE these original Rules to which they were tied, they are something fallen off now.

THEY have a Yearly Meeting at *Chartreuse* about their own Affairs, whither out of every Cloyster two Monks are sent who stay fourteen Days.

THIS Order was confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the 3d. 1178. They came into *England* in 1180, just one hundred Years after their first Institution, and settled at *Witham* near *Bath*.

Of the AUGUSTINIANS.

BY this Name go two sorts of Religious Persons, both professing the same Rule.

THE first are an Order of Canons regular, which are ascribed to *St. Augustin*, but it is difficult to prove whether he himself instituted them, or some of his Disciples, as well as others of diverse Denominations who profess to live after his Rule.

THE Habit of these Canons is a white Cloth Coat open before and down to the Feet, this is girded to their Body, and over it they wear a Linnen Surplice to their Knees, and over that a short black Cloak to their Elbows, with an Hood fastened to it, their Crowns to be shaved like other Friars and when they go abroad, they wear a broad Hat or a black corner'd Cap.

THE other Sort of this Order are the *Hermits* of *St. Austin*, who wear a black Coat with a Hood to it of the same Colour, underneath is a white little Coat, their Girdle is of Leather with a Horn Buckle. These were originally diverse sorts of Hermits who lived by different Rules, called together A. C. 1550. by Pope *Innocent IV.* and invited to live under one Head and profess one Rule, viz. that of *St. Augustin*. This Pope dying, *Alexander IV.* succeeded and united them in one Order by the Name of the *Hermits* of *St. Augustin*, and dispensed with their former Rules and Observances. About 1290 Pope *Honorius* gave them several Priviledges. The reputed Founder of these two Orders was till the 31st Year of his Age a *Manichean* and professed *Rhetoric* at *Rome* and *Milan*, but upon reading the Life of *Anthony* the Monk by the persuasion of *Simplicianus*, he became a Convert, and in a Garden with his Friend *Alipius* (as the Legend has it) as he was bewailing his former Life, he heard a Voice accompanied with the Music of little Children, saying to

to him *Tolle lege, Tolle lege*, that is to say, take up and read ; looking about and seeing nobody, he took this for a Divine Admonition, and so taking up the Bible the first Passage he lighted on was this : *Not in surfeiting and Drunkenness, not in chambering and Wantonness, but put on the Lord Jesus, &c.* Upon this he resolved to become a Christian and was accordingly baptized with his Sons *Adeodatus* and *Alipius*, at *Milan*, by St. *Ambrose*, (a) a Bishop of that Place. Having after spent a few Years in Fasting, Prayers, and the study of the Holy Scripture, he was called to *Hippo* in *Africa*, where he was first a Presbyter and then a Bishop of that Place. He lived there with other learned Men as in a College, and thence sent abroad diverse Clergymen for *Hippo* and who were Bishops in other Places.

THE Canons as well as the Monks have three Rules given them (as they say) of St. *Austin*. viz.

THE first, relates to their Eating, Drinking, Cloathing, Admission and Deportment in general, &c. that they possess nothing in Propriety, but have all Things in common, that they be not solicitous what to eat and what to drink and wherewith they shall be cloathed. That none be admitted without Trial, that none depart or carry any Thing out of the Monastery without the Superiours Leave, that no Man maintain any Point of Doctrine without acquainting the Superiour with it, that secret Faults, &c. first be reprov'd and if not repented of, punished. That in Persecution they repair to their *Præpositus*.

THE second, contains the Times and Manner of Praying and Singing, their Times of Working, Reading and Refreshing. It treats of their Obedience, Silence, and particular Behaviour both at Home and Abroad, and how Contumacy must be punished.

THE third Rule contains their Duty more largely as :

THAT they must love God above all Things.

THAT they maintain Unity.

THAT Meat, Drink and Clothes be distributed as Need is.

THAT all Things be common.

THAT there be no Pride, Contempt or Vain-Glory amongst them ; here they are enjoined, Prayer, Reverence, and Devotion, Abstinence, Silence, and Contentment.

TO hear the Word read at Table, to be careful of the Sick and Infirm.

TO be modest in Apparel, Words, Gestures, and in their Look when they chance to see a Woman, to reprove immodesty in their Brethren, to receive no Letter nor Gift without the Superiour's Knowledge, to have their Clothes well kept from Moths.

TO beware of murmuring and repining, that to conceal any Thing shall be accounted Theft.

(a) Near unto the Church of St. Ambrose, at Milan, is a little Chappel, where St. Austin with his little Son and Friend Alippius, were baptized, as the Inscription over the Altar denotes. On the other side of the great Church, not far off, is another Chappel, built on the Spot they tell you, where St. Austin heard the Voice.

T H A T they be not too nice in washing their Cloaths.

T H A T in Sickneſs the Phyſician be adviſed with, that they may bathe ſometimes, that the Sick want not any Thing needful for him.

T H A T there be no Strife, Envy, or evil Words among them, that the Superior uſe not harſh Words in reprov- ing, that he ſhew good Example to his Brethren in Holy Converſation, that he be wiſe, humble, and careful of his Charge, and that the Duties here enjoyned may be the better performed, theſe Rules muſt be read once a Week.

Of the F R A N C I S C A N S.

T H E next Religious Order that ſtarted up was that of St. *Francis*. Of him the Legend gives us the following Account: That he was an *Italian* and a Merchant, who before his Converſion was called *John*, that he had led a wicked and debauched Life in his younger Years, but was at laſt reclaimed by a Viſion of a Caſtle full of Arms and Croſſes, with a Voice telling him that he was to be a Spiritual Soldier. Afterwards as he was praying, he was warned by a Voice to repair the decay'd Churches or Houſes of Chriſt, which he did by ſtealing Money from his Father, and beſtowing the ſame on the Reparation of Churches; whereupon his Father beat him, put him in Priſon, and diſinherited him. He rejoiced in this, ſtrippt himſelf naked of all his Garments, which he deliver'd to his Father, ſhewing how willing he was to relinquish all for Chriſt. Within a ſhort while he gathered many Diſciples to whom he preſcribed, A. C. 1198. a Rule, conſiſting of a ſtrict Obſervance of three Vows, *viz.* of *Chaſtity*, *Poverty*, and *Obedience*, which he guards in manner following.

Poverty, they are to have neither any Thing in Common, nor in Propriety, to handle no Money, nor a third Perſon for them.

T H A T their Habit be made of a coarſe Woollen Web. They are allowed to mend their Habit with a Piece of Sackcloth or ſome other coarſe Stuff.

T H E Y muſt always walk on Foot, except when they go by Water, they may take the Convenience, as others do.

T H E Y are to wear no Stockings.

Chaſtity, they are ſtrictly forbid to converſe with Women, nor are they to go into the Monafteries of Nuns. They are forbid all Niceties in clothing, and eating, Conveniencies in Travelling, they are to go barefoot, and to Faſt every Friday from *All-Saints* Day to *Chriſtmas*, and from *Epiphany* to *Eaſter*, beſides other Mortifications and penitential Works.

T H E Y are enjoyned to apply themſelves to Prayer, which this Saint prefers before the Study of human Literature.

T H E Y dare kill no Vermin, nor lye on Feather-Beds.

Obe-

Obedience, they are to be obedient to Christ, the Pope, and their Superiours, they must renounce their own Will, follow their Superiours without Reserve, or offering any Reason, in all Things not contrary to the Rule.

I N any scruple of Conscience, he refers them to their Superiours, to remove their Doubts and set their Consciences at Ease.

T H A T none be admitted into the Order until they be duly examined and proved.

T H A T the Clergy in their Divine Worship, follow the Order of the Roman Church, and that the Lay-Brothers say 24 Pater-nosters for their Mattins, &c.

T H A T they enter not into any House till they say, *Peace be with this House*, and then they may eat what is set before them.

T H A T they help one another, and that Pennance be imposed on those that Sin, that they have their public Meetings and Chapters.

H E would not have them call themselves *Franciscans*, but *Minors*, nor their Governours *Masters*, but *Ministers*.

H E Orders them to chuse their provincial *Ministers*, and these to chuse a general *Minister* over the whole Fraternity.

T H A T they use brotherly Admonition, and Correction.

T H A T their Preachers be Men of approved Gifts, and that they preach not abroad without Leave from the Bishop.

T H A T none go to Convert Saracens or other Infidels, but such as are sent by the Provincial *Minister*.

T H A T they all remain constant in the Catholic Faith, and that none break the Rule unless he will incur the Curse of G O D, and his two Apostles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

S T. *Francis* strengthened this his Rule by his Will and Testament, which he enjoins to be read as often as they read the Rule.

THIS Rule was wrote, and approved by Pope *Innocent* III. 1210. Afterwards also by the *Lateran Council*, 1215. And again confirmed by Pope *Honorius* III. 1223.

I T is given out that Pope *Innocent's* Approbation, was occasioned by a Vision of a Palm-Tree growing and spreading under him, and of a poor Man's supporting the decaying *Lateran*, after he had tried St. *Francis's* Obedience, which he shew'd by wallowing in the Mire with Swine, as the Pope had advised him.

S T. *Francis*, who wore a short Coat of the natural colour of the Wool, and instead of a Girdle, a Cord, not leaving any Direction about the Form, Measure, and Colour

of their Habit, it occasioned a great deal of Altercation among his Followers, until at last it was referred to Pope *Paul* the 22d. who leaves it at the Discretion of the General and Provincial Ministers.

T H E *Minorites* at this Day wear a long Coat with a large Hood of gray or hair Colour, they go barefooted and girded with a Cord, whence the *French* call them *Cordeliers*.

T H E *Franciscan* Garment has been held in such Esteem, and of such Virtue, that divers Princes have called it the *Seraphic* Habit, and have desired to be buried in it, thinking thereby to be safe from the Devil; tho' St. *Francis* himself died and was buried naked, because he would imitate Christ who died naked on the Cross. *Francis* Marquis of *Mantua*, *Robert* King of *Sicily*, and even the Emperour *Charles* V. have been buried in this Habit.

T H E R E are also Nuns, who observe the Rule of St. *Francis*, but not quite to that Degree of Severity as the Men. These from St. *Clara* the Sister of St. *Francis*, are called *Clarisse*, in English *poor Clares*.

D U R I N G the space of 169 Years, *i. e.* from 1211 to 1380. this Order increased to 1500 Monasteries, which is attributed :

1st. T O the Sedulity and Diligence in making Profelytes.

2d. T H E I R Priviledges.

3d. T H E I R pretended Sanctity and Mortification: And

4th. T H E incredible Miracles and Visions attributed to this their Saint, *viz.* The five Wounds Christ impressed on his Body. His bearing Christ in his Arms. His Mansion in Heaven next Christ, and many more Things which they obtrude to the Belief of the Populace.

T H I S Order came first into *England*, A. C. 1210. about the 4th of King *Henry* III. when Brother *Agnellus* the first Provincial of the *Franciscans* shew'd his Commission to the King, who in respect to St. *Francis*, who was then still living, placed the *Franciscans* at *Canterbury*, and soon after, the King made *Agnellus* one of his Privy Council.

T H E *Franciscans* as well as the *Benedictin's*, through the considerable Relaxations crept in, by Degrees became divided amongst themselves, and gave Birth to different Sects, who all profess the Rule of St. *Francis*, tho' some take a greater Latitude than others.

T H E Y behaved so ill about the latter End of the 12th Century, that the Order was condemned in *England* in 1307. but was again advanced by *Peter Tuxbury*, a *Franciscan* Minister, and allowed in the Chapter of *London*.

Of the Order of CARMELITES.

THESE were originally a set of Hermits, whose Habitations were in Caves and among Rocks within Mount *Carmel*, noted for the Prophets *Elias* and *Elisba*, by whom these Friars pretend their Order was instituted, and have even by some means or other obtained several Bulls of diverse Popes to confirm their Antiquity, among other. that of *Pius IV.* 1477. says, they are descended from *Elias*, *Elisba* and *Enoch*, which last, the *Carmelites* say, is one *Enoch* of *Amathim*, Disciple of *St. Mark* the Evangelist. About the End of the last Century a very great Contest arose between them and the *Jesuits*, which was carried on with great Heat and Scurrility, about the Antiquity of this Order. But the *Carmelites* making Application to the Popes *Innocent XI.* and *XII.* and *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, the *Jesuits* who were an over Match to them, were silenced by a Brief of Pope *Innocent XII.* bearing Date *Nov. 20,* 1698.

ALL agree that these Friars followed the Rule of *St. Basil*, but the Accounts of their Institution and by whom till the 11th Century, are full of Obscurity and Contradiction. Some Writers say, that A. C. 1160, and some 1121, *Almericus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and the Popes Legate, came thither and gathered these dispersed *Anchorets* into one Body, and built them a Monastery on the top of Mount *Carmel*, near the Well of *Elias*, by which stood an ancient Chappel of our *Lady*; whence probably the *Carmelites* were called the *Virgin's-Brothers*.

IN the Time of Pope *Alexander III.* whose Popedom without *Anti-pope* began in 1170. they had a Latin Governour one *Bertholdus Aquitanus* set over them; some will have it that this Order was not instituted till 40 Years after in the Papacy of *Innocent III.* Their 2d. Governour was *Brochard* of *Jerusalem*, who made them a Rule much after the Rule of *St. Basil*, which was abridged 1198, and confirmed by *Albert*, the Latin Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who tied them to Fasting, Silence, and canonical Hours, and the Lay-Brothers to *Peter* the Hermit's Beads or Prayers, and to our *Lady's* Psalter, they were tied to no Vow but to that of Obedience to their Governours which was A. C. 1204 according to *Lezana*, or 1209. according to *Papebroch*. This 1st. Rule among other Things confines them to little Cells where they are to stay and employ themselves Night and Day in Prayer, unless they are otherwise lawfully employed, they are prohibited having any Property; they are to hear Mass every Morning in the Oratory, they are enjoined Fasting from the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy-Cross, till *Easter*, except Sundays, Abstinence from Flesh is commanded at all Times. The Order obliges them to manual Labour, they are to keep strict Silence from the Vespers to the Hour of Tierce the next Day. They are to respect their Prior. They were some Time after the Publication of this Rule disturbed on Account of their following a Rule not known in Europe. The Decree of the Council of *Lateran* held in 1215. prohibiting the erecting of any new Orders without the Consent of the Holy See; in the Year 1224. they pray'd Pope *Honorius III.* to approve the Rule given them by the Patriarch *Albert*. When the *Carmelites* came over to Europe and had founded Convents, they found there were some Things in the Rule which wanted correcting and mitigating, wherefore they apply'd to Pope *Innocent IV.* who sent a Commission, which he empowered to examine the Rule, and to make such Amendments as should be judged fit. The Commissioners were *Hugh*

Cardinal of St. *Sabina*, of the Order of St. *Dominic*, and *William* Bishop of *Antrada* a City in *Syria*.

T H E S E thought proper to add to the 1st. Article, which treats of the Obedience the Brethren owe to the Prior, that they should also keep Chastity, and have no Property, and as some of the Anchorets believed, they were only to reside in Desarts; the Commissioners to remove these Scruples, declared that they might have Monasteries in Solitudes, and in such other Places as should be given them, provided that Regular Observance might there be maintained. The Patriarch absolutely prohibited eating Flesh at any Time, except in Sicknefs and extreme Weaknefs.

T H E Commissioners left out the Words *at any Time* and *extream*, to the End that the *Carmelites* might not be burthensome to those that entertained them, they ordained, that when they travelled they might eat Herbs, boiled Flesh, and even eat Flesh at Sea. They prescribed Silence only from Compline till after Tierce the next Day, they also allowed them to eat in a common Refectory, whereas till then, they were to eat apart in their Cells. They also made some Regulations relating to divine Office and granted them Leave to have Asses, Mules, and to keep Cattle for their Use.

T H I S Rule with Amendments was approved by Pope *Innocent IV.* 1247.

I have placed the *Carmelites* after the *Augustinians*, because the last came into Europe 34 Years before them.

T H E Habit of the *Carmelites* was a striped Mantle of Party Colours, which they pretend was used by the Prophet *Elias*. *Gregory IX.* forbad them any Possessions or Revenues, but to beg from Door to Door. *Honorius IV.* took from them this Habit and instead thereof gave them a white Cloak and a white Hood, and under it a Coat with a Scapulary of Hair Colour. (a) This Pope will have them called instead of *Carmelites*, *Brothers of the Virgin Mary*, and exempts them from the Jurisdiction of Kings and Princes.

T H E use of the white Cloak was confirmed by his Successors *Nicholas IV.* *Alexander V.* allowed them Prisons to punish their Apostates, and *John XXIII.* took them into his immediate Protection, and was (as they say) warned by a Vision, to keep them out of Purgatory. To enter into this Order is deemed meritorious, and three Years Indulgence is promised to them who at any Time call them *Brothers of the Virgin Mary*.

M A N Y of the *Carmelites* falling off from the Strictness of the last mentioned Amendment of the Rule, they were divided into two Sects: Those who adhered to the Rule were called *Observants*, the others who obtained a farther Mitigation are called *Non-Observants* or *Conventuals*, this Mitigation was obtained of the Popes
Eu-

(a) In the Year 1290 all the Friars of this Order throughout England changed their Habit, putting on white Cloaks in the room of their Party-coloured Mantles.

Eugenius IV. and *Pius* V. these last have changed their Hair coloured Coat for Distinctions sake into black.

AND these five were the original Orders which were successively settled in *Europe* within the space of 681 Years, of which, that of the *Benedictines*, being the 1st. enjoy'd all the Reverence, and thence arising large Donations upwards of 530 Years alone without any Competitor. Whence they became so exceedingly rich, that summing up the Revenues of all the several Monastic Congregations in *England*, the *Benedictin's* or black Monks only, enjoyed as much as all the rest together. These Monks possessed in *England* at the Reformation, 606681. Sterling per Ann. which Lands, improved proportionably with others, must now at least be worth 6066801. per Ann. which is ten Times the original Value; I speak within Compass, for the Rents of that parcel of Lands of the dissolved Priory of *Coventry*, which was bought by Order of Sir *Thomas White*, of the then Value of 701. per Ann. is now increased to above fourteen Times the original Value. These several Orders, except the *Carthusian*, have by Degrees branched themselves out into considerable Numbers of separate Sects of Friers taking their Names, some from their Leaders, others from the Place where they first settled, &c. as appears by the following List.

Benedictin's.	Augustinians.	Franciscans.	Carmelites.
Benedictin's strictly so called.	Augustinians strictly so called.	are called Minors.	Observants.
Cluniacks.	Regular Canons.	Fratres Observantiæ.	Non-Observants
Camaldulenses.	Scopetini.	Fratres Gaudentiæ.	or Conventuals.
Fratres Vallisumbrosæ.	Lateranenses.	Capucines.	
Cistercians.	Of St. George in Alga.	Minimi.	
Bernardines.	Dominicans.	Collectanei.	
Coelestrines	Brigidians.		
	Jesuati.		
	Cruciferi.		
	Brothers of St. Peter the Confessor.		
	Servants of the blessed Virgin Mary.		
	Hieronimites.		
	Antonians.		
	Præmonstratenses.		
	Trinitaries.		
	Brothers of St. John of Jerusalem.		
	Brothers of the Lord's Sepulchre.		
	Hermits of St. Paul.		

THE *Carthusians* are indeed the only Monks who have not suffered any Separation, but tho' they make it their boast, that have never been reformed since their first Institution; yet if we may take a Pattern of their present way of living from their chief Convent the Great *Chartruese* near *Grenoble*, as it is described by the Author of *the Frauds of the Romish Monks and Priests*, they have as great Occasion for a thorough Reformation of their notorious Irregularities, as any other Regulars of the Church of Rome, the just named Author p. 35. in his first Letter gives us this Specimen:

“ T H E S E new Buildings (a) were brought to Perfection, with a Magnificence very unbecoming the Modesty of Hermits, and more becoming the Palace of a King, then the Cells of such who pretend to have forsaken the World. As for their Manner of living, they still retain something of their first Institution, as in particular their Abstinence from Flesh ; but the Diversity and Abundance of Fish, Herbs and Eggs, and other such like Things wherewith they are served, is far more pleasing and agreeable to Sense, than any sort of Flesh-Meat, and much more costly. The Father Purveyor of the House assured us, that the Expence of every Religious amounted at least to five hundred Crowns a Year ; they have a way of extracting the Substance and as it were the Quintessence from several great Fishes, whereof they make Jelly Broths, that are extremely nourishing. Their Bread is of an extraordinary Whiteness, and the best Wine that can be got for Love or Money, is afforded them without Measure. Besides this, every Religious has in his own Apartment a Refervatory, stored with Fruit and other Necessaries, so that they may eat and drink when-ever they please, and entertain their Friends who come to visit them. Every *Carthusian* has his separate Apartment which consists of five or six fair Rooms, very neatly furnished and adorned, with a neat Garden which separates one Apartment from another, all which Gardens have a Door that opens into the Cloister, &c.

HOW does all this agree with living in a small Cell, dressing one's own Victuals, eating branny Bread, living three Days in the Week upon Bread and Water, and with eating the major Part of the Year but once a Day, and drinking no Wine except with Water ?

E A C H of these above-mentioned Orders, to raise in the People the greater Reverence for their Saint, and procure the larger Benefactions to themselves, have used their utmost Skill to set off their Founder in the most brilliant Manner, bringing many Instances to prove him the peculiar Favourite of Heaven, and vie with one another, who shall produce the longest String of the most incredible Miracles wrought by him and even some of his Disciples. What I have already said of St *Francis* shall suffice for a sample, nor will I tire the Reader's Patience with the miraculous Cures said to be performed by St. *Austin's* Girdle, tho' there is not any solid Proof that he wore one. And as to St. *Bennet*, who ever reads his Life wrote by Pope *Gregory* the Great, will readily grant, that his Panegyric of that Saint is not to be exceeded by any Pen ; He with others recounts many Legerdemain Tricks the Devil play'd at *Monte-Cassino*, when St. *Bennet* built his 1st and largest Monastery there, and then goes on in the Rehearsal of a large set of Miracles, but not content with those, his Saint worked himself, he farther shews the extent of the Power granted him, in the Relation of divers Miracles performed by one *Maurus* a Disciple of St. *Bennet*, by his Master's Commands, &c.

HOW far the Reader may be induced to give his Belief to these bold Assertions I will not pretend to say. But the Sentiments of several Roman Catholic Writers have caused me to suspend mine. For *Canus* calls the Author of the *Golden Legend*, a Man of a brazen Face and a leaden Heart. *Espenceus* upon II *Tim.* 4. says the Legends

(a) *The Great Charterhouse at Grenoble.*

gends are full of Fables, and *Cajetan Digr. 12 Opusc. de concept. Virg. C. 1.* plainly tells us, that it cannot be infallibly known, that the Miracles the Church Grounds the Canonization of Saints upon be true, because the Credit depends on Men's Report who may deceive others, and be deceived themselves.

I N Order to shew that *England* is not left without a Saint of its own, and a Founder of an Order, I cannot pass by *St. Gilbert*, a native of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, who instituted an Order of Monks and Nuns, whose Statutes consisted of a Collection out of the Rules of *St. Bennet* and *St. Austin*, they were after their Founder's Name, called *Gilbertines*, their Rule was confirmed by Pope *Eugenius* the 3d. and their chief Monastery was at *Sempringham*, built both for Friars and Nuns, of the latter there were in it at one Time 1100, and of the former 700. I have designedly made no mention of these Regulars after the *Augustinians* (where according to Time they should have been placed) because they are not one of the Cardinal Orders, nor in the List of the Subaltern or secondary Orders, because they do not profess any one particular Rule, but a Compound out of the two most ancient.

B E F O R E I take my leave of this Subject, it may not be amiss to bring it near Home, in giving a Catalogue of all the Monasteries in the County of *Nottingham* at large, at the Time of the Dissolution.

There were of the B E N E D I C T I N Order.

T H E Priory of *Lenton*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, they were *Cluniacks*, founded by *William Peverel* in the Time of *Henry I.*

T H E Monastery of *Rufford*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, these were *Cisterians*, founded by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, in the Time of *Henry II.*

T H E Priory of *Blythe*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, these were *Benedictin's* strictly so-called, founded by *Roger de Busly* and *Muriel* his Wife, in the Reign of *Henry I.*

T H E Priory of *Walling-Wells*, dedicated to the blessed Virgin and called *St. Mary of the Park*, they were *Benedictin* Nuns, and founded by *Ralph de Chevrolcurt*, the Man or Tenant of *Roger de Busly*, in the Reign of *Henry I.*

Of the Order of St. A U G U S T I N.

T H E Priory of *Thurgarton*, Canons, dedicated to *St Peter*, founded by *Ralph d' Ayncourt*, in the Time of *Henry I.*

T H E Priory of *Newsted*, Canons, dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded by *Henry II.*

T H E Priory of *Felley*, also dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded by *Ralph Annesley* and his Son *Reynold*, in the Reign of *Henry II.*

Workshop, dedicated to *St. Cuthbert*, Canons, founded by *William de Luvelot* in the Time of *Henry II.*

Shelford, not mentioned to whom dedicated, Canons, founded according to *Dugdale*, by *Ralph Haunsely* in the same Reign.

Welbec, not mentioned to whom dedicated. These Canons were *Præmonstratenses*, founded (as *Thoroton* has it from the Register of *Welbec*) by *Ralph de Bellafago*, whose Gifts to this Monastery were confirmed by King *Stephen*.

Brodham, dedicated to St. *Mary*. Here were both Canons and Canoneffes of the *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Ralph de Albeniaco* in the Time of *Henry II.* or the beginning of *Richard I.*

Of the CARTHUSIAN Order.

THE Priory of *Beauval*, this was in the Park of *Griestly*, founded by *Nicholas de Cantilupo*, for a Prior and twelve Monks, in the Reign of *Edward III.*

Of the GILBERTINES.

THE Priory of *Mattersey*, I find not to whom this was dedicated; but that it was founded by the Family of *Marssey's* in the Reign of King *John*.

THESE are all the Monasteries we have an Account of in the County of *Nottingham*, of which none claims greater Antiquity than King *Henry I.* nor none has been founded later than *Edward III.* since whose Reign till *Henry VII.* in the heavy Civil Wars, occasioned by the Contest between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, the Nobility had neither Time for founding new Religious Houses, nor Lands to spare to endow them with, (the Property of their Estates almost entirely depending upon the Fate of the Wars) and from *Henry VIII.* to *Edward VI.* his Reign, the immoral Lives of the Monks of almost all Orders were so glaring, that far from inducing any Body to increase the Number of Convents, they rather proved greatly instrumental in bringing about a Reformation in *England*, which was considerably advanced in the Reign in *Edward VI.* and notwithstanding the Interruption by Queen *Mary I.* happily accomplished in the long and glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

WHEN the Authority of the See of *Rome* had received a considerable Shock, by the Loss of so many Kings and Princes, who having considered the haughty and insolent Behaviour of former Popes, and the Luxury and Irreligion of the Popes in their Time, (a) as well as of all the Clergy both Secular and Regular, had lately forsaken the Romish, and were (by taking their Refuge to the Holy Scriptures) return'd to the true Apostolic Church: Pope *Paul III.* who came to his Papacy in 1534. did use all his Endeavours to muster up what Forces he could to strengthen the sinking Power of the Holy See. To which End, he in the first Place called the famous *Council of Trent*, in the next Place carested and cherished the Mendicant Orders, of which the *Dominicans*, by establishing the *Inquisition*, were to padlock the Tongues of Men in all Places, where this Tribunal was received, the others, who make up a very

(a) The Reformation began in the Papacy of *Leo X.* He gave *Henry VIII.* the Title of Defender of the Faith, on Account of the Book this King had wrote against *Luther*. This Pope was the very Man who used to boast how much Money the See of *Rome* had got by the Fable of *Christ*.

very numerous Army, being every where among the People, were to gain the Belief of the Populace in Matters of Religion, by the outside shew of Humility and Sanctity, and in the third Place, he confirmed a new Order of Monks, instituted by *Ignatius Loiola* a Spaniard, which call themselves the *Society of Jesus*, that these by having obtained, on Account of their Learning, the Management of the Education of almost all the Youth of the Romish Church, might have it in their Power to instil such Principles, into their Pupils, as were most agreeable with, and conducive to the Interest, and consistent with the Papal Authority. However, tho' these means were most artfully concerted, and the Jesuits greatly influence the Councils of Princes, yet it is evident by daily Occurrences that these Romish Princes ever since that great Event the *Reformation*, are very little terrify'd by any Storm that threatens from the *Vatican*, and that the Popes of the last and present Century are obliged to make use of the Fox instead of the Lion.

A N D now hoping the Reader will excuse this long Digression, I proceed to the next Section.



SECTION IV.

The Necessaries, Conveniencies and Superfluities of Life this Town is furnish'd with, taking in the Natural HISTORY of this Place and Parts adjacent.

THE Reader has been informed in Sect. I. not only of the desirable Situation of the Town of *Nottingham* : But also of the convenient as well as ornamental Buildings, for the comfortable and pleasurable Reception of the different Classes of its Inhabitants.

I shall now proceed to examine how the People are provided with such Things as belong either to the immediate Support of Life; or such as contribute to a greater Elegancy and Enjoyment.

UPON the whole, thus much may be said in general, that Nothing is so cheap as to render it contemptible; nor any Thing requisite to a comfortable way of living so dear; but that the middling People in the respective Seasons may have a share.

PROVISIONS of all kinds may be considered under these two Heads, *viz.* *Immediate Necessaries*, and *Less Necessaries*, the price of which in their proper Seasons, *communibus annis*, is set forth in the following Table.

<i>Immediate Necessaries.</i>			<i>Less Necessaries.</i>		
		<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread Corn p. } from 3s. & 6d. to 4.		0.	Fowls, p. couple, fr. 1s. & 4d. to 2.		0.
London Bushel }			Chickens, fr. 8 d. to - - -	0.	10
Malt, from 3 s. to - - -	3	6	Pidgeons, p. doz. fr. 1s. & 4d. to 1.		6.
Beef } per Stone of 14 lb.	3.	0	A Goose, { green } fr. 6d. to 1.		0.
Veal }			{ stubble } - - -	1.	6.
Mutton }			{ Christmas } fr. 2s. to 2.		6.
Lamb }			Ducks p. { tame, } fr. 8d. to 1s. & 1.		6.
Pork }			couple. { wild, } fr. 1s. to -	2.	0.
Butter, per lb. fr. 4 d. to - - -	0.	6.	A Turkey, fr. 2s. to - - -	3.	6.
Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	0.	3.	A Pig fr. 1s. 6d. to - - -	2.	6.
Eggs, from 10 to 16 for - - -	0.	4.	Rabbets, p. couple, fr. 6d. to -	0.	8.
Salt-Fish, p. lb. from 2d halfpenny to	3.				
Beans & Pease, green p. Peck, fr. 4 to 6.					

Carrots

Immediate Necessaries.

Carrots,	}	per Bunch.	—	s. d.
Turnips,			—	o. 1.
Parfnips,			—	—
Cabbages, Savoy, &c. in proportion.				
Potatoes, p. peck, fr. 6d. to			—	o. 8.
Small Beer, three half-pence p. Gal.				
Midling Beer, 2d.			—	—
Fine and strong Ale p. Quart.			—	o. 4.

Less Necessaries.

Trent Fish.	Carp,	}	p. lb.	—	1. o.
	Tench,				
	Trout				
	Pike,	}	p. lb.	—	o. 6.
	Perch,				
	Barbote				
	Eels,	}	p. lb.	—	o. 2.
	Grayling,				
	Other small Fish,				
	Barbel,	}	p. lb.	—	o. 2.
	Bream,				
	Chub,				
	Gudgeons p. score.				o. 2.

Less Necessaries.

Sea- Fish.	Salmon, p. lb. oft 1s. rarely 4d. mostly,	—	o. 6
	Cod,	}	p. lb. 4d.
	Fresh Ling,		
	Lute,		
	Haddock,	}	p. lb. 5d. to 8d.
	Hollybut, com-		
	monly called		
	Turbut.	}	p. lb. 5d. to 8d.
	Butts & Plaice,		
	Soles,		
	Smelts,		
	Lobsters, and Crabs.		
	Oysters, a Barrel,	—	5. o.
	Lincolnshire D ^o . p. score,	—	o. 6.
	4d. to	—	—

Muscles, per peck, 8d. & 6d.
 Shrimps,
 Cockles,
 Broccoli, till within these six or seven Years was only to be met with in Gentlemen's Gardens, but now are sold in the Market.
 Collyflowers, are from 1 to 2d. a Head.
 Asparagus, from 6d. to 8d. per 100.
 Sugars, Spices and all sorts of Grocers Goods almost as cheap as in *London*.
 Wine and Cyder, as about *London*.
 Strong-Beer, 2s. p. Gallon.

Fodder, &c.

Barley at a Medium, 16s. p. Quarter.
 Rye, 14s. to 16s. —
 Oats, 7s. to 10s. —
 Beans & Pease, both are fluctuating Commodities, between 16s. and 1l. 12s. p. Quarter.
 Hay at a Medium of 1l. 10s. tho' sometimes but 1l. and seldom exceeding two Pounds p. Tun.
 Wheat and Rye Straw at 1d. p. Bottle, *i. e.* a Bundle, two of which will make a Thatch.

Pease-Straw, 6d. a score of small Bundles.
 Barley-Straw, 1s. p. Flail, that is as much as a Man can Thresh in a Day.
 Oat-Straw is seldom sold but given to the Farmer's own Cattle.
 Many of these Articles are oft cheaper, and sometimes dearer, especially at their first coming in.

T H I S Table makes no mention of Game, because not brought to the open Market. Nevertheless this Neighbourhood produces a considerable Quantity of sundry Kinds, and every Body who is acquainted with *Nottingham*, must allow, there would be enough for the Sport of all Persons qualified, were it not for the too great Number of Pochers who neglecting their lawful Business, employ their Time both Night and Day in invading the Property of others, and notwithstanding the Severity of the Game Laws, they appear as daring as before. Our great Inns are seldom in want of this Sort of Dainties to serve their Customers with.

T H E Chace, which is as it were at the next Door, is well provided with Fallow Deer, and divers Gentlemen's Parks about *Nottingham*, are also well stock'd, these Gentlemen and the Right Hon. the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Ranger, in the Buck and Doe Seasons, annually compliment their Friends in this Town with Venison.

B E S I D E S these Provisions for the Necessity and Elegancy of living, the People here are not without their Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, especially the first, the Use of which is spread to that Degree, that not only the Gentry and Wealthy Traders drink it constantly, but almost every Seamer, Sizer, and Winder, will have her Tea, and will enjoy herself over it in a Morning, not forgetting their Snuff, a Pinch or two of which they never fail of regaling their Nostrils with, between every Dish; and even a common Washer-woman thinks she has not had a proper Breakfast without Tea and hot buttered white Bread.—To conclude this Article of Tea, being the other Day at a Grocer's, I could not forbear looking earnestly and with some Degree of Indignation, at a ragged and greasy Creature, who came into the Shop with two Children following her, in as dismal a Plight as the Mother, asking for a Pennyworth of Tea and a Halfpennyworth of Sugar, which when she was served with, she told the Shop-keeper : *Mr. N. I do not know how it is with me, but I can assure you I would not desire to live, if I was to be debarred from drinking every Day a little Tea.*

T H E next Things to be considered are the Conveniencies, Nature and Art has furnished this Town with, for Exercise, which is as necessary for the Preservation of Health, as Food is for the Support of Life, it being impossible for a Person long to enjoy an uninterrupted State of Health, if the Exercise he takes does not in a great Measure counterballance his Way of living, I mean his eating and drinking : And it is observable that fewer People who have where-withal, eat to live, than live to eat. Persons therefore whose Birth and Fortune have exempted them from the busy part of Life, or whose Profession or Trade obliges them to sit much, require some other means to promote a due Circulation of the Juices, and thereby the necessary Secretions and Excretions, requisite to preserve the Body in Health and Vigour ; the principal of which are Walking and Riding : For this purpose here are several pleasant Ways; as a Walk to *Colwick-Spring*, a Mile from *Nottingham* ; by the Trent-side toward *Becston Meadows*, where on the right there is a Prospect of *Wollaton-Hall*, and on the left the Eye is feasted with the gay view of *Clifton Hills* ; to *St. Anne's Well*, about a Mile from Home; the Walk to which is pleasant, the Refreshment agreeable, and the Usage obliging and reasonable ; here in the Summer Season you may either be entertained with a Concert of Aëreal Musicians in *Nottingham Coppices*, or on Mondays and Wednesdays join in Company with those who use the Exercise of Bowling.

NEAR this Well, which has been mentioned in Sect. I. and which is frequented by many Persons as a cold Bath, and reckoned the 2d. coldest in *England*, there stood anciently a Chappel dedicated to St. *Anne*, whence the Well obtained the Name it bears, tho' before this Chappel was built, it was known by the Name of *Robin Hood's Well*, by some called so to this Day. The People who keep the Green and Public House to promote a Holy-day Trade, shew an old wickered Chair, which they call *Robin Hood's Chair*, a Bow, and an old Cap, both these they affirm to have been this famous Robber's Property; (a) this little Artifice takes so well with the People in low-Life, that at *Christmas*, *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, it procures them a great deal of Business, for at those Times great Numbers of young Men bring their Sweet-hearts to this Well, and give them a Treat, and the Girls think themselves ill-used, if they have not been saluted by their Lovers in *Robin Hood's Chair*.

OF the Chappel I find no Account; but that there has been one in this Place is visible, for the East Wall of that *quondam* Chappel supports the East side of the House, which is built on the Spot where that Place of Worship stood. In the Room of the Altar is now a great Fire-place, over which was found upon a Stone the Date of the building of this Chappel, *viz.* 1409, which whilst legible one Mr. *Ellis* a Watchmaker took down into his Pocket-Book, and communicated to me; by this it appears that it was built in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* 335 Years ago, and who knows whether it might not be founded by that King, who resided about that Time at *Nottingham*; it did not stand much above 200 Years, for my oft mentioned Anonymous Author does not remember any of the Ruins of the Chappel, who wrote his Account in 1641, which however he might plainly have seen, had he taken Notice of the East Wall of Stone, when all the rest of the present House is a Brick Building.

ST. *Anne's* Well was about a hundred Years ago, a very famous Place of Resort, concerning which take the above Author's Account in his own Words.

“ AT the Well there is a Dwelling House serving as an Habitation for the Woodward of those Woods, being an Officer of the Mayor. This House is likewise a Victualling House, having adjoining to it fair Summer-Houses, Bowers or Arbours covered by the plashing and interweaving of Oak-Boughs for Shade, in which are Tables of large Oak Planks, and are seated about with Banks of Earth, flighter-ed and covered with green Sods, like green Carpie Cushions. There is also a Building containing two fair Rooms, an upper and a lower, serving for such as repair thither to retire to in Case of Rain or bad Weather. Thither do the Townsmen resort (b) by an ancient Custom beyond Memory.

“ THIS Well is all Summer long much frequented, and there are but few fair Days between *March* and *October*, in which some Company or other of the Town, such as use to Confort there, use not to fetch a walk to this Well, either to dine or sup, or both, some sending their Provision to be dressed, others bespeaking what they will have, and when any of the Town have their Friends come to them, they have given them no welcome, unless they entertain them at this Well. Besides
L “ there

(a) See Sect. XIII. (b) See Sect. V.

“ there are many other Meetings of Gentlemen, both from the Town and the Coun-
 “ try, making Choice of this Place rather than the Town for their Rendezvous to
 “ recreate themselves at, by Reason of the sweetness and openness of the Air, where
 “ besides their Artificial, they have Natural Musick without Charge; in the Spring by
 “ the Nightingale and in the Autumn by the Wood-Lark, a Bird whose Notes for va-
 “ riety and sweetness are nothing inferiour to the Nightingale, and much in her Tones,
 “ which filled with the Voices of other Birds like inward parts in Song serve to dou-
 “ ble the melodious Harmony of those sweet warbling Trebles. Here are likewise
 “ many Venison Feasts, and such as have not the Hap to feed the Sense of Taste
 “ with the Flesh thereof when dead, may yet fill their Sight with those Creatures
 “ living, (a) which all Summer long are picking up Weeds in the Corn-Fields and
 “ Clofes, and in Winter and hard Weather, gathering Sallets in the Gardens of such
 “ Houses as lie on the North-side of the Town.

“ A M O N G other Meetings I may not omit one Royal and remarkable Assem-
 “ bly at this Place, whereof myself was an Eye Witness, which was that it pleased
 “ our late Sovereign King *James*, in his Return from Hunting in this Forest, to Ho-
 “ nour this Well with his Royal Presence, ushered by that Noble Lord *Gilbert Earl*
 “ of *Shrewsbury*, and attended by many others of the Nobility, both of the Courts
 “ and Country, where they drank the Woodward and his Barrels dry.”

B U T to proceed to other Walks or Rides; there cannot be any thing more a-
 greeable; then to go over *Wilford* Ferry, and so by the *Trent* Side to *Clifton*, three
 little Miles from *Nottingham*; nor to those who love Bowling, to *Basford* on a Tues-
 day, two Miles; or to *Holm-pierpoint*, three Miles from our Town on a Thursday,
 in both which Places he will find good Company, and a plentiful Ordinary, and the
 Green of the latter, is accounted as large and as fine as most Bowling-Greens in
England. Other Persons of this Town who cannot be spared so far from Home, may
 have the Opportunity of Bowling in the Town Green any Day in the Week.

TO these Conveniencies for Exercise, let us add the Opportunity the People of
 this Town have to use the wholesome Exercise of Hare-Hunting: For there is a Pack of
 Hounds kept in this Town by Subscription; the Honourable *Rotbwell Willoughby*, Esq;
 keeps a Pack, and the Right Honourable the Lord *Middleton*'s Hounds are out se-
 veral Days in the Week.

H A V I N G now enumerated the several Invitations our Situation gives to Men
 for the Preservation of Health, we will see in the next place what is provided for the
 Ladies.

SUCH of the Fair-Sex as do not chuse to go at a Distance from the Town, they
 may take a pleasant Tour in the Green Court of *Nottingham* Castle; or if they like
 a somewhat keener Air, in the paved Yard above, where in Case of Rain or too much
 Wind, they may Walk under Shelter. (b)

F O R

(a) So much seems my Author to enjoy in describing this Place, that he forgets himself
 when he reckons among the Delights, the Deer's frequenting the Cornfields and
 Gardens. Every Body is sensible what wretched Gardeners they are, and Owners
 of Cornfields are convinced by sad Experience what Weeders they are, for they
 Weed very clean, picking up Corn and all. Sure my Author had neither Cornfield
 nor Garden on the North side of the Town. (b) See Sect. IX.

FOR those who are more Active, *St. Anne's Well* is by no means an improper Walk, for as it is a Mile from the Town, there is a resting Place, where they may refresh themselves, (as they do at Home in an Afternoon) with Tea, and return in the Evening.

OR such as are early Risers, may after Breakfast take a turn the Field-Way to *Sneinton-Wood*, and create themselves an Appetite by running the *Shepherds Race*; I have mentioned *Sneinton Wood*, which bears this Name from what it once was, but is now entirely bare and by the Gift of the Family of *Pierpoint* become a Common to *Sneinton*, upon this Common which lies pretty high, and about half a quarter of a Mile East of *St. Anne's Well*, there is a kind of a Labyrinth cut out of a flat Turf, which the People call *Shepherd's-Race*: This seems to be a Name of no old standing, probably occasion'd by its being observed that those who look after the Sheep on this Common, often run it for an Airing. It is made somewhat in Imitation of those of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* who made such intricate Courses for their Youth to run in to acquire Agility of Body: Dr. *Stukeley* in his Itinerary speaks of one of *Roman* Origin still in being at *Aukborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, called *Julian's Bower*, which comes pretty near ours; he says it is a kind of Circular Work, made of Banks of Earth in the Fashion of a Maze or Labyrinth, and that the Boys to this Day divert themselves with running in it one after another: That which I mentioned, differs from the Doctor's, in that it pretends to no *Roman* Origin, and yet is more ancient than the Reformation, as is evident from the Cross-crosslets in the Centers of the four lesser Rounds; and in that there are no Banks raised but circular Trenches cut into the Turf, and those so narrow that Persons cannot run in them, but must run on the top of the Turf. Nobody can at this Time give any Account when it was first made, nor by whom, neither is it known whose Business it is to keep it in Repair; but might I offer my Conjecture, I should think this open Maze was made by some of the Priests belonging to *St. Anne's Chappel*, who being confined so far as not to venture out of Sight or Hearing, contrived this to give themselves a breathing for want of other Exercise.

THOSE of the Fair Sex who like the Water-side, have a very agreeable Way to it over *Nottingham Meadows*, where in Summer Evenings they do not want Conveniencies at the *Trent Bridge* to bath themselves unseen.

I should not have omitted till now to speak of that delightful Walk to *Colwick Hills*, whither in the Summer Season, the cool Shade and the Music of the Birds used to invite a great Number of young Ladies; but that since these Hills are walled in, this pleasure is only allowed to them whom *Mundy Musters, Esq;* (whose Property they are) is pleased to favour with a Key.

AT *Nottingham* are also two Monthly Assemblies contrived for the Interview of of the genteel Part of the Town of both Sexes, where the younger divert themselves with Dancing, whilst the senior or graver Part enjoy themselves over a Game of Quadrille or Whist.

ONE of these places of Meeting, is on the *Low-pavement*, built purposely for this Use, consisting of a handsome, lofty and spacious Room, with a Gallery for the Music at the upper End, the Room is 67 Feet long and 21 Feet broad, to this belong two withdrawing Rooms and a Place where a Person attends who sells all kinds of Refreshments. This is called the Ladies's Assembly.

THE other called the Tradesmen's Assembly, is held in a large Room 70 Feet long and 20 Feet broad, where the Wealthy Tradesmen, their Wives and Sons and Daughters meet for the same Recreation. This is at *Thurland Hall* in *Gridlesmith-gate*.

THE usual Days of these Assemblies are : That of the Ladies the first Tuesday, and that of the Tradesmen every 3d Tuesday in the Month. When in the Evening there is in both a numerous Appearance. In both these Places there are held Assemblies extraordinary in the Assize-Week, Election Time, and at the Horse-Race ; of this last I shall speak next.

Nottingham is one of the twelve Towns where the King's Guineas are run for, besides other Money or Plates.

THESE Races are kept in *July*, the Course which formerly was four Miles round, is at this Time but two Miles. It is one of the best in *England*, and is never out of Order for running be the Weather what it will.

HERE is a fine Valley for Coaches, Chariots, &c. to pass and repass, and for the Accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry who come to the Races. This *Nottingham* Course could once have vied with any Course in the Kingdom for a grand Appearance of Nobility, neither *Newmarket* nor *Banstead-Downs*, boast of better Company nor Horses, but since the great Increase of Horse-Races it has rather dwindled, however the late Act of Parliament has been of some Service to it, and there seems a very great likelihood that in a Number of Years it may recover its former Lustre.

DURING the Race a Company of Comedians always are in the Town, who Act at a Theatre built for that purpose in *St. Mary Gate*.

IN *Nottingham* are kept upwards of 400 Saddle Horses, above 130 Coach, Chaise and Team-Horses, 11 Gentlemen's Coaches and Chariots, a considerable Number of Chaises and Chairs, besides 5 Hackney Glass Coaches, one Chariot, and several Chaises and Chairs.

HERE is also an Hackney Sedan, the first ever used here for Hire, which serves to carry Persons who are taken Sick from Home, and ancient Ladies to Church and Visiting, as also Young ones in rainy Weather.

I will now proceed to examine how the Elements favour our Town and it.

Of the HEAVEN and AIR.

THE Heaven in these Parts is seldom ruffled by violent Tempests, and for ought I can learn has been subject to as few uncommon and frightful Appearances as any where.

I meet with no Account in my Reading, of any extraordinary Tempest, but that
which

which *Stow* Records (a) to have happened in the Year 1558, in the 6th of Queen *Mary*, about four Months before her Death, viz. " On the 7th of *July* within a Mile of *Nottingham*, was a marvellous Tempest of Thunder, which as it came through two Towns, (b) beat down all the Houses and Churches, the Bells were cast to the outside of the Church-Yards, and some Webs of Lead 400 Feet into the Field, written like a Pair of Gloves. The River *Trent* running between the two Towns, the Water with the Mud in the bottom, was carried a quarter of a Mile and cast against the Trees, the Trees were pulled up by the Roots and cast twelve score Foot off: Also a Child was taken forth of a Man's Hands; two Spear Length high, and carried an hundred Foot and then let fall, wherewith his Arm was broke and so died; five or six Men thereabout were slain, and neither Flesh nor Skin perished. There fell some Hailstones that were 15 Inches about.

B U T what is still fresh in People's Memory, is a Tornado blast, which happened in the Year 1731, *February* 11th, coming from the South, hasted in a Line with the utmost Force and Swiftnefs Northward, and coming to Thorny-Wood, there made a Lane of several Feet wide and a considerable length, leaving the first Lodge a little to the Right, tearing all the Trees in its Way up by the Root, and splitting some of each side from Top to Bottom, I myself did observe in the Year 1737, some few Hassels and Crab-Trees, (which had only felt a side Force of that Whirl-Wind) split in two, and twisted as one might twist a Wisp of Straw.

A N O T H E R Phænomenon more familiar to Sailors then Inland Persons, is what the Sailors call Spouts, very common in the West-Indies and happening sometimes in the Mediterranean Sea, but more uncommon in Places distant from those great Waters: Of this kind was observed one by *Langford Collin*, Esq; at *Shelford* in the County of *Nottingham*, four Miles from this Town, in the Year 1730, sometime in *August*, which he related to me thus: " That Walking with his Lady in the Garden of the Parsonage House (where he then lived) about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, he saw a large Column of Water, upwards of six Yards in Breadth, as it seemed to him at a quarter of Mile's Distance, reaching from a Cloud down to the River *Trent*, which coming down with great Violence, had forced the Water in the River, (which was there not quite two Feet deep) above 300 Yards beyond its Bank, as he found, going afterwards to the Spot where it fell, where he met with a Boatman, who told him, that he had a narrow escape, being in his Boat but a few Yards from it."

T H E most common Appearance, and which is almost become familiar with the People, is the *Aurora Borealis* of *Gassendus*, or North-Lights: This in the Winter Season is very frequent, and the lucid Tracts of it so numerous and bright, that the Light they give by their Vibration is often equal to that of the Moon.

T H E Air is here very wholesome, being generally clear and dry, and as *Nottingham* stands at a just Elevation above, and Distance from the Rivers, it is freed from the crude, chilly, aguish Vapours, which the too near Neighbourhood of Currents always is accompanied with, so that this Town is seldom in Winter much an-

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(a) *Sum. Chron.* p. 500. (b) The two were *Lenton* and *Wilford*, this on the South, the other on the North-side of the *Trent*, exactly opposite.

noyed with thick and stinking Fogs, whence in Proportion to the Number of Inhabitants, Agues are rare, few Men Hypochondriacal, few Women afflicted with Hysterical Disorders, nor do we meet with many Rainbow Complexions, to the Prevention of which, I must own our Females contribute their part, in using more Exercise, than in many other Towns.

THIS Healthfulness of the Air will best appear if we take a View, 1st. of the Births and Burials in this Town for the space of seven Years, set forth in the following Table, and in the 2d. Place take Notice of the great Number of Persons in this Town who live to a very advanced Age, many exceeding the ultimate Term of the Psalmist, (*a*) and some outliving 93, the Age of St. *John* the Evangelist: Of such I have here annex'd a List, wherein I have confin'd myself to the Town, and the Compass of four Years, and none are contained in the said List who are or were under 80, not thinking it worth while to take Notice of Persons from 70 Years to fourscore, they being so numerous, that it would have been an easy Matter for me to fill up a Catalogue of between 500 and 600: I speak within Compass, and the following List is far from being a compleat one of all who are living, or who have died during four Years from 80 and upwards; but judging that the Number here collected, will be a sufficient Testimony of the Longevity of the People of *Nottingham*, I have forbore making a very strict Enquiry.

A TABLE of Births and Burials in the Town of *Nottingham*, exclusive of the fatal Year 1736, for 7 Years, from 1732 to 1739.

In St. Mary's Parish.				In St. Peter's Parish.				In St. Nicholas's Parish.			
Years.	Bap.	Bur.	Inf.	Years.	Bap.	Bur.	Inf.	Years.	Bap.	Bur.	Inf.
1732	242	221	94	1732	48	52	10	1732	49	66	28
1733	210	175	89	1733	50	67	30	1733	58	48	21
1734	234	140	73	1734	52	51	23	1734	59	53	29
1735	252	187	98	1735	69	59	31	1735	67	62	30
1737	255	211	95	1737	78	74	43	1737	63	60	25
1738	243	236	124	1738	59	70	36	1738	72	60	27
1739	282	192	96	1739	54	60	31	1739	74	82	39
Total	1718	1362	669	Total	410	433	204	Total	442	431	199

The Total Number of Baptisms in } the 3 Parishes is			2570.	The Total Number of Burials } in the 3 Parishes is			2226.
Among the Presbyterian,			—	Presbyterians.			—
Among the Independents.			—	Independents.			—
Births of Baptists.			—	Baptists.			—
Births of Quakers.			—	Quakers.			—
<i>Summa Summarum.</i>			—	<i>Summa Summarum.</i>			—
			2694.				2331.
							Births

(a) Psalm. 90. v. 10. *The Days of our Years are threescore Years and ten; and if by reason of Strength they be fourscore Years, yet is their Strength Labour and Sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we flie away.*

S E C T. IV.

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Births in 7 Years.	—	—	—	—	2694.
Burials in 7 Years.	—	—	—	—	2331.
Increase of Souls in 7 Years.	—	—	—	—	363.
Total of Infants buried in 7 Years.	—	—	—	—	1072.

A LIST of Aged Persons from 80 Years and upwards, who are either now Living or Died since 1740.

<i>Living.</i>		<i>Dead.</i>	
Alcocke ()	81.	Arnald (Mary) <i>H. H. d.</i> 1743.	81.
Andrews (Alice) <i>N. H.</i>	89.		
Allen (Richard)	83.		
Boroughs (Mary) <i>N. H.</i>	80.	Beardsley ()	—
Boroughs (Joseph)	80.	Banks (Joseph) 1741.	86.
		Blag (Robert) 1741.	93.
		Bridgeford (Anne) <i>N. H.</i> 1742.	82.
Chetham (Anne)	84.	Cox (Anne) <i>B. H. d.</i> 1740.	83.
Cockup (Mary)	84.	Challands () <i>d.</i> 1744.	93.
Clay (Joseph) <i>Gent.</i>	82.	Crampton () <i>N. H.</i> 1740.	100.
Clay (Mary) his Wife.	84.	Crofts (Stephen) <i>B. H. d.</i> 1740.	90.
		Crofts (Thomas) <i>d.</i> since.	86.
Derry (Jane) <i>N. H.</i>	80.	Draycot (Philip) <i>d.</i> 1744.	80.
Elby (Mary)	85.	E	
F.		Freeland () <i>d.</i> 1741.	99.
		Fuller () <i>d.</i>	86.
Garland (Sarah)	—	Green (Benjamin) <i>d.</i> 1742.	87.
Gedling ()	84.	Goddard (Dorothy) <i>d.</i> 1740.	95.
Gedling () his Wife.	91.		
Gregory (Mary) <i>N. H.</i>	80.		
Hatheway (John)	90.	Henfon (Anne) <i>d.</i> 1742.	87.
Hollis ()	80.	Haywood () <i>d.</i> 1742.	89.
		Hazard (Zachary) <i>d.</i> 1743.	84.
		Hilton (John) <i>d.</i> 1740.	93.
Jackfon ()	80.	James (Nathan) <i>d.</i> 1740.	84.
Jalland (Thomas)	81.	Johnson (John) <i>d.</i> 1741.	82.
		Johnson (Sam.) <i>d.</i> 1744.	84.
Killingly (John)	84.	K.	
Launder (Philip) <i>Gent.</i>	81.	L.	

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<i>Living.</i>		<i>Dead.</i>	
Metcalf ()	84.	Miller (George) <i>d.</i> 1744.	82.
Martinel () <i>N. W.</i>	89.		
Marshall (Elizabeth)	82.		
Oliver ()	81.		
Onion (Samuel)	81.		
P.		Paramour (Jonathan) <i>d.</i>	—
		Paul (Mary) <i>d.</i> 1743.	89.
Ridley (Mary)	89.	Radford (William) <i>d.</i> 1741.	80.
		Radford (Roger) <i>d.</i>	
		Ryley (Mary) <i>M. W. d.</i> 1739.	100.
Selby (Lydia)	80.	Smallpage () <i>d.</i> 1741.	90.
Shawe () <i>H. H.</i>	80.	Smith () <i>Widow, d.</i> 1741.	82.
Sheers ()	84.	Smith (Anne) <i>d.</i> 1741.	81.
Southern (Robert) <i>L. H.</i>	80.		
Stone (John)	82.		
Strey ()	82.		
T.			
V.			
White () <i>Widow</i>	85.	Tacy (George)	100.
Wildboar (John)	84.	Vickers (Mary) <i>d.</i> 1740.	89.
Wood (Elizabeth) <i>Midwife.</i>	88.	Wag (Hannah) <i>d.</i> 1744.	83.
Wood () <i>by St. Peter's Church.</i>	82.	Ward (Henry) <i>d.</i> 1736.	109
Wright (Mary) <i>on the Long Row,</i>	82.	Weston (Robert) <i>d.</i> 1742.	84.
Wright ()		Wesson (Elizabeth) <i>d.</i> 1744.	84.
		Wig (John) <i>Gent. d.</i> 1743.	84.
		Wildboar (Samuel) <i>d.</i> *	

This List was taken in June 1744.

Some Remarks on several Aged Persons.

1st. Mrs. *Freeland* had all her Faculties and was strong and hearty to the last; she died of no Distemper, but went to sleep at Night and never wak'd after. She was Aunt to Mr. *Ellison*.

2d. Mrs. *Chalands*, Mother of Mrs. *Ellison*, second Wife of the just-named Mr. *Ellison*, Distiller in this Town: She lived at the Time of her Death at *Edwalton*, about

* *Explication of the Capital Letters in the List.* N. H. *New Hospital.* B. H. *Bilby's Hospital.* M. W. *St. Mary's Workhouse.* H. H. *Hanley's Hospital.* N. W. *St. Nicholas's Workhouse.* L. H. *Labourer's Hospital.*

- about two Miles from this Town ; was noted for her Dexterity in setting broken and dislocated Bones, whereby she was very helpful to the Poor, to whom she never refused her charitable Assistance, even when she was near her End ; for about six or seven Weeks before her Death, she set a broken Arm of a Child of four or five Years old, and took Care of it till it was well. It was remarkable of her that she lived to see the 6th Generation.
- 3d. *Madam Fuller* managed all her own Affairs with the utmost exactness to her Death ; she was blessed in her old Age with a peculiar Cheerfulness, and enjoy'd a great share of Health. She was Mother of *Mundy Musters*, of *Colwick*, Esq; but lived and died at *Nottingham*.
- 4th. *Mr. George Milner* of this Town, was till within two Years of his Death, one of the Stewards to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, and was as able to do Business as ever.
- 5th. *Mr. Haywood*, was a strong lusty Man, and followed his Business of Malting to the last.
- 6th. *Mary Vickars*, was at her Wheel Spinning, but three Days before she died.
- 7th. *Mr. Wig*, Brother of the Relict of the late Alderman *Green*, had so young a Countenance that he seemed to be not above 60 ; he walked well, and in the Season till within six or seven Months before his Death, never fail'd once a Week to go to St. *Anne's* Well, a Mile from the Town, and back again, after he had bowled all the Afternoon.
- 8th. *Mrs. Green* just mentioned, after she had enjoyed a great share of Health for many Years, died at the Age of 87. Her Husband who died some Years before her, was 83.
- 9th. *John Hilton*, had all his Senses perfect to the last.
- 10th. *Stephen Crofts*, was a labouring Man, and myself have seen him do a tolerable Day Work at Hedging and Ditching when 86 Years of Age.
- 11th *Goody Ryley*, till within three Years of her Death, being in St. *Mary's* Workhouse, if she was not pleased with her Usage, would every now and then, take a Ramble on Foot to *London*, where she had some of her Children settled, and if they gave her the least Offence, she would as readily trot down again to *Nottingham* ; she was above 100 Years of Age, but there was not the same circumstantial Proof to believe she was so old as she pretended, viz. 110 Years, tho' her Daughter now living is upwards of 80.
- 12th. I may be allowed to add two Persons of above an hundred Years of Age, tho' they do not come within the compass of four Years : The first is *George Tacy* who died in the *New-Hospital*, he drove a Water Cart when he was 100.
- 13th. The 2d. is *Henry Ward*, who was in good Health at the Age of 106, when he was made a Burgess of *Nottingham*, to which he had a Right, having served seven Years in *Nottingham*, where he was also born ; he had spent the most considerable part of his Life at *Nottingham*, tho' he died two Miles off, upon the Forest, in

Basford Parish, by his own Confession he had drank pretty freely for many Years, during which he kept a Public House.

Among those who are living, all which I have met with in the Hospitals, are in tolerable Health.

14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. Of the genteel part of the Town, Mrs. *Jackson*, Mrs. *Metcalf*, Mrs. *Wright*, Mother of Mess. *Wright* on the *Long-Row*, with Mr. *Clay* and his Spouse, whose joint Ages make up 160 Years: As also Mr. *Lauder*, who Walks well, and can Ride on Horseback as well as ever, and during the Summer Season, Bowles every Week at St. *Anne's* Well; are singular Instances of a healthful old Age.

21. Mr. *Hathaway* is a lusty Man and enjoys good Health, and at 80 married a second Wife.

22. Mr. *John Killingley*, Reads without Spectacles, has hardly a grey Hair on his Head; he used till within a very few Years, to Walk to *London* on Foot and back again, works now for his Amusement in the Stocking-Frame.

23. 24. 25. ----- *Hollis*, *Samuel Onion*, and *Robert Southern*, the first a Joyner, the second a Sadler, and the third a Stocking-maker, Work all at their respective Trades. Of the last it is remarkable that he was married to one, and his only Wife, 53 Years wanting five Days.

26. *Goody Gedling*, without *Chapel-Bar*, sells Ale, she Walks about, brews herself; and Spins, is extremely nimble Tongued, and has a Voice very shrill, by her Countenance one would judge her not to be above 70.

Lydia Selby, is likewise in good Health, and Walked the 15th of this present *August* in the Forenoon, to *Gedling* and back again, which is full six Miles.

Of all the rest none is Bed-ridden, (except three or four) and are hearty and well.

As healthful as *Nottingham* is, there mostly happens once in five Years some Distemper in the Air, which either brings along with it some Epidemical Fever, (tho' seldom very Mortal,) or renders the Small-Pox more dangerous than at other Times, of this last, the Year 1736, was a fatal Instance, for from the latter End of *May* to the beginning of *September*, this Distemper swept away a great Number of Souls, (but mostly Children,) and in the single Month of *May*, there were buried in St. *Mary's* Church and Church-yard only, 104; in short, the Burials exceeded that Year the Births by above 380, whereas otherwise there is *communibus annis*, an increase of about 65; a Mortality, the like I have not been able to discover in looking back into the Church Registers for above 30 Years, and I much question whether there has been the like since the Plague, which visited this Town in 1667, and made a cruel Desolation in the higher part of *Nottingham*, for very few died in the lower, especially in a Street called the *Narrow-Marsh*, it was observed, that the Infection had no Power, and that during the whole Time the Plague raged, not one who lived in that Street died of it, which induced many of the richer sort of People to crowd thither and hire Lodgings at any Price; the Preservation of the People

ple was attributed to the Effluvia of the Tanners Ouze, (for there were then 47 Tanners Yards in that Place) besides which they caused a Smoak to be made, by burning moist Tanners Knobs.

LET me add to this Preservation, several Preservations of another kind, I mean wonderful Escapes of some Persons in this Town from Death.

I have met with a very singular Case of one *Cicily Ridgeway*, who in the Reign of King *Edward III* having fasted forty Days in close Prison at *Nottingham*, obtained the King's Pardon: For a more particular Account of which, I refer my Reader to the XIIIth Section. I shall here only mention some few Escapes within our Memory.

IN the Year 1709, one *William Lees*, who when he had been drinking was always like a Person distracted, came in one of these Fits of Madness to the *Week-day-Cross*, there jumped into a Well between 23 and 24 Yards deep, and was thence pulled out by his Brother without having received the least Hurt.

IN the Year 1720, in the Month of *July*, when his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* kept open House at the Castle of *Nottingham*; one *John Chambers*, a Gingerbread-Baker, and the first of the Trade in this Town, being extremely Drunk, went out from the paved Yard upon the Rock, but being Top heavy, fell backwards headlong down the Precipice, into a Gardiner's Ground near the *Leen*, without receiving any other Hurt than beating off some of the Skin of the Knuckles of his Fingers. The perpendicular Height of this Rock is 133 Feet.

ABOUT the Year 1719, one *Charles Beck*, was employed to clean the Well, at the *Cock* in the *High-Pavement*, which is 30 Yards deep; the Apprentice and Son of the House, who were to draw the Bucket as the Man at the bottom filled it, through Heedlessness let go the Rope, and the Bucket came down with such velocity, that the Barrel about which the Rope was wound, was by the violence of the Motion torn off, and fell after the Bucket, the Lads frightened run away and thought the Man was killed, but it proved otherwise, for he had the Presence of Mind to ward off the Bucket from his Head with both his Arms, which were thereby very much bruised, and the Barrel falling sideways, tho' it very much wounded him, yet did it not give him any mortal Hurt.

IN the Year 1742, another Accident of like Nature with the first, happened in the Month of *May*, to one *John Rolleston*, then of *Wollaton*, Taylor, who happened to lie ill of a Fever, in a back Garret in *Barkergate*, being delirious flung himself out of the Garret Window, run through a Neighbour's Yard down the Street, at the bottom of which he jumped into a Well. He being soon missed, it was thought he was run Home to *Wollaton*, where the People went to see for him, but missing of him there they returned, and somebody telling them that something groaned in the Well which was covered, they lifted up the Lid and found the Person they wanted, who now had stood above an Hour there, almost up to the Neck in Water, he had not so much as a scratch on his Skin when he was taken out, and being got into a Bed well warm'd, he soon came to himself, and grew well in a short Time, and about three Months after, he married a young Woman who lived over against the Place where the Accident happened; he lives now in *Goose-gate*.

A S surprizing an Accident befel a Child about 4 Years old in 17 which falling into a Well at the End of the *Narrow-Marsh* a Man went down but could not find the Child, whereupon the Child's Father went down himself by a long Ladder, and finding his little Babe, he took it in his Arms but was so hurried and surprized, that (shaking and trembling) before he was got half up the Ladder, he let it fall; upon this he went down again, and took it up as before, but when he had got almost to the top of the Ladder, he let it drop a second Time; then the Standers by would not suffer him to try any more, but another Person went and brought the Child out alive, but not sensible; however, being put into a warm Bed, the Child by the next Day was entirely recovered, and had received no hurt about its Body, but a little Bruise upon one of its Cheeks.

I N *June* 1744, the Boot-catcher of the *Crown Inn* in *Nottingham*, being in Liquor and otherwise subject to rise in his Sleep, got up about 11 o'Clock at Night and fell out of a Window four Stories high (measuring 12 Yards) upon the hard Pavement. The Mistress hearing somebody groan in the Yard came out with a Candle, with some other Persons then in the House, who having discovered the Matter, sent immediately for a Surgeon to examine his Condition, who coming, found neither Fracture nor Laxation of any part, he that Night opened a Vein, the Fellow was so stunned with the Fall, that he was not sensible for several Days, and when he came to himself he knew not what had happened to him, but complained of being sore and weary, attributing it to his Walking so far, which probably he dreamt when he had this Fall. He recovered in less than a Week's Time, and had no bad Symptoms nor Harm, but that of being bruised which was unavoidable.

T O these let me add an Instance of Rashness which might have been attended with Death, *to wit*: One *John Branson*, a Frame-Work-Knitter, in the Year 1736, in the Month of *July* (there being then so great a Flood at *Nottingham*, that the Planks between the *Leen-Bridge* and the *Chainy-Bridges* which are threefeet high were overflowed,) laid an inconsiderable Wager, that he could Walk from the *Leen-Bridge* to the other, upon the Railes, which are still four Feet higher than the Planks, and about 294 Yards long: He accordingly set about it, but by the Time he had got two thirds of his Way, a Woman with a Milk-pale on her Head coming from *Bridgeford* towards *Nottingham*, met him, and to save her Milk-pale, pushed him with her Hand from the Railes into the Water; he being got out with some Difficulty, run Home, shifted his Clothes and returned to the Place, not willing to allow that he had lost, he attempted the Railes a second Time, and won his trifling Wager.

A F T E R the several Escapes from Death, I shall here take Notice of some particular Warnings, some Persons have had of the Death of some of their Family: as will appear by what follows.

I N 1727-8, in the Month of *February*, at which Time *Langford Collin*, Esq; liv'd at *York*, one Night coming Home, he immediately, and very speedily undressed himself, and went to Bed to his Lady, who being awake, he spoke to her, asking her concerning something he thought she could inform him of, but he had hardly exchanged six Words, when he was surprized at a sudden Knock given to the Street Door, so loud, as if it had been done with a great Sledge-Hammer, which made him as suddenly rise up out of his Bed, and with a pair of Pistols in his Hand he hastened across the landing Place to the Dining-Room, but before he could reach the
Door

Door of it, he heard a second Knock, full as loud as the first, at which impatient, and fearing it might injure his Lady then pregnant, and near her Time, he with all Expedition did run to the Window, during which a third Knock was heard, not only by himself but several of his Family; but throwing the Sash open, he saw No-body, neither at the Door nor on one side or other of the House, tho' it was clear Moon-Light, and nothing to obstruct his Sight either Way for a considerable Space; still thinking it was done by some unlucky Persons out of Game or Wantonness, he discovered the next Morning his Uneasiness at such Usage at the Coffee House, declaring with some Warmth how highly he would resent it, could he come at the Knowledge of that rude Person who had been guilty of that ridiculous Action: Nor did he change his first Opinion till the next Post brought him a Letter which informed him of the Death of his Cousin, *Thomas Smith of Nottingham, Esq;* who died at *London*, at the very Time the said knocking was heard.

A B O U T three Years after that, the same Gentleman, sitting up with his next Brother, Mr. *Abel Collin*, heard from 12 o' Clock at Night, till it struck One, a continual Noise of driving Nails into a Coffin, in the Work-shop of *John Baker*, a Joyner, which abutted upon their Yard, at this he was much offended as thinking it very unkind from an intimate Acquaintance of the Sick Person, when soon after he heard a Noise as if two or three Men were landing a Coffin in the Room over his Head, which made him suspect it to be a Forerunner of his Brother's Death, who departed this Life exactly at One o'Clock the next Day.

I could produce many Instances of the like Nature accompanied with very surprising Circumstances, communicated to me by Persons of reputed Veracity, but I rather wave being prolix on this Head, least I should be charged with a ridiculous Credulity by those who disbelieve every Thing of this kind, and indeed I may fairly claim a Right to suspend my Belief, since neither myself nor any of my Relations as far as I ever could learn, have at any Time experienced any such Fore-bodings of Death.

W H A T has been said concerning the general Salubrity of the Air of *Nottingham*, leads me naturally to the Consideration of the Waters about this Town, for upon these depend very much the goodness and badness of the Air. And first, the *Trent*, besides its convenient Distance, has a Course so rapid as will always preserve its Sweetness, and prevent any noisome Vapours to rise from it. Between this and the River *Leen*, we have two Pools, the smallness and distance to which can no ways be injurious. As to the *Leen* which runs close by *Nottingham Castle*, it lies at the Foot of the Town, and tho' it is slower in its Motion than the *Trent*, yet are not the Vapours thence arising capable of becoming hurtful, not only on Account of the great Height the Town stands above it, likewise because of the Openness of the Ground below, which readily admits the Ventilation of the Wind to disperse all noxious Particles, and the few boggy Inclosures between this River and its back-Water, are by the prudent Care of the Corporation raised and made good Land. The Springs in general, of which, besides the two principal ones taken Notice of in another Place, there is a very good one in a Close called *Trough-Close*, near *Mapperley Hill*, springing out of the Side of a Rock, and two more in the two Coppices, there has also lately been discovered a pleasant Spring under one of the Arches of the Town-Bridge. There is also a very good one in a Close over against the Castle-Rock. These I say in general do participate very little of Salts or Sulphur, a Milky softness which appears

by the Waters boiling and cooling almost as readily as any River Water, and also lathering with Soap. This Softness of the Springs in all Probability has in a great Measure been the Cause why the *Nottingham* Tanners, have never been so much famed for Sole Leather as in some other neighbouring Places, where the Springs are harder. Of Springs impregnated with Medicinal Virtues, this Town is not altogether destitute, there is one call'd the *Nottingham* Spaw; this Spring rises on the South-side of the River *Leen*, not far from the Engine House; it has a strong Chalybeate Astringency, and is a very heavy Water. There are besides this Martial Water, two other Springs on the North-side of the Town, the one in a Close called the *Beycroft*, the other in the next Close beyond it, this last lies somewhat lower, and never fails, whilst the first mentioned is sometimes dry in Summer; both these have been very much cryed up, and have been frequented by Multitudes of People as excellent Eye-Waters. There were formerly, nay till within these 30 Years above 300 Wells in the Town of *Nottingham*, both public and private, of which tho' many of the publick ones, have since been stopped up, there are yet upwards of 200 in Use, and of great Service to the Town, (the Water of divers of these Wells is considerably harder than that of the Springs before mentioned,) especially for Malting and Brewing. But that *Nottingham* might be more conveniently supply'd with River-Water, which was then brought up in Water Carts, and also with Pales, a Water-Engine was set on Foot by a private Company of Proprietors, this whole Undertaking being divided into 32 Shares. The Original Sharers, as in all new Projects, met with many Difficulties, and found it very expensive for some Years, before they could rightly bring it to bear, but of late is brought to a competent Perfection, so that they are in a Condition of supplying any part of *Nottingham*; the East-part of the Town has the Water immediately from the Engine, whilst the West-part receives it from a large Reservoir made in that part of *Butt-Dyke* where the ancient Postern stood, mentioned in *Se^t. I.* besides this, least at any Time, there should be want of Water on Account of the River *Leen* being low, the Company Rent of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, a large Pond in the Park, lying close by the River, to which they have fixed Flood-Gates, serving in Time of Floods to let the Water in, and in Time of Scarcity, to furnish Water enough to set the Engine to Work.

SO much for the Quality of the Waters, and the Conveniency they furnish this Town with. As to the Course of the two Rivers, the Store of Fish they furnish, and especially what Advantage the *Trent* affords to the Trade of this Town, is reserved for the 6th. and 7th. Sections.

BEFORE I conclude this Article of Waters, I shall just touch upon what extraordinary Appearances, relating to them have happened here.

STOWE, in his summary of Chronicles p. 126, informs us: "That in the Year 1110, the Water of the River *Trent* was dried up, at *Nottingham*, from One o'Clock till Three: " And *Henry Knighton* Canon of *Leicester* says, "from the Morning to Three o'Clock in the Afternoon." This last is quoted to very good purpose by *Dr. Plot*, in his History of *Staffordshire*, in support of his well grounded Opinion: "That Springs are neither all, nor only, produced by Rains, but supply'd by the Sea by subterraneous Meanders, and that by transcolation in their Passages, the Water is filtrated and becomes fresh." He (*Knighton*) says: "This River which rises in *Staffordshire*, did become dry of a sudden at *Nottingham*, &c. and no Question, adds the Doctor, but it was so at other Places, which could not have hap-
pened

“pened, had not the Springs been supply’d by subterraneous Passages, which being casually stop’d by the Fall of Earth, could not furnish Water, ’till such a Time as it could work its Way through the fallen Earth, or find some other Passage.”

IT has been said above, that the Luxuriance of *Nottingham* Meadows, is in great part owing to the Overflowing of the two Rivers which encompass them, and that with very great Truth: But it must be confessed that Fortune seldom bestows her Favours in so high Perfection as to leave no Room for Wishes or Fears, so has this otherwise, great Benefit, been sometimes attended, tho’ seldom, with Inconveniences, I mean unseasonable and great Floods: as in the Year 1713, and within my Time, in 1736, when the Flood was so high in the Month of *July* at *Nottingham*, that in many of the Parlours in the Houses near the *Leen*, the Water did rise upwards of 2 Feet above the Floor; this Flood carried away a great deal of Hay, spoiled the rest and did otherwise a considerable Damage.

WE will now proceed and see what kind of Ground there is about *Nottingham*: As the general Distinction of the Land of the County is into Sand and Clay, as being predominant, so that of *Nottingham* is the same, tho’ there is all sorts of Ground besides. The Meadows we have already been speaking of, and the Fields are so plentifully enriched by the great Quantity of Dung and Ashes the Town affords, that there is no need to look for Marle and other kind of Manure. But as *Nottingham* receives a great Supply not only of Fuel and Materials for Building from its Neighbourhood, both by Water and at easy Land Carriage, I hope it will not be thought altogether Foreign to my Purpose, to take a View of what the County of *Nottingham* produces in the compass of 12 Miles round about its Capital.

AND first Pit-Coals, since the almost universal Destruction of Wood in the Forest, is become the only Fuel used here, for which End there are Coal-Mines within 3, 4, 6, & 7 Miles, North-West and West of this Town, which being work’d, furnish to it Plenty of Coal, at a reasonable Rate, for they are never above 4d. to 6d. per Hundred unless when a wet Winter Season has made the Roads very bad, for which great Advantage *Nottingham* owes an everlasting Gratitude to the Memory of the Late, and the Person and Family, of the Right Honourable the present Lord *Middleton*.

THE Coals of this Country, tho’ they do give Way to those which come from *Newcastle* to *London*, in durableness, and consequently are not altogether equal to those for culinary Uses, yet for Chambers and other Uses, they exceed them, making both a sweeter and a brisker Fire, and considering the difference in Price, these are divers ways preferable: A Chaldron of Coals which should weigh full a Tun Weight, is at the cheapest at *London*, in the Pool, 1 l. 3 s. besides Carriage, whereas the dearest, *i. e.* at six-pence per Hundred, we have a Tun of our Coals brought to the Door for 10 Shillings. The Coak or Cynder which is used in the drying of Malt, and which is sold at 1 s. and 4 d. per Horse Load is much sweeter than that made of the *Yorkshire* Coal, which appears in that the *Nottingham* Malt has hardly any of that particular Taste, which the *Yorkshire* Malt communicates to the best of their Ale.

A S to Materials for Building, the Clay-Land about *Nottingham*, has caused many Brick-Kilns to be set up, so near the Town, as to make the Carriage not to exceed 3 s. and 6 d. per Thousand, and yet at a Distance sufficient to give no Annoyance to it. These Kilns afford :

Common Brick, at 10 s.	}	per 1000.
Dressed Brick, at 17 s.		
Flat Tiles, at 15 s.		
Pan Tiles, at 1 l. 10 s.		

T H E Freestone used here, is mostly fetched from *Mansfield*, 12 Miles from hence. But there is Stone at *Gedling*, 4 little Miles from *Nottingham* not unlike the *Bath* Stone, for it is soft and works fine and easy, and stands well in the Air, where it hardens, and is rather nourished than decay'd by it : Notwithstanding all this, not much of this *Gedling* Stone, is employ'd in the Buildings of this Town.

LINBY, *Papplewick*, *Bulwell*, *Nuthall*, &c. of which the most distant does not exceed six Miles, furnishes Plenty of Lime, burnt of the gray Lime-stone. [a]

CROPWELL, *Ratcliff*, and *Gotham*, at no greater Distance, afford a kind of Plaister, little inferiour to the Plaister of *Paris*, which serves to make very good Plaister-Floors, very much in Use here.

T H O S E whose Affluence of Fortune will allow them to decorate the inside of their Houses with Marble, may be supply'd with divers sorts of almost all Colours, by our Neighbour the County of *Derby*, which in some Places falls little short of the Foreign, and comes cheaper beyond Proportion.

O A K-Timber, tho' at this Time it will not allow the People to be so lavish as to waste it as former Ages have done, yet according to the present manner of Building, we want not a necessary Quantity about us, the Property of private Gentlemen, of whom it may be purchased at reasonable Rates, and as to what Wood is used of Foreign Product the *Trent* conveys hither by the way of *Hull*.

T H E R E is a great Quantity of Iron-Stone in this Neighbourhood, but as the Iron Manufacture is shifted from hence, very little Oar is now got, to what there was a Century or two ago ; however there is still one Forge a going at *Bulwell*, about 4 Miles from *Nottingham*.

P A V I N G-Stone, which formerly used to be got out of the *Trent*, is now plentifully brought hither from *Keyworth*, and other parts not far distant.

A M O N G this kind of Stone there are frequently found in the Road and upon the Forest, some which are diversify'd with two or more Colours, and mark'd with a beau-

[a] There has also Limestone been discovered lately, so near as *Wollaton*, as also a kind of strong Potter's Clay, and between this Town and *Esply*, some Chalk, not common in this County.

beautiful Variety of Spots and Veins, this has been lately taken Notice of by some Persons of Leisure, who by their Example have considerably increased the Number of Stone Admirers, and this new Fancy, is within these two Years, grown upon several of them to that Degree, that it may be called a *Lithomania*.

AS to formed Stones, this County must give way to *Staffordshire*.

IF we cast an Eye on the Vegetables, which Nature here spontaneously produces, the Soil about *Nottingham* may justly be called a Phyfic Garden, abounding in great Variety of useful Plants, as may be easily seen by the *Catalogus Stirpium*, published by me in the Year 1738, to which I shall refer my Reader, I shall in this Place only set down what scarce Plants, both of the imperfect and perfect kind are met with hereabout, more frequently than elsewhere.

F U N G U S's.

Fungoides clavatum coloris aurantii: not in the *Synopsis*. It is exactly of the shape of the *Pistillum* of *Aron*.

Fungoides clavatum compressum summitatibus luteis: not in the *Synopsis*. This has white and somewhat flat Foot-stalks, the Tops of which are of a pale Yellow, are spread thin and wrinkly, the whole is of a soft spongy Substance.

Fungoides minimum fusco luteum dignitatum apicibus obtusis albis: not in the *Synopsis*. It is not quite an Inch long of a brownish Yellow Colour, sending forth very short Branches, which terminate in round white Knobs.

Fungi Clathroides nigri pediculis donati. *Dr. Dillenius*: Not in the *Synopsis*. These grow in Clusters, are of the Size, Shape and Colour, of Mouse-Turds, having on the Top a little oblique Awn, and at the Bottom, a short Foot-stalk not much thicker than an Horse-Hair.

Fungus favaginosus. *Syn.* 11 *Park*. *Rugosus vel cavernosus sive merulius*. *J. B.* The Morel.

Fungus Phalloides. *Syn.* 12. *J. B.* *Virilis Penis arreoti facie*. *Ger.* Stink Horn.

Fungus pulverulentus coli instar perforatus cum volva Stellata *Dood.* *Syn.* 28. *Stelliformis Merr.* *Pin.* *Lycoperdon vesicarium Stellatum* *Inst.* *R. H.*

Byssus aureus Derbiensis humifusus. *Syn.* 56. found in the Stone Wall of *Colwick Church*. Saffron colour'd filken Stone-moss.

Byssus fusco-purpuria petræa gelatinam referens. Not in the *Synopsis*.

Byssus petræa galatinam referens nigerrima. Not in the *Synopsis*.

Ulva marina tenuissima et compressa. *Syn.* 63.

Lichenoides crustaceum peregrinis velut literis in Scriptum. *Syn.* 71.

Lichenoides crustaceum nigerrimum e meris papillis conflatum. Not in the *Synopsis*.

Lichenoides fusco nigricans membranaceum gelatinosum majus folus latioribus Lichenis instar dispositus. Not in the Synopsis.

Bryum trichoides aurium capsulis pyriformibus nutantibus. Dr. Dillenius to whom I sent it; this Moss is mentioned by Nobody that I know of; I found it in Nottingham Park, growing to the Roof of one of the Rock-Holes; it bears Heads in May.

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras. Syn. 335.

An Virginus Ger. Common here.

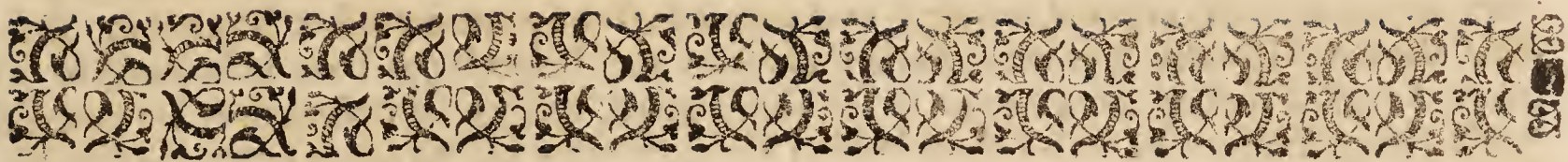
Lychnis sylvestris, alba nona Clusii. Syn. 339. Wild white Catchfly; on the Wall of Nottingham Castle-Yard, and on the Rock at Sneinton Hermitage plentifully.

Colchium commune. Syn. 373. Meadow Saffron, in Nottingham Meadows, especially on the Rye-Hills, and on both sides the Foot-path, going to Wilford, in Abundance.

Gramen tremulum medium albis glumis non descriptum. In a hollow Lane between Pleasley and Mansfield.

Verbascum pulverulentum flore tuteo parvo. F. B. Syn. 287. On a Wall in Sheep-Lane, Nottingham, also on the outside of the Garden Walls on the Rock of the High-Pavement.

Petasites major floribus longis pediculis insidentibus. Syn. 179. In the Mill-Yard at Lenton, in the Road to Wollaton.



SECTION V.

Of the TRADE and MANUFACTURIES of this Town, in former, as well as the present Time ; a particular Account of the *Stocking-Manufactory*, to which is added a LIST of all the *Handicrafts* and other *Employments* exercised in *Nottingham*.

IT appears plainly by *Doomsday-Book*, that the River *Trent* was Navigable before the Conquest, whence there is no doubt, but that a good Share of Trade, was carried on, between *Nottingham* and other Places by Water, Time immemorial, the which, after the Conquest has been increasing proportionably to the Increase of Trade in general, 'till this present Time, when this Town is plentifully supply'd by the *Trent* at a moderate Freight with Bar-Iron, Block-Tin, Wines, Oyls, Grocer's Goods, Salt, Pitch, Tar, Hops, Hemp, Flax, Dye Drugs, Deals, Norway Oak, and all sorts of other Foreign Wood ; whilst *Nottingham* sends down the River, Coals, Lead, Timber, Corn, Wool, Potter's-Ware, and large Quantities of *Cheshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Staffordshire* Cheese.

THAT the Trade to and from this Town by Land-Carriage is considerably advanced for this last Century is manifest in this, that in the Year 1641, there were but two, and now there are nine Carriers in this Town, besides those who pass through it.

OUR *Nottingham* Shopkeepers till within these 60 Years last past, did not venture to go long Journies, but depended upon the great annual *Martin-mass* Fair at *Lenton*, (a) a Village about a Mile distant from *Nottingham*, where they used to buy their

N 2

(a) The ancient Fair of *Lenton*, was granted to the Monastery of the Holy-Trinity of *Lenton*, by Henry I. to be held at the Feast of St. Martin, and to last eight Days : That No-body should buy or sell in *Nottingham* during that Time, and returning, every one should be free from Law Process or Complaints. Thor. fr. Reg. Lent. p. 218.

The Manor of *Lenton*, with the Fair and all the Royalties and Priviledges, Rents and Services was purchased by William Gregory, the 6th Car. I. for 2500 l. reserving the Fee Farm Rent of 94 l. per Annum to the said King and his Heirs and Successors, who by Letters, Patents, dated Dec. 16, in the 13th Year of his Reign, among other Things, did grant the said Fee-farm Rent of 94 l. per Ann. to the Right Noble James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who by his In-

den

their Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, and all sorts of Goods they wanted, brought thither by the *Londoners*, and others; and when first they attempted to Travel to *London*, they would take Leave of their Relations and Friends (as I am informed) in as much Form as if they were never to see them more, and many before they set out, did settle their Houses and make their Wills: But now they are no more concerned at going to the Metropolis and other distant Trading and Manufactory Towns, then they were formerly to go a Journey of 12 or 20 Miles. This late Spirit has given them an Opportunity of buying their Commodities at the best Hand, and contributed much to the Increase of the Number of Wholesale Dealers in *Nottingham*, whilst *Lenton Fair* is dwindled to a very inconsiderable Market. Besides the Country Grocers, or as they were wont to be called (Mercers) from *Mansfield*, *Loughborough*, *Mountsorrel*, &c. who used to fill a good part of our Spice-Chamber every Saturday, finding that the Grocers of *Nottingham*, were not only in a Condition to supply our Town and County, but able to furnish several neighbouring Shires, have since thought it needless to bring their Goods hither.

THE first Manufacture which flourished in the Town of *Nottingham*, was established before the Reign of King *John*, who encouraged by his Charter bearing Date *March 19, 1199*, wherein all Persons within 10 Miles round *Nottingham*, are forbidden to Work Dy'd Cloth but in the *Borough*.

THIS Manufacture took its Progress from Time to Time, till the Removal of the Staple of Wool to *Calais*, after which Time it obtained its greatest Lustre, and gave Rise to many considerable Families in the Town and County, as the *Bugges*, the *Bingham's*, the *Willoughbies*, *Tannestey*, *Mappurley*, *Thurland*, *Amyas*, *Allestree*, *Samon's*, *Plumptre's* the *Hunt's*, and others, all Merchants of the Staple of *Calais*; in this prosperous State the Woollen Manufacture continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* when *Calais* was lost, and then it gradually went off, till at last it entirely left this Place. (b)

THE Malting Business, may reasonably be conjectured to be in this Town as early as in any part of *England* equally well seated for it; since the greatest and best part of *Nottingham*, was from the beginning of the Conquest inhabited by *Normans*, who were the first that introduced Malt-Liquor into this Kingdom, as well as the making of Cyder. How extensive and profitable this Branch of Trade has been for several Ages to this Town, who enjoy'd it long without any Competitor, in the Midland part of this Realm, I have already hinted in another Place. Dr. *Thoroton*, expresses himself of the State of the Malt Trade in his Time thus: " p. 492. col. 1. " Since the late Civil War there are many Houses new built, and the greatest part of the

denture bearing Date Feb. 20, 1651, for the Sum of 1460 l. sold the same to John Gregory, Son and Heir of the said William Gregory, and to his Son George Gregory, who in the 15th Ch. II. Nov. 9. obtained Letters, Patents, for another Fair, to be kept at *Lenton*, every Year on the Wednesday after Pentecost, and to last six Days. id. p. 219.

(b) The Merchants of the Staple, were one of the most ancient Companies of Merchants in England, incorporated by King Edward III. the Wool Staple being then at *Calais*. They bore for their Arms: Nebule of six Pieces A. & Az. on a Chief G. a Lion of England. Guilim's Heraldry. Edit. 6.

“ the good Barley which grows in the Vale of *Belvoir*, and the Parts adjacent, are
 “ there (at *Nottingham*) converted into Malt, yielding thereby, (as I suppose) more
 “ Profit to the Place, than ever Wool did heretofore. — And tho’ of late Years, the
 modern Improvement of Land has made some Neighbouring Towns Sharers, yet may
 it be said with Truth, that even now, this Trade is not inconsiderable, the Malt-
 sters of *Nottingham* only, paying one Sitting with another, One Thousand Pounds
 Excise.

BUT the Doctor is greatly mistaken, when in the same Page and Column, he
 affirms, that *Nottingham*, since the Decay of the Cloth Fabrick, has had no benefi-
 cial Trade; for the Tanners were once, a wealthy and powerful set of Men in this
 Town, and of a long standing, which I Conjecture to be upwards of two hundred
 Years at least, in which I am confirmed by a Deed bearing Date *February 18*, in the
 37th Year of King *Henry VIII.* whereby, “ The Mayor and Burgeses oblige them-
 “ selves to *William Sharpington, James Mason, John Renell, John Gregorie*, and
 “ *Thomas Sibthorpe*, Tanners, to pay to them and their Successors, Tanners of *Not-*
 “ *tingham*, for ever, an Annuity of Forty Shillings.

THE Tanners were once very numerous here, and their Habitations as well as
 their Pits, were formerly dispersed all other the Town, both in the higher and low-
 er Parts, within and without the Wall; I will give but one Instance, of the Truth of
 which any one may be easily satisfied, *i. e.* That the House of Mr. *Thomas Coates*,
 Attorney at Law, in *St. Peter’s Church-yard*, was formerly inhabited by a Tanner
 the Marks are yet visible. Our Tanners were long famed for the best Upper Lea-
 thers for Shoes and Boots, as also Harnesses, and for covering Coaches and Chaises.
 The Masters of this Trade, were in 1641, still 36 in Number; in the Year 1664,
 they were 47, and even within these 40 Years, to wit, 1707, there were 21, since
 which Time they are dwindled to the Number of three who follow Business. It is a
 difficult Matter to Account for this sudden decrease of the Men of this Occupation;
 some lay it upon the scarcity of the Bark near the Town, but this compared with the
 advanced Price of Leather, to what it was, when there was more Plenty of Bark in the
 Neighbourhood is not a Reason satisfactory enough; others with more Probability al-
 ledge: That the Tanners holding together, like the *London* Melters of Tallow and
 Hornes, against the Butchers, to set the Price of Hides and Skins at their own Rate,
 has invited those of other Towns and Counties to come to our Market, and give a
 better price for that Sort of Goods, and has even made it worth while to our But-
 chers to carry their Hides and Skins into some parts of *Leicestershire* and *Derbyshire*,
 and that this has been the chief Cause of the shifting of this Trade to other
 Places.

BEFORE the Cloth Manufacture was quite decay’d, *Vulcan* set up his Office
 in this Town, and the Plenty of Coals and Iron-Oar, invited Plenty of all sorts of
 Workmen in Iron to settle here, especially such as made Articles for the Use of Sad-
 dlers, and also afterwards Instruments of Husbandry, (as my *Anonymous* of *Nottingham*
 informs me) who liv’d near the middle of the last Century, and says, that that Manu-
 facture was still in some Degree carried on in his Time: And the Names of several
 Streets in *Nottingham*, denote the Artificers that formerly inhabited them, since this

Trade has moved its Seat to *Birmingham* and *Sheffield*, it has been succeeded by a much cleaner Employment.

T H E Bone-Lace Trade, by which great Numbers of Females were constantly employ'd, 'till within these 35 Years, when all these Hands were more advantageously taken up by a fresh Manufacture, which has ever since comfortably maintained, besides these Females, above thrice their Number of Men; I mean the Manufacture of Frame-worked Stockings: Of which, as it is at this Time of the greatest Importance to this Town, and as it well deserves it, a more particular Account shall be given, after I have laid before the Reader a Table which represents to his View the Increase and Decrease of all the Trades and Employments exercised in this Town since the Year 1641.

A TABLE of Trades and Employments, exercised in the Town of *Nottingham*, with the Numbers of Masters of each, compared with a List of the Year 1641.

		Lift. Old. New.				Lift. Old. New.	
A	Pothecaries.	—	—	4	5	Confectioners.	— — 0 1
	Attorneys.	—	—	—	15	Coopers.	— — 4 7
B.						Cork-cutters.	— — 0 1
Bakers.	—	—	—	22	40	Counsellors.	— — — 1
Bankers.	—	—	—	0	1	Curriers.	— — 6 4
Barbers.	—	—	—	6	30	Cutlers.	— — 3 3
Basket-makers.	—	—	—	6	4	D.	
Bell-Founders.	—	—	—	2	1	Distillers.	— — 0 3
Bird-Cage-makers.	—	—	—	0	1	Drapers	{ Woollen. 3 3 Linnen. — 2
Bleachers of Linnen Cloth.	—	—	—	8	1		
Bleachers of Cotton Hose	—	—	—	—	—	Druggists.	— — 0 3
and Gloves.	—	—	—	0	2	Dry-Salters.	— — 0 1
Bookfellers.	—	—	—	2	3	Dyers.	— — 3 3
Brass-Founders.	—	—	—	0	2	F.	
Brassiers.	—	—	—	3	3	Fellmongers.	— — 9 2
Bricklayers.	—	—	—	—	11	Fishmongers.	See Iron-
Butchers.	—	—	—	61	—	mongers.	— — — —
Button-makers.	—	—	—	0	3	File-cutters.	— — 0 1
C.						Flax-dressers.	— — — —
Cabinetmakers & Joiners.	—	—	—	7	24	Fletchers.	— — 1 0
Carpenters and House-	—	—	—	—	—	Framesmiths.	— — 0 14
Joiners.	—	—	—	7	7	Framework-Knitters.	— — 2 50
Carriers.	—	—	—	7	9	Free-Masons.	— — 3 —
Chandlers.	—	—	—	14	10	Fruiterers.	— — 4 —
Clothworkers.	—	—	—	4	0	G.	
Coach-makers.	—	—	—	0	1	Gardiners.	— — 5 20
Collar-makers.	—	—	—	4	3	Glaziers.	— — 14 9

Glas-

Lift. Old New				Lift. Old New					
Glass-makers.	—	—	0	1	Rope-makers.	—	—	13	2
Glovers & Breechesmakers	—	—	17	12	S.	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith-Shops.	—	—	1	3	Sadlers.	—	—	4	7
Grocers.	—	—	4	—	Setters-up of Frames.	—	—	0	8
H.	—	—	—	—	Shoemakers.	—	—	26	30
Haberdashers of Hats.	—	—	4	4	Silk-Weavers.	—	—	2	0
Haberdashers of Hardware	—	—	0	3	Sinker-makers.	—	—	0	5
Hair-pickers.	—	—	0	4	Skinners.	—	—	1	0
I.	—	—	—	—	Fire-Smiths.	—	—	0	3
Inn-holders.	—	—	14	41	Soapboylers.	—	—	0	4
Iron-Founders.	—	—	0	1	Stay-makers	—	—	0	4
Iron-mongers.	—	—	16	4	Stocking-makers. See }	—	—	0	—
L.	—	—	—	—	Framework-Knitters. }	—	—	—	—
Leadworks { Red.	—	—	0	1	Stocking-needle-makers.	—	—	—	12
{ White.	—	—	—	—	Stocking-Trimmmers.	—	—	0	1
M.	—	—	—	—	Stone-Cutters.	—	—	0	1
Maltsters.	—	—	60	40	Spurriers.	—	—	3	0
Masons. See Stonecutters.	—	—	—	—	Surgeons.	—	—	0	3
Mat-makers.	—	—	1	2	T.	—	—	—	—
Mercers.	—	—	4	12	Tanners.	—	—	36	3
Millers.	—	—	0	1	Taylor.	—	—	28	52
Milliners.	—	—	0	3	Tinmen.	—	—	0	2
[N.	—	—	—	—	Tobacco-pipe-makers.	—	—	1	4
Nailers.	—	—	0	1	Toy-shops.	—	—	0	3
Needle-makers.	—	—	0	1	Turners.	—	—	2	3
P.	—	—	—	—	Tile- and Brickmakers.	—	—	4	10
Printers.	—	—	1	2	V. U.	—	—	—	—
Painters.	—	—	2	3	Vintners.	—	—	6	—
Parchment-makers.	—	—	4	0	Upholders.	—	—	3	2
Paviours.	—	—	0	2	W.	—	—	—	—
Physicians.	—	—	0	6	Weavers of Linnen Cloth.	—	—	19	5
Pin-makers.	—	—	4	1	Wheelwrights.	—	—	5	2
Plaisterers.	—	—	7	12	Wooden-heel-makers.	—	—	4	2
Plumbers.	—	—	4	*	Woodmongers.	—	—	1	—
Point-makers.	—	—	2	0	Wool-combers. *	—	—	0	3
Pot-makers.	—	—	1	2		—	—	—	—
Pot-houses or Ale-houses.	—	—	—	91	The New Lift was taken	—	—	—	—
R.	—	—	—	—	in the Year 1739.	—	—	—	—

* The Glaziers are also Plumbers here

* The Woolcombers also employ Frames.

Some Remarks on the preceeding T A B L E.

T H E old List counts four Apothecaries, at present there are five, who notwithstanding the Inhabitants are increased some Thousands, make a shift with three Surgeons to serve the whole Town, hardly leaving room for one Physician to gain genteel Bread, tho' there are six of that Profession in the Town. Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 498. speaking of Alderman *John Parker*, the Apothecary, says: "Of which Trade, (*viz.* Apothecaries) there were lately above twenty more than formerly have been, "when the Gains and Employments were greater." Indeed I have known Seven, within these five Years, but according to the Doctor, there must in his Time have been four or five and Twenty, if so, it is surprizing how so great a Number could gain a Livelyhood; when the Town was much less peopled than at present.

T H E above List does not mention Physicians, tho' at the Time it was made, there was at least one, whom the Author names on a very particular Occasion, *viz.* Dr. *Atkinson*, but there was also Dr. *Alton* in his Time, succeeded by Dr. *Joseph Gardiner*, who died in 1669; neither do I find Counsellors inserted, tho' this Town has seldom since his Time been without one or more. Attorneys are also omitted, tho' it seems very unlikely that such a Trading Town of *Nottingham* should have been destitute of some of this Fraternity; the Author's not taking Notice of them, makes it probable that there were but few in his Days, however they are very much increased since.

N O Bricklayer is mentioned in the old List, whether there was none at that Time in the Town, (Brick-Buildings being then not common,) or whether the Plasterers did what little of that sort of Work was to be done, I will not presume to decide, but I conjecture that when he speaks of Free-Masons, he does not mean what we now call your Free and accepted Masons, but either Masons or Stone-cutters, because it was then newly come into Fashion, to have Stone Window Frames, or else Bricklayers, who very likely worked both in Brick and Stone, as they now in this Town, all do.

T H E Basket-makers are indeed decreased in this Town, but many live in the neighbouring Villages, who make not only common Work, but are fam'd all over *England* for the curiosity of their Workmanship in Wicker-Ware.

T H A T the People of *Nottingham* have always been great Eaters of Flesh, appears, in that, the Butchers are not much increased within these hundred Years, but keep pretty near to the Number, which is (I must own) sufficient to furnish the Market with Meat for five Times the People, which come to Market; nor can it be affirmed that the Country Butchers which frequent the Saturday Market, make an Addition, for they use to come formerly as well as now. The Butchers here have great Advantages, as being Burgeesses, in point of Tolls, and also Common for Sheep, &c. many begin with very little, yet being industrious, they live well, and get a comfortable Maintainance.

I have already mentioned the Carriers, here I shall name them particularly, and the Days of their going out and coming in : And first there are three Waggon which Weekly set out from hence, early on Tuesday Morning, for *London*, and return on Friday in the Evening.

THE *York*-Carrier, goes out on Tuesday and comes in on Saturday.

THE *Leicester*-Carrier, goes out on Monday and comes in on Tuesday, and goes out again on Thursday and returns on Friday.

THE *Mansfield*-Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and Saturday, and returns back the same Days.

THE *Derby*-Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and Friday, and returns the same Days.

THE *Melton*-Carrier, comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Loughborough* Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and Friday, and returns the same Day.

THE *Southwell*-Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and Friday, and returns the same Day.

THE *Leeds*, *Sheffield* and *Chesterfield*-Carrier, comes in on Tuesday, and returns on Wednesday.

THE *Lincoln* and *Boston*-Carrier, goes out on Monday and returns on Tuesday, and goes out again on Friday.

THE *Alfreton*-Carrier, comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Manchester*-Carrier comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Bristol* Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and returns immediately.

THE *Birmingham*-Carrier, comes in on Wednesday and returns on Thursday.

THE *Bewdley*-Carrier, comes in every other Wednesday and returns on Thursday.

CURRIERS and Fellmongers are decreased, probably for the same Reason mentioned concerning the Tanners.

BY Fish-mongers, whom the List also calls Iron-mongers, are meant Wholesale Dealers in Salt-Fish, which was a branch of Trade chiefly pursued by the Iron-mongers.

THERE were very few Gardiners more, after the Restoration than before the Civil-War, and all those but very indifferently skill'd in their Art, till after the Arrival of Marshal Count *Tallard*, and the rest of the French Prisoners of War, (who were Persons of Rank) in *Nottingham*, when Encouragement was given to Men of Industry to render themselves useful, by raising all kinds of Garden Stuff, in which now they are come to a competent Perfection, and notwithstanding they are increased to above four Times the Number they were formerly, yet can they all get their Bread

Bread, and in Summer Pease and Beans would be hardly sold at a reasonable Rate, were it not that the *Newark* Gardiners think it worth their while to come to this Market, twelve long computed Miles.

O U R Bakers have likewise reaped the Advantage of making French-Rolls, as well as they are made in *London*.

A S the old Lift takes no Notice of Linnen-Drapers, I judge that the Mercers then dealt also in Linnen.

T H E R E are no Skinners at present in *Nottingham*, tho' it is manifest, that some of that Business did formerly live here, from the Form of the Bridge-Masters passing their Accounts, where among other Articles which they receive for the Repairs of the Bridge there is to this Day set down the following :

Upsets of	{	Mercers.
		Tailors.
		Skinners. &
		Cordwainers.

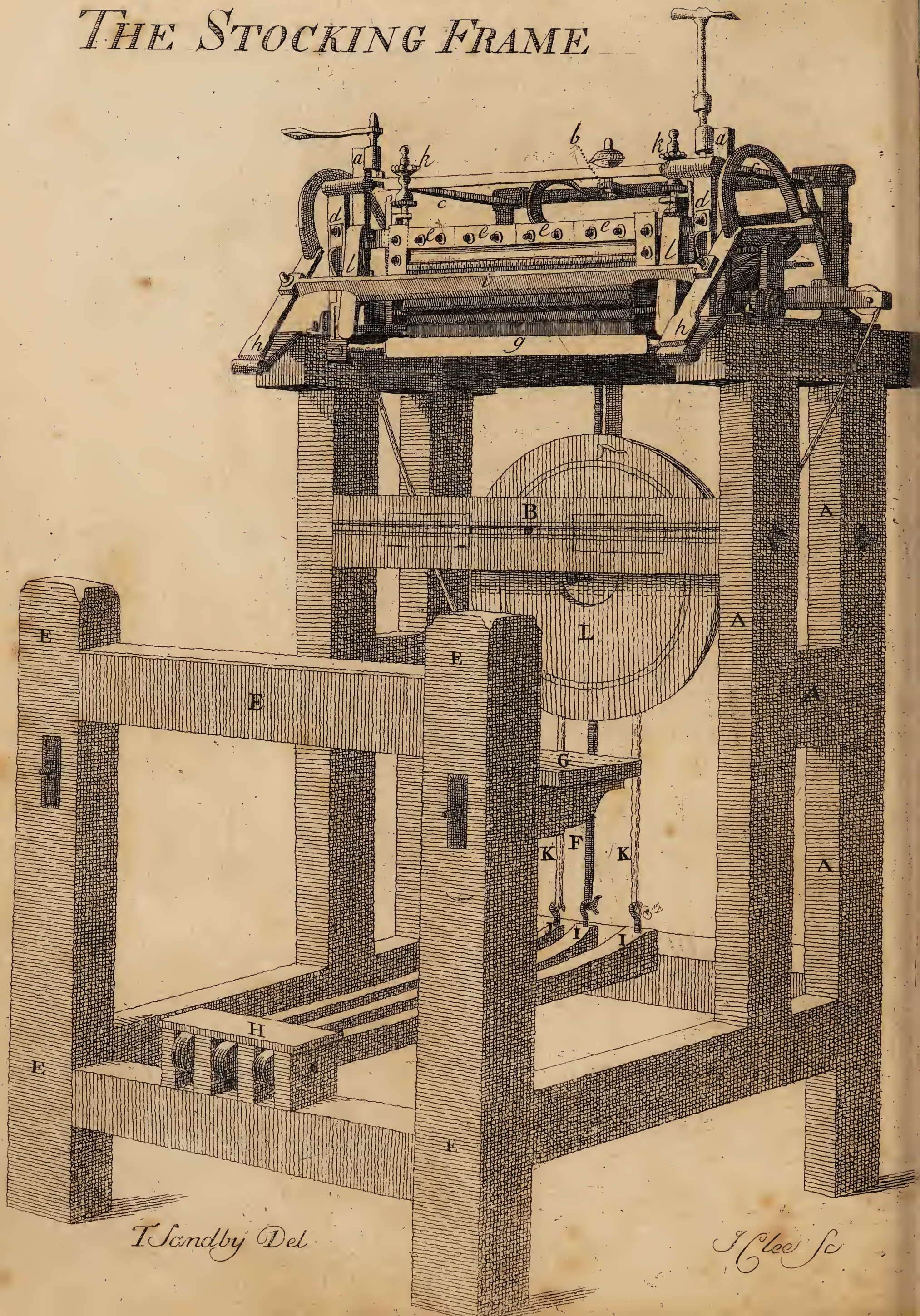
Persons of that Trade deal in Skins dressed with the Hair or Wool on, and all kinds of Furs, and I am apt to believe they used to live in a Street called *Pilchergate*; this Name I take to be derived from the Teutonick Word *Peltz*, which signifies a Fur-Gown or a Fur-Lining; this might easily be corrupted into *Pelch*, (as we have an Instance in the Word *Lease*, which the Town's People here commonly pronounce *Leash*) thence *Peltzer* or corruptly *Pelcher*, a Dealer in these Goods, and as the sound of an *i* before two or three Consonants is nearly the same with that of an *e*, the Orthography may insensibly have altered in one Letter, and turned *Pelchergate* into *Pilchergate*.

O F Smiths I have already spoken above, and taken Notice that the Manufacturing of Iron, is the next oldest to that of Cloth and Malt, extending not only to the rougher Sort of Workmanship, but being famous for the most curious Part of that Manufacture, which probably may have given Birth to the Proverb: *The little Smith of Nottingham, that does the Work that no Man can*. Mr. Ray accounts for it in Manner following :

(a) “ W H O this little Smith and great Workman was, and when he lived, I know not, and have cause to suspect that this of *Nottingham* is a Periphrasis, of *nemo estis*, a Person who never was. By way of Sarcasm it is apply'd to such who being conceited of their own Skill pretend to the Atchievement of Impossibilities.”

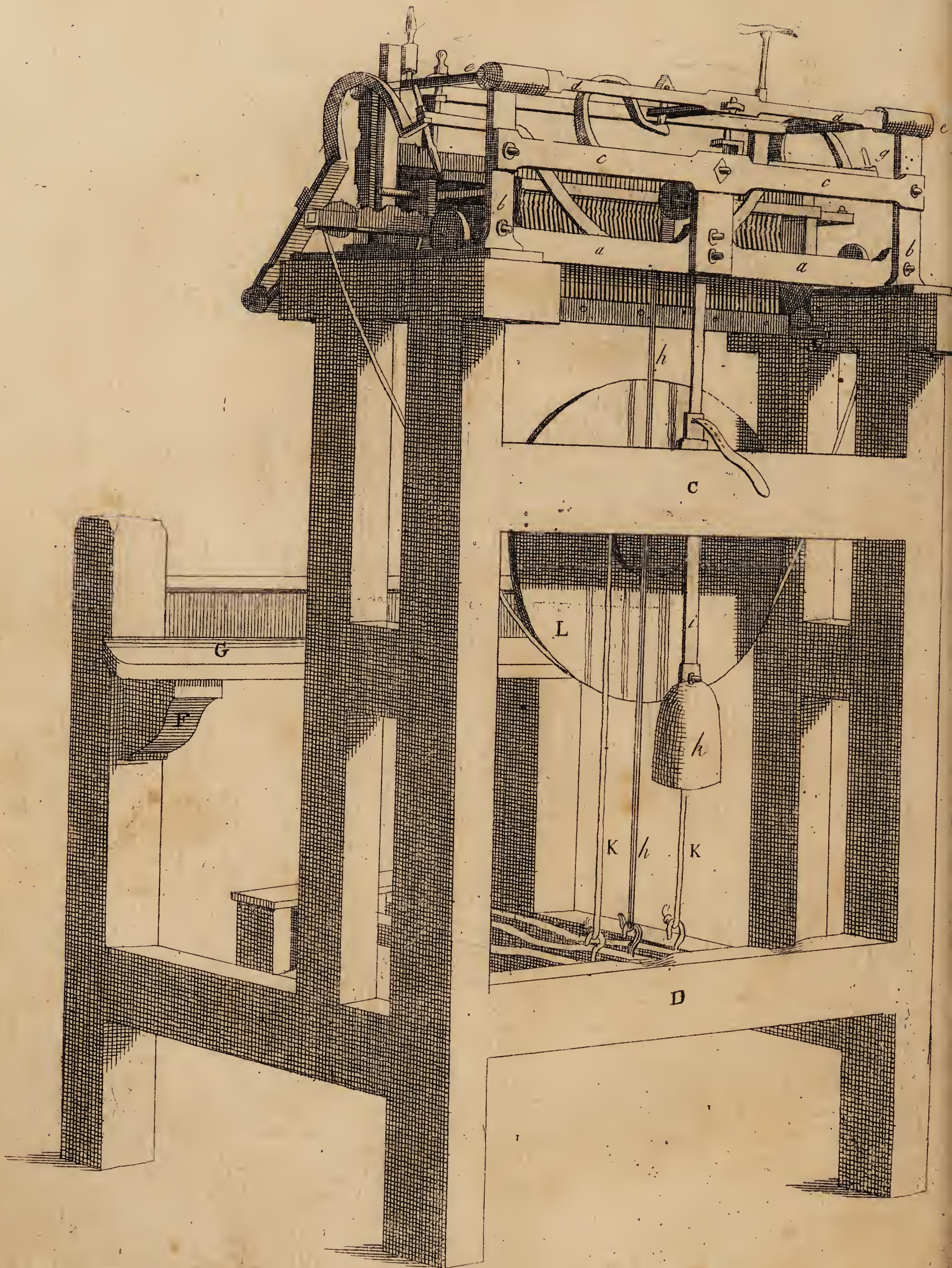
Mr. Ray, very probably might not be informed that this Town was once as famous for Hard-Ware of all kinds, as *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* are at present, and that therefore very likely, there might be a little Fellow in *Nottingham*, who might so far excel others in his Branch of Work as to give occasion to this Proverb, which at first may have been apply'd to Persons excelling many others in their respective Handycrafts, tho' it is now used by way of Sarcasm, nor is this the only Proverb which

THE STOCKING FRAME



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which at this Time is made Use of in a contrary Sense, for we say: *He has din'd with Duke Humphrey, i. e.* he has had no Dinner at all, altho' the Prince who occasion'd the Proverb, was universally allowed to be the most hospitable Person in all *England*. The Proverb of the little Smith must be of several hundred Years standing, since it is upwards of an hundred Years ago, that the Iron Manufacture has ceased to be the principal Manufacture of *Nottingham*: However even at this Time, this Town affords extraordinary Workmen, subservient to the Stocking-Manufacture, I mean *Frame-Smiths*, which tho' they have not been able to add any essential Article to that Machine, yet have they greatly improved the same, by finishing it to a greater Truth, and altering several of the constituent Parts of the Stocking-Frame, for the greater Ease of the Workmen, and the better Performance of the Work.

A S to *Spurriers* there have (as ancient People assure me) not been any in *Nottingham* these Forty Years.

TILERS and *Brickmakers* I have joined in the List together, as being properly one Business, and the Author of the Old List, calling them Tilers, was because the making of Tiles was in his Time the principal Article of that Trade.

A T this Time we have no Vintners properly so called, and yet I cannot help thinking, that considerably more Wine is drank in *Nottingham* than was an hundred Years ago, for we have two Wine Merchants in the Town, three Wine Vaults who sell by Retail, and besides these all the great Inns sell Wine as well as other Liquors.

Of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the MANUFACTURE of *Frame-work'd Stockings*, and other Goods wrought in a FRAME.

THE Inventor of the Stocking-Frame was one Mr. *William Lee*, M. A. of St. *John's* College, in *Cambridge*, born at *Woodborough*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*, about seven Miles from the Town of *Nottingham*. He was Heir to a pretty Freehold Estate; of whom the traditional Story says: That he was deeply in Love with a young Townswoman of his, whom he courted for a Wife, but she whenever he went to Visit her, seemed always more mindful of her Knitting, than the Addressee of her Admirer; this slight created such an Aversion in Mr. *Lee*, against knitting by Hand, that he determined to contrive a Machine, that should turn out Work enough to render the common Knitting a gainless Employment: Accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical Head, he brought his Design to bear, in the Year 1589; after he had worked a while, he taught his Brother and several Relations to Work under him. Having for some Years practised this his new Art, at *Calverton*, a Village about five Miles from *Nottingham*; either himself or his Brother *James*, worked before Queen *Elizabeth*, in order to shew an Experiment of this Kind of Workmanship, offering at the same Time this Discovery of his to his Countrymen, who instead of accepting the offer, despised him, and discouraged his Invention: Being thus discountenanced by his Native Country, and soon after invited over to *France* with Promise of great Rewards, Privileges and Honour, by King *Henry IV.* he embraced the seeming fair Opportunity, and went himself, with nine Workmen his Servants, and as many Frames, to the City of *Roan* in *Normandy*, where

they wrought with so great Applause from the *French*, that in all Likelihood the Trade was to have been settled in that Country for ever, had not the sudden Murder of that Monarch disappointed Mr. *Lee*, of his expected Grant of Priviledge, and the succeeding intestine Troubles of that Kingdom, delay'd his renew'd Suit, and at last frustrated all his Hopes, at which seized with Grief, he ended his Life at *Paris*. After his Death seven of his Workmen, (being left to shift for themselves) returned with their Frames to *England*, two only remaining behind.

T H E S E seven with one (a) *Aston*, who had been an Apprentice to Mr. *Lee*, and by him was before left at Home, and who also added something to his Master's Invention, did lay the Foundation of this Manufacture in *England*, and in the space of Fifty Years, this Art was so improved, and the Number of able Workmen become so great; That the Heads among them thought it necessary for the better regulating their Members, and Keeping this valuable Business from spreading Abroad, to petition *Oliver Cromwell*, to constitute them a Body Corporate, which however, for what Reason I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that Time. Their Petition is wrote in the Language of the Time, but with so much Strength, and giving so good an Account of the Usefulness and publick Advantage of this Manufacture; that it deserves perpetuating; wherefore I have given it a Place in my *Appendix*.

K I N G C H A R L E S II. after the Restoration granted them at last a Charter; by which their Jurisdiction extended to Ten Miles round *London*.

I N process of Time, when the Trade spread farther into the Country, they also in proportion stretch'd their Authority and established Commissioners in the several principal Towns in the County where this Trade was exercised, there they held Courts, at which they obliged the Country Framework-Knitters, to Bind and make Free, &c. whereby, they, (for many Years) drew great Sums of Money, till some Person of more Spirit than others in *Nottingham* brought their Authority in Question and a Trial ensuing, the Company was cast, since that Time the Stocking Manufacture has continued entirely open in the Country.

N O R did these large Sums do the Company any Service as a Body, for as they got the Money illegally, so they spent it as lavishly, and instead of growing rich, the Company became very poor; and many of their Heads having got a Taste of high Living and neglecting their Business also dwindled to nothing. To which add that within these thirty Years last past, the Merchants and Hofiers in *London*, finding they could be fitted from the Country with as good Work at a cheaper Rate than the *London* Framework-Knitters could afford; the Bulk of that Trade has since shifted from thence, and the chief Dependance they had left, was upon what is called Fashion-Work, it being for many Years the Mode to wear Stockings of the same Colour of the Cloaths, and this also, being by Degrees left off, what remains now in *London*, does hardly deserve the Name of Trade.

T H E R E are besides the Capital of *England*, ten Towns in the Country where this Manufacture is carried on: viz. In

Not-

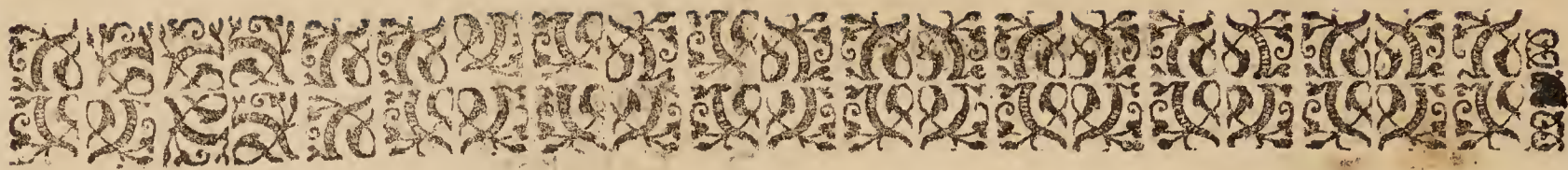
(a) This Aston, was sometime a Miller at Thoroton, near which Place he was born. Thoroton. p. 297.

<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	}	Nottingham,
		Mansfield.
In <i>Leicestershire</i>	}	Leicester,
		Mount-Sorrel,
		Loughborough,
		Hinckley, & Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
In <i>Northamptonshire</i> ,		Towcester.
In <i>Surrey</i>		Godliman.
In <i>Derbyshire</i> ,		Derby.

OF all these none comes in Competition with *Leicester* for Quantity of Goods, but even this very Town, tho' it may boast of its large Concerns, yet must confess, that its best Goods are made at

Nottingham, where by far the greatest part of the richest and most valuable Commodity, whether of Silk, Cotton, Thread or Worsted, is wrought, and it seems this so profitable Employment, as it were by a magnetical Force, is in the Height of its improved State, drawn towards the Place of its Birth, in order to make it ample Amends for deserting it in its Infancy. Thus much shall suffice for the History of Framework-Knitting, which having brought me Home, I shall now endeavour to shew of what Importance it is to *Nottingham*.

T H E R E are, as per List, Fifty Manufacturers, Employers of Frames, or as they are commonly call'd Putters out, who all Trade directly to *London*, besides those who only deal with *Leicester*: Both together occupy above 3000 Frames, of which upwards of 1200 are employ'd in *Nottingham*, and the rest in the Villages about, who buy their Provisions and other Necessaries in this Town: Upon the just mention'd Frames entirely depends, the Masters, 3000 Workmen, and a considerable Number of Winders, Sizers and Seamers; Woolcombers, Frame-smiths, Setters up, Sinkermakers, Stocking-Needlemakers, not reckoning those Trades who in part get their Livelihood by this Manufacture, as Joiners, Turners, &c. in the whole upwards of 4000.



SECTION VI.

The GOVERNMENT, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, Charters, Grants. Liberties, Priviledges and Customs.

NOTTINGHAM is under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of York, had formerly a Suffragan Bishop, who governed this County, under his Grace the Archbishop, the last I read off, was *Richard Barnes*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, (a) mention'd by Mr. *Drake*, in his *Antiquities of the City of York*: At this Time the only Church Dignitary of these Parts, is the Arch-Deacon of *Nottingham*, at present the Reverend *Robert Marsden*, S. T. B. an Aged and Learned Gentleman, who by his exemplary Life sets a fit Pattern to the Clergy committed to his Care. (b)

THE whole County is divided into four Deaneries, viz. *Nottingham*, *Bingham*, *Newark* and *Retford*, of which the first contains Forty one Parishes, (c) of these the Town of *Nottingham* has three; *St. Mary's*, *St. Peter's* and *St. Nicholas's*: Here the Archbishops use to hold their triennial, and the Arch-deacon holds his annual Visitation of the Clergy in *St. Mary's Church*, where in the Forenoon after Divine Service, and a Sermon preach'd on the Occasion, a Charge is given to the Clergy.

IN this Town is also kept the Spiritual-Court, which meets once in every Month and oftner in *St. Peter's Church*, they used formerly to sit in the Chapel of *All-Saints*, in the North-Isle of that Church, but at present the Court is held in the West End of the South-Isle; in this Court presides the Official, at present the Reverend Mr. *William Milner*, A. M. Rector of *Barton*, an Ornament to his Cloth as a Clergyman, and as Official, a Gentleman of singular Moderation. The Register is Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, a Person of Probity, and who does Honour to his Post.

BEFORE I mention the present Form of Government in this Town, it will not

(a) He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop, of Nottingham in the Year 1558. More of him in Section XI.

(b) The present Archdeacon, [1749] is the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

(c) There are in all the County, 182 Parishes and Chapelries, within the Jurisdiction of the Arch-Deacon of Nottingham; there is besides, the Jurisdiction of Southwell, consisting of 28 Parishes and Chapelries; and the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, of seven Parishes and Chapelries, and the peculiar of Kinolton, the Vicar of which is collated by the Archbishop of York, and has Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction belonging to it, of which the Vicar is Commissary.

not be amiss to look back, and shortly lay before the Reader, by what Steps the Town of *Nottingham* is come to the present Dignity it enjoys.

THAT it was an ancient Borough by Prescription, long before the Conquest, is past all doubt, if we consider that it was a Town fortify'd and encompassed with a strong Stone Wall, above 150 Years before the Norman Invasion, which I suppose induced Mr. *Camden*, to call it a City, and after the Conquest by a general Survey of *Dooms-day-Book*, (which is an authentic Record) it is not only proved to be such, but a Borough of no small Consideration, in that the Burgeesses had divers Houses, Lands and Possessions, with Privilege of Fishing in the Water of *Trent*, &c. and what farther Supports the Truth is, that no Charter in being, of which the oldest is that of *Henry II.* directed [*Burgensibus de Nottingham*] mentions its first Incorporation, but all imply it to be a Body Corporate before.

THIS Borough was first governed by a Reeve or Bayliff, (*Prepositus*) for above the space of 200 Years reckoning no farther back than the Conquest; in the mean Time, *Henry III.* Son of King *John*, gave them Coroners of their own, and King *Edward I.* his Successor, by his Charter, granted, that in the Town of *Nottingham* they should have a Mayor, and that they should chuse two Bayliffs, one out of each Borough, according to the different Custom or Usage of the Inhabitants of the same Boroughs, from the Conquest till within these Forty Years, the Distinction of the two Boroughs (a) subsisted by the Names of the *English* and *French* Borough, of which more by and by. In this State and with the Title of Mayor and Bayliffs, our Corporation continued 130 Years. Then King *Henry V.* made the Mayor, Recorder, and four others whom the Mayor should chuse, Justices of the Peace, and discharged the Justices of the County from intermeddling thereafter with the Affairs of the Town, and with this additional Power they held their old Title 36 Years longer, till King *Hen. VI.* incorporated the Town by a new Name, *i. e.* Mayor and Burgeesses, and separated it for ever from the Body of the County of *Nottingham*, and caused it to be stiled, the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, changed their Bayliffs into Sheriffs, and gave Power to the Burgeesses to chuse out of themselves, seven Aldermen, one of which always to be chosen Mayor of the Town, and that such Aldermen should all be Justices of the Peace, and wear Scarlet Gowns of the same Fashion as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* use to do.

THIS Charter has from Time to Time been confirmed to *Nottingham*, by the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England*, *Edward IV.* *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* *Philip* and *Mary*: The Inspection of all these being carried on in the Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated at *Westminster*, February 7th. *secundo Regni*, confirmed afterwards by King *James I.* in the 20th of his Reign over *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the 56th of *Scotland*.

IN all these Charters nothing is added or altered, neither are the Burgeesses, by the Charter of *Henry VI.* nor any other before, confined to any Number of Counsellors to represent them, so that the Council of a select Number of Men, takes its original

(a) The Distinction last used, was that of the East and West Town or Division, which had their separate Juries at the Quarter Sessions, &c.

ginal Beginning, from the Consent and Choice of all the Burgeſſes, for the better Management of the Revenues of the Corporation and Diſpatch of ſome ordinary Affairs.

FROM the Time of *Henry VI.* the Burgeſſes enjoyed in Peace all the Advantages which they had beſtow'd upon them by the Crown, till the Reign of King *James the 1ſt.* when a diſpute aroſe, between the Aldermen and the Council, becauſe the former, had lately taken upon them, without the Conſent of the Burgeſſes, to ſit in the Hall as Members of the Council, and to give their Vote, in ſetting and diſpoſing of the Corporation, Bridge and School-Lands; which Encroachment, cauſed the Burgeſſes to apply to the Lords of the King's Privy Council, who referred the Affair to the Judges Examinations: Theſe, after mature Conſideration, of the Charter and other Matters in Diſpute, gave in Certificates of their Opinion, which produced an Order of the Privy-Council, whereby the Aldermen were excluded Voting as Counſellors, and the Numbers of theſe laſt was limited to Twenty-four, of which fix were choſen by the Burgeſſes at large out of themſelves, who had not ſerved the Office of Chamberlain and Sheriff. (a) Theſe with the Mayor only, taking unto them the Chamberlains, Bridge-Maſters and School-Wardens, reſpectively, as their Places for the Lands within their ſeveral Offices ſhould require, were to have Power to ſet and diſpoſe of the Corporation, Bridge and School-Lands.

THINGS now continued pretty quiet, till after the Reſtoration, when King *Charles II.* endeavoured to bring all the Corporations in the Kingdom, by artful Management, to make a voluntary Surrender of their Charters and Liberties, which ſucceeded in many Places without much Difficulty, but in *Nottingham* it did not go on ſo ſmoothly, and when that Affair was abruptly propoſed, by the then Mayor, ———, the legal Majority was againſt the Surrender, and even the Votes as they ſtood, were but equal, notwithſtanding all this, Mr. Mayor, had the Seal put to the Inſtrument, which was ſent up accordingly. But the Surrender being by it made to the Earl of *Hallifax*, and Mr. *Leolin Jenkins*, which was not judged good in Law, another Inſtrument was convey'd to the Mayor, who upon the Refuſal of the ſenior Coroner, to deliver to him his Key to the Seal, without the Mayor's calling a Hall, he found it ſeems another Method of coming at the Seal, which he privately put to the ſecond Inſtrument, on the 12th of *Auguſt* 1681: And tho' the Burgeſſes made a great ſtruggle, preſenting a Writing to the Mayor, on the 4th of *Auguſt*, expreſſing their Diſſent from any Surrender, ſigned by above 400 Burgeſſes; lodged three Caveats, one at the Lord Chancellor's, one at the Lord Privy-Seal's, and a third in the Signet Office, againſt the Surrendering of the Charters of the Town, or paſſing any new Charter, without the Privy, Conſent, and Hearing, of the ſaid Burgeſſes, &c. and moreover petitioned my Lord Chancellor to the ſame Purpoſe; a new Charter nevertheleſs was ſent down, on Michaelmaſs Day following. (b)

THIS occaſion'd ſome ſtir, and two Mayors were choſen that Day; the New Char-

(a) And this was their firſt Sanction for chuſing ſix Junior Counſellors as they Term them. (b) Of this whole Affair, the Reader will find a clear and ſatisfactory Account in Mr. Sackeverell's *Caſe of the Corporation of Nottingham*; to which I have given a Place in my Appendix.

ter Men chose *William Toplady*, the Old Charter Men chose *William Greaves*, which last according to Custom, had been nominated on the 14th of *August* preceeding, both were proclaimed, and the Matter was carried on with so much Heat, that a Tryal ensued, before the Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys*, at *Westminster*, on the 2d. Day of *May* 1684, upon an Information against *William Sacheverel*, Esq; *George Gregory*, Esq; *Charles Hutchinson*, Esq; and others, for a Riot, in which Mr. *Sacheverel* and the rest were cast, fined, and bound to their good Behaviour for twelve Months, (a) and thus the New Charter Men, came to enjoy their new Bargain. (b) But this did not last long, for in the Year 1687-8, King *James* resolved to compass his Scheme of an equal Liberty of Conscience, by an Act of Parliament, did determine to new model the Corporations, and to gain the Dissenters, by putting them into the Magistracy, which among other Towns was done likewise at *Nottingham*, whither he sent his *Quo-warranto*, which put the Town upon fresh Application and Expences, to obtain another Charter of that King. There were two Persons commissioned, and called Regulators, one *Timothy Tomlinson*, and the other *Caleb Wilkinson*, who had Power to displace any one belonging to the Corporation, whom they suspected would not be for the King's Purpose. King *James* not content with the Advantages his Brother had taken, insisted at first, upon depriving the Burgeesses at large of the Right of Voting at the Election of Capital and other Counsellors, and tho' he was prevailed upon to let that Point remain as it was, yet did he reserve to himself the placing and displacing any Member of the Corporation at his Pleasure. But the Revolution being brought about before this Charter had passed the Broad-Seal, it never took Place. At last after their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were fully informed of these Proceedings, both in King *Charles* and King *James's* Reign, and that the Town of *Nottingham* was still a Corporation when the New Charter came down to them, the Surrender not being filed before the said Charter was sent. Their Majesties most graciously granted to the Town of *Nottingham*, a Charter of Confirmation

P

mation

(a) They were Fined as follows :

<i>William Sacheverel</i> ,	—	500 Marks.	<i>John Sherwin</i> ,	—	100 Marks.
<i>George Gregory</i> ,	—	300 D ^o .	<i>William Wilkin</i> ,	—	100 D ^o .
<i>Charles Hutchinson</i> ,	—	200 D ^o .	<i>Samuel Smith</i> ,	—	20 Nobles.
<i>John Greaves</i> ,	—	20 Nobles.	<i>Thomas Trigge</i> ,	—	20 Marks.
<i>William Greaves</i> ,	—	20 Marks.	<i>Richard Smith</i> ,	—	—
<i>Samuel Richard</i> ,	—	20 —	<i>John Hoe</i> ,	—	20 Nobles.
<i>Robert Green</i> ,	—	20 —	<i>William Smith</i> ,	—	20 —
<i>Francis Salmon</i> ,	—	5 Nobles.	<i>Joseph Turpin</i> ,	—	100 Marks.
<i>Arthur Riccards</i> ,	—	20 Marks.	<i>Nathaniel Charnel</i> ,	—	100 —
<i>Ralph Bennet</i> ,	—	20 —	<i>Joseph Astlin</i> ,	—	5 —

(b) By the Surrender, had it been properly filed, the Corporation would have been entirely dissolved, and by the New Charter have become a new created Body and consequently would have lost all its prescriptive Rights with other Advantages from Donations and Bequests. The King indeed confirms the Council of 24, but then by his new Title Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeesses, he gives to the Aldermen, a Power they had not before ; besides he reserves to himself, the Approbation or Refusal of the Recorder, and Town-Clerk. and they to hold their Places during the KING's Pleasure.

mation of that of King *James I.* which is the same with that of *Henry VI.* By these last Letters Patents, the Burgeſſes had their ancient Form of Government, Rights, Priviledges, and Immunities reſtored to them, the two laſt Charters being ſet aſide. The Mayor has an Officer called the Town-Clerk, who is alſo Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town. The Sheriffs have alſo an Officer called the Steward, (as being Steward of the King's Court of Record, holden before the Mayor and Sheriffs) with whom they adviſe about Matters relating to the Offices of Sheriffs, as the Mayor does with the Town-Clerk.

T H E Mayor has a Serjeant at Mace, and a common Serjeant, which is commonly called the Mayoreſſ's Serjeant.

T H E Sheriffs have alſo each a Serjeant at Mace.

T H E R E are ſeveral inferiour Servants of the Corporation who wear the Town's Livery: As the Cryer or Bellman, and the Maſter of the Houſe of Correction; theſe have red Liveries, with blew Cuffs trim'd with Silver-Lace.

T H E Pindar and Woodward, both have green Liveries, with Silver-lac'd Cuffs.

T H E R E uſed to be a Scavenger and Common Paviour, theſe Officers proving remiſs in their Duty, it is now left to the Chamberlains, to hire ſuch as they think will beſt answer the End.

T H E R E uſed to be a Beadle, which Office is now performed by the Maſter of the Houſe of Correction, who is alſo one of the Conſtables.

T H E Mayor and Sheriffs had formerly an Officer called a Bill-Bearer, at preſent that Office is not known.

T H E R E was likewise a common Cook kept, as long as hot Entertainments on the Mayor's Day, and annual Veniſon Feaſts were in Vogue.----Long ſince left off.

O F late there is a new Office eſta bliſhed, by the Name of the Town's-Huſband, whoſe Employment is to go about and examine what wants Repairing, and to make a Report of the ſame; and to ſee that the Publick Work be well and honeſtly done.

The Election of the MAYOR and other OFFICERS.

O N the 14th of Auguſt, the Mayor for the Time being, calls a Hall, and there puts up one of the Aldermen, to be his Succeſſor, upon which every Member gives his Vote, for whom of the Aldermen he pleaſes, and the Perſon who has the Majority is nominated Mayor for the Year enſuing.

N B. *It is cuſtomary if an Aldermen dies, he who is elected in his Room before the Nomination Day, is the Perſon named and choſen the Michaelmas following to be Mayor.*

O N the 29th of September in the Morning, the Aldermen, and all thoſe who are upon the Cloathing, (i. e. all who have ſerved the Office of Chamberlain or Sheriff,

or

or both,) assemble at the old Mayor's House, who entertains them, besides Tea and Coffee, with a cold Collation, (formerly with hot roasted Geese,) about Ten of the Clock they all go in their Formalities to the Church of St. *Mary*; the Waits with Scarlet Cloaks lac'd with Silver, marching and playing before them, where they attend Divine Service, and hear a Sermon preach'd upon that Occasion by one of the Ministers of the three Parishes who take their Turn as Chaplains of the Corporation, each of them receiving annually, a free Gift of 20*l.* by the Hands of the Chamberlains.

DIVINE-Service ended, the whole Body goes into the Vestry, where the old Mayor seats himself in an Elbow-Chair, at a Table covered with black Cloth, the Mace being laid in the middle of it, covered with Rosemary and Sprigs of Bay, (which they Term burying the Mace,) then the Mayor presents the Person before nominated to the Body, and after it has gone through the Votes of all the Cloathing, the late Mayor takes up the Mace, kisses it, and delivers it into the Hand of the New Mayor, with a suitable Compliment, who proposes two Persons for Sheriffs, and two for the Office of Chamberlains, these having also gone through the Votes, the Mayor and the rest go into the Chancel, where the senior Coroner administers the Oath to the New Mayor, in the Presence of the Old one, next the Town-Clerk gives to the Sheriffs and Chamberlains, the Oath of their Office. The Ceremony being thus ended, they march in Order as before, to the New Hall, attended by such Gentlemen and Tradesmen, as have been invited by the New Mayor and Sheriffs: In their Way at the Week-day-Cross, over against the ancient Guild-Hall, the Town-Clerk proclaims the Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the next ensuing Market-Day, they are again proclaimed, in the Face of the whole Market, at the Malt-Cross.

IN former Times, as I am credibly informed, hot Entertainments, very expensive to the Mayor and Sheriffs, used to be made, and each at his respective House, used to Feast his Friends, the one striving to outdo the other in Splendor; but of late Years those Extravagancies are laid aside, and the Guests, at the joint Expence of the Mayor and Sheriffs, are welcomed in the long Room over the Shambles, with Bread and Cheese and Fruit in Season, Pipes and Tobacco, with plenty of Wine, Punch, and Ale if call'd for. At last the Sheriffs present every Guest with a large Piece of rich Cake, made for that Purpose.

THE Coroners are chosen by the Hall, and unless they are made Aldermen, hold that Place for Life.

THE Bridgemasters and School-Wardens, are likewise chosen by the Hall annually, but are sometimes rechosen, especially the former.

TO prove what has been said concerning the ancient and present Form of Civil Government, what Power the Governing part, and what Grants Liberties, Franchises, and Priviledges, the Burgeffes have from Time to Time obtained, and what they now enjoy, by Virtue of Letters Patents, from the several Kings of *England*, it will be proper to look into the Charters themselves, but as that of King *Henry VI.* specifies all the preceeding, and confirms them, and as nothing is added to what that King has granted, by any of the succeeding Kings and Queens; I will here give the Substance of that Charter, referring the Reader to a true Copy of the Latin Charter at Length, which he will find in the *Appendix*.

Substance of the Charter of HENRY VI.

THIS Charter relates that the King had inspected the Charter of *Henry V.* the Father of the said King, whose Charter relates the Inspection of :

TH E Letters Patent of *Richard II.* which relates the Inspection of

TH E Charter of *Edward III.* his Grandfather, which relates the Inspection of

TH E memorable Charter of *Edward II.* his Father, which relates the Inspection of the Charter of Confirmation

OF *Henry III.* his Grandfather, unto the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, which relates the Inspection of

TH E Charter of King *John* Father of *Henry III.* made to the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, in hæc Verba :

THIS last mention'd Charter, grants and confirms to the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, all free Customs which they had in the Time of *Henry I.* and *Henry II.* as is testify'd by the Charter of *Henry II.* to wit.

TH O L L (a) *Theam* (b) *Infongethef* (c) *Theolonia* (d) from *Thrumpton* to *Newark*, and of all Things paſſing over the *Trent* as beneficial as in the Borough of *Nottingham*, and on the other ſide from the *Wold* or *Down* in *le Brooke* beyond *Rempston* unto the Water of *Radford* in the North, and of *Vickersdike*.

TH E Men of *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, ought to come to *Nottingham*, on Fridays and Saturdays, with their loaded Waggonſ drawn by a Team, and with their Horſe Loads.

NO one to work dyed Cloth within ten Miles round *Nottingham*, but in the Borough.

IF any from whence-ſoever he comes, ſhall abide in the Borough, a Year and a Day, in Time of Peace, without being claimed, he ſhall be free from all Subjection.

ANY

(a) *Tholl*, is a Liberty as well to take as be free from Toll. (b) *Theam*, is a Royalty granted to the Lord of a Manour, for having and Judging in his Court, all the Generations of his Villains and Bondmen, &c. with their Suits and Cattle. (c) *Infongethef*, a Priviledge ſays Blount, or Liberty granted to the Lord of the Manour, to judge any Thief taken within their Fee. (d) *Theolonia*, a Writ to free them from Toll, againſt the Officer of any Town or Market, who would conſtrain them to pay Toll of their Merchandizes contrary to their Grant and Preſcriptions.

(a) A N Y Burgeſſes who ſhall have bought Land of his Neighbour, and ſhall have poſſeſſed it for a whole Year and a Day without its being claimed by the Kindred of the Seller, if at that Time they be in *England*, he ſhall thenceforth poſſeſs it quietly, neither ſhall any one be obliged to Answer to the Reeve of the Town in a penal Cauſe, unleſs there be a Proſecutor.

O F whatever Demefne any one be, who ſhall abide in the Borough, he ought to pay his Share of the Taxes with the Burgeſſes, and to ſupply the Deficiencies of the ſaid Borough.

A L L who ſhall come to *Nottingham* Market, may not be deſtrained of, from Friday Evening to Saturday Evening, unleſs for the King's Tribute.

A N D that the Paſſage of the *Trent* ſhall be free for navigating, as far as one Perch ſhall reach on either Side of the Stream or Courſe of the Water.

T H E Merchant Guild, granted and confirmed.

T H E Burgeſſes are freed from Toll, throughout the whole Land, within and without Fairs,

T H E Y may in the End of the Year, make whom they will of themſelves, their Reeve or Bailiff, who may for them Answer the King's Tribute, but if ſuch Reeve ſhall diſpleaſe the King, the King may remove him, and they ſhall ſubſtitute another at the King's Pleaſure.

T H E Reeve or Bailiff, ſhall pay the Tribute of the Borough, at the King's own Exchequer, where-ſoever he ſhould be in *England*, at two Terms, to wit, half at the cloſe of *Eaſter*, and half on the octave of *St. Michael*.

W H E R E F O R E the King confirms the ſaid Cuſtoms, the ſaid Burgeſſes had in the Time of *Henry* the King's Great-Grandfather, and *Henry* the King's Father together with the Increate of Priviledges by him granted.

A N D forbids any one to Trouble them contrary to this Charter, on Forfeiture of Ten Pounds, as by his reaſonable Charter when *Earl of Morton*, had been confirmed.

T H I S Charter of King *John* is witneſſed at *Clypſton*, the 19th of *March* in the 1ſt Year of his Reign. (b)

P 3

THEN

(a) That the Reeve of *Nottingham* had at that Time no Power, by Charter, to take Cognizance of Civil Cauſes is true; but it is as certain that the Bailiff held a Court of Pleas by Preſcription, as appears by the Records above, which was afterwards confirmed to the Mayor and Bailiffs, and laſt of all, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, by the Charter of *Henry VI.* and what is more, the Power of the Court, neither was nor is, limited to any Summons. This is enough to make ſuch a Clause neceſſary.

(b) King *John* began his Reign Apr. 6, 1199, ſo this Charter bears date, March 19, 1199.

THE N the above Donations of King *John* are related to be confirmed by the said Charter of *Henry III.* and then

HENRY III. farther confirms the 1st 52 *l.* Crown Rent to be paid at the Kings Exchequer at two Terms, to wit, 26 *l.* at the close of *Easter*, and 26 *l.* blanch, on the octave of *St. Michael*, and that the Burgeffes and their Heirs should hold the Town of *Nottingham*, by the said Rent.

THE said King farther grants for himself and his Heirs, to the said Burgeffes, that they shall take Tronage, *i. e.* Toll, for weighing Wool, &c. in the Town of *Nottingham*, of Merchandizes depending on Weight, as other Boroughs and Cities are accustomed to do in *England*.

ALSO that they shall have of themselves Coroners in the said Town of *Nottingham*.

WHEREFORE and for rendring the said Rent, of 52 *l.* as aforesaid, the King Wills and Commands, that the said Burgeffes and their Heirs, shall have and hold of the King's Gift, the said Liberties and Customs, peaceably and quietly, and that they shall take the said Tronage, and have Coroners of themselves, in the said Town as aforesaid. Witnessed and given by the Chancellor at *Westminster*, the 24th of *February*, in the 14th Year of *Henry III.* (a)

THE N Secondly:

ANOTHER Charter of *Henry III.* the said Grandfather of *Edward II.* is related to be inspected, whereby is granted to the Burgeffes of *Nottingham*:

THAT they and their Heirs, should throughout the whole Land, and where the King had Power, have this Liberty, to wit: That neither their Persons nor Goods should be stopped or arrested for any Debt, for which they either are not bound, or of which they are not principal Debtors themselves, unless perhaps those very Debtors are of their Commonalty, and have it in their Power to satisfy such Debts, either wholly or in part, and that the said Burgeffes have refused to do Justice to their Creditors, and that the same can sufficiently be known.

HE (the King) grants also to the Burgeffes, the Return of all Exchequer Writs for ever.

THIS Charter is dated, *Nottingham*, the 20th Day of *July* in the 39th Year of *Henry III.* 1255.

THE N Thirdly:

THE Charter of *Edward II.* carries on its Inspection further, into the Charter of *Edward I.* *in hæc verba*:

WHERE-

(a) *Henry III.* began his Reign October 19th. 1216. so the Charter of Confirmation beareth Date the 24th of *February*, 1229.

W H E R E A S for certain Transgressions of the Burgeſſes and Commonalty, the Liberties had been ſeized, and for three Years and longer, detained in the King's Hands.

T H E Y are all again reſtored, and the Burgeſſes and Commonalty are from henceforth to hold and enjoy them, in the ſame Manner as at the Time of the Seizure.

O N Payment at the Exchequer Yearly 52 *l.* and 8 *l.* advance Yearly.

A N D for raiſing the State of the Burgeſſes, and of other Men of the Town, the King grants that in the ſaid Town, they ſhould have a Mayor.

A N D ſhould chuſe one Bailiff of one Borough, and another of the other Borough, according to the different Uſage of the Inhabitants of the ſame Boroughs.

T H E King grants the Burgeſſes, a new Fair, to laſt fifteen Days, to begin on the Eve and the Day of the Feaſt of St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr.

G I V E N under the Hand and Seal of King *Edward* I. at *Lincoln*, the 11th Day of *February*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, 1283.

A L L confirmed by *Edward* II. viz. the two Charters of *Henry* III. and the Charter of *Edward* I.

T H E N *Edward* II. further grants that the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors, ſhall hereafter fully enjoy all the ſaid Liberties, altho' their Predeceſſors may not have uſed ſome of them.

A N D to ſhew farther Favour, the King grants, that none ſhall plead or be impleaded out of the Borough, for Tenements in the Borough, or for Treſpaſſes, Contracts, or Matters there ariſing; but before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the ſaid Borough, for the Time being, within the Borough, unleſs the Pleas concern the King or his Heirs, or the Commonalty of the ſaid Borough.

A N D that no Sheriff or other Miniſter of the King, ſhall enter to execute Proceſs, unleſs the Bailiffs for the Time being, make Default in doing it themſelves.

A N D further that the ſaid Burgeſſes, and their Heirs ſhall for ever, throughout the Kings Dominions, be quit of Murage, Pavage, Stallage, Tarrage, Kaiage, Laf-tage, and Paſſage.

G I V E N under the Hand of King *Edward* II. at *Westminster*, the 16th Day of *March* in the 7th Year of his Reign 1313.

W H I C H Grants, Confirmations and Reſtitutions aforeſaid, are ratified and confirmed to the ſaid Burgeſſes, by King *Edward* III.

T H E Town and Liberties ſeized by the King's Juſtices Itinerant are likewise reſtored.

THEN

T H E N reciting the Priviledge of Return of Writs, claimed by the Charter of *Henry III.* Great-grandfather of *Edward III.*

A N D that the Burgeſſes under pretext of the ſaid Priviledge of *Henry* the 3^{ds} granting, had had all the Returns of his ſucceeding Progenitors and his Writs too, to indemnify them, therefore,

T H E King confirms to them the Return of all Writs, and that no Sheriff or other Officer ſhall exerciſe his Office within the Town, but in Default of the Bailiffs.

T H E N this Charter recites, an Inquiſition, taken and retained in Chancery, whereby it was found, that the Burgeſſes Time out of Mind, unto the Time of King *John's* Charter, and ſince, had a Goal in the Town, for the Cuſtody of ſuch as were taken therein, as belonging to the Town. And grants them for ever the Goal and Cuſtody thereof.

T H E N confirms the Market to be held on Saturday every Week, with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms belonging to a Market of the like Sort, and that they ſhall have no Trouble about their Market.

T H E N grants a Freedom from Pontage throughout the Kingdom.

A L L which ſeveral Matters, the King Commands, that the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors ſhall hold for ever.

G I V E N under the King's Hand at *Woodſtock*, the 1^{ſt}. Day of *May*, in the 4th. Year of his Reign, 1330.

A L L which Grants, Confirmations, and Reſtitutions, are ratify'd by the Letters Patents of *Richard II.* Witneſs himſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 8th of *April*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, 1378.

T H E N *Henry V.* by Charter ratifies all and every the ſaid Grants, &c. Dated at *Weſtminſter* the 18th Day of *November*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, 1413.

T H I S King further grants, that tho' they have not uſed ſome of their Liberties, yet they ſhall continue to hold them without Diſturbance.

M O R E O V E R for a ſtill greater Favour, by Aſſent of Council, the King grants and confirms, to the ſaid Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, that they, their Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall for ever, have Cognizance of all Pleas, by the Mayor and Bailiffs of the ſaid Town, or whom they depute, as well of Lands, &c. as of Treſpaſſes, &c. within the Liberty of the Town. And alſo of Pleas of Affizes, &c.

T H A T the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have for ever, the Chattels of Felons and Fugitives.

A N D all Fines for Treſpaſſes and other Offences, alſo Poſt-Fines, and Amercia-ments, &c.

AND

A N D the Return of all Writs and Summons of the Exchequer, and Attachments, and the Execution of the same.

A L S O the Benefit of all Purprestures by Land and Water, and all the Wastes within the Bounds of the Town, in Support of the Corporation thereof.

A N D Power to enquire, hear, and determine, by the Mayor and Recorder and four others whom the Mayor shall chuse, of all Matters belonging to Justices of the Peace, of Labourers and Artificers.

T H E Justices of the County hereafter, not to intermeddle with the Affairs of the Town.

B U T the Mayor not to proceed to try Felony, without the King's special Mandate.

T H E Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeffes, to have all Fines arising before the Justices of the Town, as is granted to *Coventry*, by Charters before the 6th of *April*, in 22d of *Richard II.*

A N D no arm'd Forces shall be raised by any Commission within the said Town, unless the Mayor be joined in Commission for that Purpose.

T H E N *Henry V.* confirms all other Grants, Confirmations, &c. to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeffes of the said Town, and their Heirs and Successors.

E X E M P L I F Y ' D at *Leicester*, the 24th Day of *May* in the 2d. Year of *Henry V.* 1414.

T H E N followeth a Confirmation of all; by King *Henry VI.*

H E incorporates the said Town by a new Name : To wit, *Mayor and Burgeffes of the Town of Nottingham*, on the Date, to wit, 28th of *June* 1449.

T H E Town from the 15th of *September* 1449, viz. the 28th of *Henry VI.* to be separated for ever from the Body of the County of *Nottingham*, except the Castle and the King's Hall, wherein is the County Goal : And to be for ever called the *County of the Town of Nottingham.*

A N D instead of two Bailiffs, to chuse two Sheriffs, who shall continue from the 15th of *September* till *Michaelmas*-Day next, and till two new Sheriffs shall be chosen for the then next Year.

T H E Mayor and Burgeffes on *Michaelmas*-Day Yearly, shall chuse two Sheriffs, as they were wont to do Bailiffs, who shall take their Oath of Office before the Mayor, who shall the Sheriffs Names return, under his Seal, within twelve Days after the Election.

T H E Mayor shall be the King's Escheator, in the said Town, and no other.

A N D that the Mayor and Sheriffs, and their Successors, shall have for ever in the
Q
said

said Town, the Power, Jurisdiction and Authority, that other Escheators and Sheriffs have, elsewhere, in the Kingdom of *England*.

A N D that all Writs, &c. which before had been wont to be executed by the Sheriffs of *Nottingham*, or Bailiffs of the Town, within the same, shall after the said 15th Day of the Month of *September* aforesaid, be directed to the Sheriffs of the said Town.

T H E Sheriffs to hold their County Court for the said Town, on Monday, from Month to Month.

T H A T the said Burgeffes and their Successors, shall for ever, have a Court there at Pleasure, of all Contracts, Covenants, Trespasses against the King's Peace, or otherwise, and of all other Things, Causes, or Matters arising within the said Town and Precincts, from Day to Day, in the Guild-Hall of the said Town, to be holden before the Mayor, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs.

A N D that the Mayor for the Time being, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs, shall after the said 15th Day of *September*, 1449, the 28th of *Henry VI.* have Power and Authority, to hear and determine in that Court, all manner of Pleas, &c. as well in the King's Presence as in the King's Absence.

T H E Sheriffs to have the Profits of the Court.

T H E Mayor and Sheriffs, yearly to Account before the Treasurer of the Exchequer, by their Attorney.

E V E R Y Escheator, immediately after his Election, to take the Oath of his Office before the Coroners.

W I T H I N twelve Days after the choice of the Mayor, the Name of the Escheator is to be certify'd into the Exchequer, under the Mayor's Seal.

T H E Burgeffes to have the Chattels of all convicted of Felony, Murder, &c. all Amerciaments, Post-Fines, Issues of Pledges, and Bail, tho' they hold of the King, and in all other Courts whatsoever, and before all Justices and Ministers of the King, as well in his Presence, as in the King's Absence.

T H E Burgeffes may from Time to Time, chuse out of themselves, seven Aldermen, one of which may be always chosen to the Mayoralty, and be Mayor of the Town, and to continue Aldermen for Life, unless at their own special Request, or for some notable Cause, they be removed by the Mayor and Burgeffes.

T H E Mayor and Burgeffes may have full Power, on the Death, Departure, or Removal of an Alderman, to chuse from themselves another Burgeffs to be an Alderman. So from Time to Time for ever.

T H E Aldermen for the Time being to be Justices of the Peace, within the Liberties of the Town, and Seven, Six, Five, Four, and Three, of which, the Mayor to be one present, have Power to punish all Felonies, Murders, &c. as fully as other Justices of the Peace have, or hereafter shall have.

T H E

T H E Burgeſſes to have all Fines, &c. ſet by the Mayor and Aldermen or any of them.

T H E Burgeſſes to levy theſe Fines by their own Servants, towards defraying the Charges incumbent on the Town.

T H E Burgeſſes to have the Forfeiture of all Viſtuals.

T H E King's Steward, or Maſhal of his Houſhold, not to exerciſe their Office within the ſaid Town.

T H E Aldermen to have Licence to wear Gowns, with Collars and half Sleeves, of one Form and Livery, with Furs, Facings, and Robings, when they aſſemble in Manner and Form, as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* are uſed to do. Any Statute againſt wearing of Cloaths notwithſtanding.

T H E Eſcheator and Sheriffs to accompt by their Attorney before the Treasuſer and Barons of the King's Exchequer, and of all ſuch Things, (not in the Charter afore excepted ;) which were before accounted for by the Eſcheator and Sheriffs of the County of *Nottingham*.

T H E Burgeſſes not to be barred any former Rights or Priviledges, by their Acceptance of theſe Preſents.

T H E King will's, that the Burgeſſes ſhall have and uſe all the Jurifdictions and Franchiſes, &c. herein expreſſed, or in any former Grant, wholly, and without any Moleſtation, &c. Notwithſtanding there is not expreſs mention there, of the Value of the Chattels, Amerciaments, Iſſues, Fines, or other the Premiſſes.

T H E Charter of Confirmation granted by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens above-mentioned, incluſive of that of King *James I.* neither alter nor add any Thing New.

A N D now to conclude the Buſineſs of the Charters, I will here ſubjoin that part of the Charter of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which ſets aſide the Charter of King *Charles II.* and reſtores to the Burgeſſes their old Charter, and pardons and indemnifies them for what is paſt.

CHARTA GULIELMI & MARIE Regis & Reginae.

Dat 19^o. Octobris 1692.

GULIELMUS & MARIA Dei Gratia, *Anglie, Scotie, Francie et Hibernie*, Rex et Regina, Fidei Defensores: Omnibus ad quos preſentes Littere noſtre pervenerint ſalutem.

Inspeximus quasdam Litteras Patentes sub magno Sigillo *Anglie*, gerentes datum apud *Westmonasterium* 12^o die Februarij anno Regni nuper Regis *Jacobi Anglie, Francie et Hibernie*, XX^o. et *Scotie*, LVI^o. factas et concessas Majori et Burgenfibus Ville *Nottingham*, in hec Verba.

JACOBUS Dei gratia *Anglie, Scotie, Francie et Hibernie* Rex Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes Littere nostre pervenerint salutem.

Inspeximus quasdam Litteras patentes Domini *Henrici* nuper Regis *Anglie* sexti Majori Ballivis et Burgenfibus Ville de *Nottingham* factas dat 28^o. die Junii, anno Regni sui XXVII^o. in memorandos scaccarii nostri apud *Westmonasterium* videlicet: In originalio de eodem XXVII^o. anno dicti nuper Regis *Henrici* VI. Rotul. XXIII. ex parte rememoratoris Thesaurii nostri in dicto scaccario nostro remanentes et existentes, in hec Verba:

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. &c. &c. &c.

Nos autem premissa omnia et singula ad requisitionem et instantiam nunc Majoris et Burgenfium dicte Ville nostre *Nottingham* sub sigillo Scaccarii, nostri tenore presentium duximus exemplificanda. In cujus rei testimonium has Litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste predilecto et fideli Consanguineo et Consiliario nostro *Lionello* Comite *Middlesexie* summo Thesaurario nostro *Anglie* apud *Westmonast.* 12^o. die Februarij Anno Regni nostri *Angl. Fran. & Hibern.* XX^o. et *Scotie* LVI^o.

Nos autem (viz. *Guilielmus et Maria*) omnia et singula Francheses, Libertates, Privilegia, Quietantias, Immunitates, Concessionones, Confirmationes et Restitutiones predicta, rata habentes et grata, pro Nobis et Heredibus et Successoribus nostris quantum in Nobis est acceptamus approbamus et ratificamus omnia et singula Francheses, Libertates, Privilegia, Quietantias, et Immunitates predicta, et dilectis nobis Majori Burgenfibus Ville predictae et Successoribus suis, tenore presentium concedimus et confirmamus, sicut Carte predictae rationabiliter testantur, et prout iidem Major et Burgenfes ejusdem Ville *Nottingham* vel Predecessores sui unquam Franchesis, Libertatibus, Privilegiis Quietantiis et Immunitatibus predictis uti et gaudere debent, potuerunt seu debuerunt. Licet dicti Major et Burgenfes ejusdem Ville et Predecessores sui Franchesis, Libertatibus, Privilegiis, Quietantiis, et Immunitatibus predictis vel eorum aliquo vel aliquibus abusi vel non usi fuerint. Cumq; datum est Nobis intelligi, quod pretextu cujusdam instrumenti vel scripti ad quod commune sigillum Majoris et Burgenfium Ville predictae per combinationem pauciorum, ejusdem Ville appositum et affixum fuerat gerentis datum 18^o. die Septembris Anno Dom. *Caroli* secundi nuper Regis *Anglie* Antecessoris nostri felicitis memoriae trigessimo quarto et in curia Cancellariae ejusdem nuper Regis de Recordo irrotulati purportantis fore concessionem factam per prefatum Majorem et Burgenfes eidem nuper Regi et Heredibus et Successoribus suis de omnibus et singulis, maneris, messuagis, tenementis, redditibus et hereditamentis, cum pertinentis quibuscunque de vel in quibus dicti Major et Burgenfes ad tunc vel ad aliquod tempus ante tunc fuerunt aliquo modo feisiti, possessionati, vel interessati, in Jure incorporationis sue, vel capacitate sua incorporata aliquibus modis quibuscunq; ac etiam purportantis fore concessionem et sursum redditionem per prefatum Majorem et Burgenfes eidem nuper Regi de

de omnibus Franchesiis, Cartis, Litteris Patentibus incorporationis, Potestatibus, Libertatibus, et Immunitatibus quibuscunque ad aliquod tempus vel tempora concessis ad, vel graviss per eosdem Majorem et Burgenfes, vel Predecessores suos vel aliquos eorum aliquibus viis aut modis vel per aliquod Nomen sive Nomina quęcunque. Nec non quod tunc ratione predictę pretenfe concessionis et fursum redditionis quā pretextu sue Colore diversarum Cartarum sive Literarum Patentium incorporationis predictę per nuper Regem *Carolū* secundum ac per *Jacobū* secundum nuper Regem factarum et concessarum, sue mentionatarum, fore concessa, post datum dicti instrumenti vel pretenfe fursum redditionis, diversa dubia, questiones, et controversia orta fuere, de, et concernentia Libertates, Franchesias, Consuetudines, Terras et Possessiones Majoris et Burgenfium Ville predictę ac etiam de et concernentis Electionem et Continuationem quorundam officiariorum Ville predictę.

Sciatis igitur quod Nos pacem, tranquillitatem et bonam Gubernationem ejusdem Ville et Burgenfium et inhabitantium ejusdem gratiose affectantes, et omnia dicta dubia questiones, et controversias in hac parte auferre designantes de Gratiā nostrā speciali et ex certā scientiā et mero motu nostris, de advisamento privati consillii nostri assignavimus, nominavimus, ordinavimus, constituimus et confirmavimus ac per presentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Successoribus nostris assignamus, nominamus, ordinamq; constituimus et confirmamus *Willielmum Greaves*, Generosum, qui fuit Major Ville *Nottingham* predictę tempore ejusdem pretenfe fursum redditiones fore et esse presentem et modernum Majorem Ville predictę continuandum in eodem Officiō dato presentium usque ad usuatum tempus pro Electione Majoris pro eādē Villa in Festo Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli quod erit Anno Dom. 1693^o. si dictus *Willielmus Greaves* tam diu vixerit. Et ulterius volumus ac per presentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictę et Successoribus suis concedimus, Potestatem et Authoritatem ad aliquod vel aliqua tempus vel tempora intra spatium duorum mensium proximē post datum presentium eligere, nominare et constituere aliquot Burgenfes ejusdem Ville ad Officiū de Communi Consilio Ville predictę, ac fore et esse de Communi Consilio ejusdem Ville tam ex iis qui Officiū Vicecomitum Ville predictę servierunt sive habuerunt, quam qui Officiū illud non servierunt vel habuerunt quos Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictę vel majori parti eorum melius expediri videbitur, ad complendum numerum octodecim de Communi Consilio Ville prædictę toties, quoties necesse fuerit intra dictum spatium duorum mensium proxime post datum presentium.

Et ulterius volumus ac per presentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Successoribus nostris concedimus et confirmamus Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictę et Successoribus suis, quod post hujus modi Electionem et expirationem duorum mensium predictorum proximē post datum presentium ut prefertur liceat et licebit, Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictę et Successoribus suis de tempore in tempus ad omnia Tempora in perpetuum eligere, nominare et constituere, idoneas personas ad Officiū de Communi Consilio Ville predictę et fore et esse de Communi Consilio ejusdem Ville in tali modo et formā prout in eādē Villā assuetum et consuetum fuit ante diem dati predictę pretenfe fursum redditionis, viz. predictum decimum octavum Diem Septembris, Anno Regni Domini nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi trigesimo quarto vel ad aliquod tempus preantea.

Proviso semper et volumus quod dictus *Willielmus Greaves* antequam ad Executionem Officii Majoris Ville predictę admittatur, prestet Sacramentum suum corporate pro debitā executione Officii Majoris Ville predictę ac etiam Sacramenta per quen-

dam actum in Parlamento nostro apud *Westmonasterium*, anno Regni nostri primo tento editum et provisum, appunctuata.

Fore capta et prestita coram *Thoma Trigge* et *Radulpho Bennet*, Genorosis, aut altero eorum quibus *Thome Trigge* et *Radulpho Bennet* vel altero eorum dicta separalia Sacramenta administrandi plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus per presentes.

Et de uberiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa Scientia et mero motu nostris pardonavimus remissimus et relaxavimus et per presentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictae omnia et singulares, materias, contemptus, crimina et Offensas et transgressionem quecumque per se ipsos facta commissa sive perpetrata de, pro, in, vel concernentia executionem aut malam executionem aliquorum officiorum infra Villam predictam et limites vel precinctus ejusdem ad aliquod tempus sive tempora post predictum decimum octavum diem Septembris, Anno dicti nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi trigesimo quarto supra dicto.

Ac etiam pardonavimus remissimus et relaxavimus ac per presentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris pardonamus, remittimus et relaxamus omnibus et singulis Burgenfibus Ville de *Nottingham* predictae omnia et singula, res materias, contemptus crimina, offensas et transgressionem quecumque per ipsos vel aliquem vel aliquos eorum separatim vel conjunctim facta, commissa vel perpetrata de, pro, vel in executione alicujus Officii vel aliquorum officiorum infra Villam predictam, limites vel precinctus ejusdem, Colore sive Pretextu aliquarum Litterarum Patentium Predictorum nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi et *Jacobi* secundi vel alterius eorum ad aliquod tempus sive tempora predictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anni dicti nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi trigesimi quarti supra dicti.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra speciali ac certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus, concessimus, restituimus, confirmavimus, approbavimus, et ratificavimus, ac per presentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris damus, concedimus, restituimus, confirmamus, approbamus et ratificamus Majori et Burgenfibus Ville *Nottingham* et Successoribus suis omnia et omni moda, maneria, messuagia, molendinas, redditus, terras, tenementa, decimas, prata, pascua, pasturas, communias, ferias, nundinas, mercatus et tot, tanta, talia, eadem et hujus modi potestates, prescriptiones, libertates, privilegia, franchises, immunitates, jurisdictiones, Cartas Literas Patentes incorporationis, consuetudines, proficua officia, officarios exemptiones, quietancias, vasta, vacua funda, commoditates emolumenta, bona catillos et hereditamenta quecumque quot quanta, qualia et que per dictas Literas Patentes gerentes datum dicto duodecimo die Februarii Anno Regni Regis *Jacobi* I. *Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie* viceffimo et *Scotie* quinquagesimo sexto concessa est confirmata fuerunt, vel mentionata fore concessa et confirmata aut per aliquas alias predictas Literas Patentes concessa vel mentionata fore concessa aut confirmata Majori et Burgenfibus Ville predictae sive que Major et Burgenfes Ville predictae vel predecessores sui per quodcumque nomen seu quecumque nomina incorporationis ante dictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anno Regni nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi trigesimo quarto supra dicto, habuerunt tenuerunt, usi vel gavisii fuerunt aut occupaverunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere, debuerunt aut potuerunt, sibi et Successoribus suis ratione aut pretextu predictarum separalium Litterarum Patentium vel earum aliquarum vel alicujus vel aliarum Cartarum concessionum aut Litterarum Patentium quarumcunque per aliquem Progenitorum

genitorum aut Antecessorum nostrorum nuper Regum vel Reginarum *Anglic* quomodo factarum, concessarum, seu confirmatarum ante dictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anno Regni nuper Regis *Caroli* secundi trigesimo quarto, aut quocumque alio legali modo, jure five titulo, consuetudine, usu, five prescriptione, ante datum presensum legitime usitatorum, habitorum, consuetorum, five gavisorum. Cumque datum Nobis sit intelligi, quod quedam persone inhabitantes predictæ Ville et Burgi *Nottingham* post tempus predictæ pretenſe sursum redditionis, suscipientes super se fore corpus corporatum per nomen Majoris Aldermannorum et Burgensium Ville de *Nottingham* in Comitatu ejusdem Ville pretextu sue colore quarundam Litterarum Patentium per dictum nuper Regem *Carolus* secundum et *Jacobum* secundum confectarum, diversas dimissiones vel pretenſas dimissiones diversis personis, diversarum terrarum tenementorum et hereditamentorum ad Majorem et Burgeses Ville de *Nottingham* tempore predictæ pretenſe sursum redditionis spectantium et pertinentium fecerunt, et diversas denariorum summas pretextu dictarum dimissionum habuerunt et receperunt. Et quod nolumus quod hujusmodi persone quibus tales dimissiones vel pretenſe dimissiones bonâ fide et provaluabilibus considerationibus factæ fuerant de hujusmodi firmis suis aliquialiter deprivari seu frustrari; de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ Scientiâ et mero motu nostris concessimus et confirmavimus ac per presentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Successoribus nostris concedimus et confirmamus, omnibus et cuilibet hujusmodi persone vel personis vel quibus aliquis talis dimissio vel pretenſa dimissio, five alique dimissiones vel pretenſe dimissiones facta fuerat vel factæ fuerant de aliqualibus terris, tenementis seu Hereditamentis predictis, quod quelibet hujusmodi persona et persone deinceps respective habeant, teneant et gaudeant, et habere tenere et gaudere, valeant omnibus terris, tenementis et hereditamentis eis vel eorum alicui vel aliquibus pro valuabilibus considerationibus bona fide sic dimissis vel pretenſis fore dimissa, pro residuo respectivorum terminorum in quâlibet hujusmodi dimissione limitatorum, sub annuali redditu, conditionibus conventionibus et agreamentis in hujusmodi dimissionibus specificatis, et juxta verum purportum dictarum dimissionum vel pretenſarum dimissionum.

In cujus rei Testimonium, has Litteras fieri fecimus patentes, testibus Nobis ipsis apud *Westmonasterium* decimo nono die Octobris anno Regni nostri quarto.

P I G O T T.

per breve de privato sigillo,

J. TREVOR. C.G.
W. RAWLINSON. C.G.
G. HUTCHINSON. C.G.

Pro fine in Hanaper. Viginti Marc :

BY the foregoing Account of the several Charters, it appears undeniably that the Town of *Nottingham* has an undoubted Title to all its Lands, Possessions, Rights, Tolls, Profits, &c. having ever paid, and still annually paying to the Crown a Consideration for the same, for from the Time of King *John* to *Edward I.* the King received 52 l. blanch *per annum*, and the last mentioned King's farther raising the State of the Burgeſſes, and granting them a new Fair, the annual Consideration was increased to Sixty Pounds, a great Sum in those Days, which they continued to pay till the 28th of *Henry VI.* when an Act of Resumption of Lands, &c. passed, at which Time, for a saving to the Town of *Nottingham*, for certain Franchises, the Consideration was augmented to 13 s. & 4 d. more than what they already yearly paid to the Crown.

THIS King's Answer to the Petition of the Commons in Relation to that Act, taken from a Discourse upon Grants and Resumptions, printed in *London* 1700, will perhaps not be displeasing to the curious, if I give it a place here. *viz.*

“THE Kyng by the Advyſe of the Lords Spirituel and temporel in this present
 “Parlement aſſembled, and by the Auctoritie of the ſame, agreeth to this Petition
 “of Resumption and the ſame accepteth and eſtabliſheth. Always foreſeyn, that
 “all Exceptions, Moderations, Foreprizes and Proviſions by him granted, ordeined, and admitted and put in Writing in this ſame Parlement upon the Premiffes, be and ſtand good and available in Law after the Fourme and Effecte of
 “the Contynue of the ſame Exceptions, Moderations and Proviſions; And that all
 “Letters Patentes of the King made to oney Perſone or Perſones named in oney of
 “the ſame Exceptions, Moderations, Foreprizes, and Proviſions, be good and effectual, after the Fourme and Contynue of the ſame Letters Patentes, the ſaid Act
 “and Petition of Resumption or oney Thing conteined therein notwithstanding.

“THESE that followen been the Exception, Moderations, Foreprizes and Proviſions by the Kyng graunted, ordeined and admitted, and in this ſame Parlement upon the Premiffes, put in Writing: The Savings were in Number one hundred and eighty five.

Rot. Parl. 28. Henry VI. N. 53.

THE Mayor, Sheriffs, (formerly Bayliffs, and after the Mayor and Bayliffs,) hold and did hold, a Court of Pleas, which ſits on Wedneſday every Fortnight by Preſcription, as appears by the Records. This Court has been confirmed by the ſeveral Charters, and what is worth Notice, the Power of the Court is not limited to any Sum.

THE Sheriffs hold their County Court, alſo on Wedneſday every Month, which uſed to be held on Monday from Month to Month.

THE Normans divided *Nottingham* into two Boroughs, *viz.* the *French* and the *English* Borough, each of which had its peculiar Customs.

THEY were parted almoſt by a ſtraight Line running North and South, beginning beyond *Boot-lane*, and paſſing through that, *Cow-lane*, *Sadler-gate*, *Bridle-smithgate*, *Vault-lane*, and through *Turn-calf-Alley*, acroſſe the Meadows to the *Trent*,
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insomuch that the East part of the Town, Meadows, and Fields, were in the *English*, and the West part of the Town, Meadows and Fields, including the Castle, belonged to the *French* Borough, and the Houses on the East-side of the Streets which divided the Town were in the *English*, and those on the West-side in the *French*, which moved my Anonymous Author to take Notice that it so fell out, that the Houses in some Streets were on one Side in one Borough, and on the other side in the other Borough. This Distinction of two Boroughs, did not only continue after the Town was made a County, but was not disused till 1714, in the Mayoralty of *John Collin Esq;* and a separate Jury used to be impanel'd for each Borough; but since that Time one Jury serves for all Occasions, and that Distinction is almost entirely forgot.

HOW much the Blood of a *Norman* was valued above that of an *Englishman*, will appear by the following Custom, which was called casting the Blood.

IF in a quarrel Bloodshed was committed in any part of the Town, four Constables were called and Sworn before the Mayor, or some other Justice of the Peace, before these the Witnesses of both Parties were to be heard upon Oath, which done, the said Constables were to determine which of the contending Parties drew the Blood, and in which of the Boroughs the Mischief was done. If in the *English*, the Offender was to pay to the King 6 s and 4 d. but if in the *French* Borough, eighteen Shillings. And this Custom my afore-mentioned Anonymous Author says, was still in his Time, *to witt*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but how long it continued after I cannot learn.

Dr. *Thoroton* from a Plea Roll of Common Pleas, M. 5. *Edward II.* informs us of a Custom in the *English* Borough of *Nottingham*, that Infants of Fifteen Years old may sell their Land as if they were at full Age. p. 491. col. 1.

THE present Division of the Town is into seven Wards answering the Number of Aldermen, each of these having one of them committed to his Care, tho' he is not confined to live in it, and as Justice of the Peace, his Power extends throughout all the Liberties of the Town.

I have here for the Satisfaction of the People of the Town, set down the Limits of every Ward, and for Distinction sake, have given to each a Name, by which they will be easily known.

CHAPEL-WARD.

THE Compass of this is from the North-East Corner of *Moot-hall-gate*, commonly call'd *Frier-Lane*, across the Market Place, leaving the Malt-Cross on the Right, along the West-side of *Sheep-lane*, and taking in the West part of the *Back-side*, and the *Bowling-Green-House*, returning by the extreme parts of *Toll-Hill*, and so proceeding Southward as far as the Reservoir or Cistern, thence by *Derry-Mount* towards St. *James's-lane* and along the South-side of *Frier-Glose*, and the West of *Frier-lane*, to the Point where we began.

CASTLE-WARD.

THIS begins at the *Feather's-Inn*, runs by the South-side of *Frier-lane*, to the

End of the *Small-Close* over against the *Castle*, thence down the Road to the *Leen*, and taking in the *Engine-House*, crosses again the *Leen* close by the Wall of the *Gray-friers*, continuing on the West-side of *Gray-frier-gate* and *Lister-gate*, crossing the *Low-pavement* including *St. Peters-lane*, all the Houses in *Pepper-street* and the East-side of *St. Peter's Church-Yard*, and from the *Porch'd House* there down *St. Peter's-gate* taking in *Peck-lane* as far as the *Coffee or News House*, then proceeding through *Wheeler-gate* it terminates at the West-corner of *Timber-Hill*, over against the *Feathers*.

M A R K E T-W A R D.

R U N S from the West to the East-Corner of *Timber-Hill*, there crossing over and passing along *Rotten-row* and taking both sides of *Sadler-gate*, now called *High-street*, proceeds on the West-side of *Cow-lane* and *Boot-lane*, thence Southward to the *Mansfield Road* and crossing over to *Sheep-lane*, continues along the East-side of it, whence it goes by the East side of the *Malt-Cross* till it reaches the West-Corner of *Timber-Hill*.

N O R T H-W A R D.

T A K E S the East-side of *Cow-lane* and *Boot-lane*, descends beyond *St. Mary's Workhouse*, thence round on the Left, takes in *St. Anne's-Well*, *Nottingham-Cop-pice*, and all the Fields on that side of the Town, whence returning it includes *Hock-ley*, and passing upwards on the North-side of *Barker-gate* into *Stony-street*, all which belongs to it, it again descends down *St. Mary's-Hill*, and taking *Short-Hill*, and passing along the South-side of *St. Mary's Church Yard* it turns up *St. Mary-gate*, claiming both Sides, then stretches from the North-Corner of the East-side of *St. Mary-gate* to the Corner of *Stony-street*, and having taken in the North-side of *Swine-green* and *Gridlesmith-gate* it ends where it begun.

B R I D G E-W A R D.

F R O M the *Charity-School* it passes down *Brightmore-hill*, reaches up *Vault-lane*, as far as the third House, takes in its way, all the *Broad-Marsh*, passes along the *Frier-Wall*, crosses the *Leen*, and encompasses all the Meadows belonging to the Town, and having reached *Trent-Bridge*, it continues by the *East-Croft* to *Pennyfoot-Stile*, along the *Back-lane*, and crossing the Road goes up the South-side of *Barker-gate* through *Beller-gate* and the *Hollow-stone*, towards the *Bridge-End*, and turning to the Right, mounts *Malin-hill* and passes by *St. Mary's Church-side*, whence it takes in both Sides of the *High-pavement*, till it again returns to the *Charity-School*.

M I D D L E-W A R D.

R E A C H E S from the *Blackmoor's-Head*, along the East-side of the *Hen-Cross*, up *Chandler's-lane*, on both sides, the South-side of *Swine-green*, and turning at the farther End, passes up the North-side of *Worsfargate* till it comes to the North-End of *St. Mary-gate*, then it takes both sides, as also of *Bettle-lane*, thence it goes along the East-side of *Bridlesmith-gate*, to the South-East Corner of the same, and re-

returning back on the West-side, and passing *Cuckstool-Row*, terminates at the New's-House in *Peck-lane*.

M O N T - H A L L - W A R D.

I T goes down on the West-side of *Brightmore-Hill*, commonly *Gardiner's-Hill*, and up *Mont-Lane* commonly called *Middle-Hill*, all the West End of the *Weekday-Cross*, all the *Middle* and *Low-Pavement* and *Voult-Lane*, down to the *Welsh-Harp*, the East side of *Lister-gate* and the West side as far as the *Gully-Hole*, the North and East sides of the *Weekday-Cross*, as far as the *Charity-School*, all *Mont-hall-gate*, alias *Blowbladder-street*, all *Pilchergate*, *Hallifax-Lane*, commonly called *Jack Nuttal's-Lane*, *Byard-Lane* and *Flesher-gate*.

T O these seven Wards belong thirty Constables, a Number more than sufficient for a Town of this Extent, whilst too few Watchmen are kept, the bare Number of four, and these so remiss in their Duty. that they seldom give the Hour above twice in a Night, whereas if a sufficient Number of able bodied Men were employ'd, and the Watch set at proper Hours both Winter and Summer, and they obliged to take their Rounds every Hour in the Night, those Attempts of breaking open Houses and Shops, of late so much complained of, would effectually be prevented.

T H I S leads me to a Customary annual Watch which used to be kept in this Town, even so lately as the Reign of King *Charles I.* of this my Anonymous Author gives the following Account.

“ I N this Town by an ancient Custom they keep yearly a general Watch every
“ Midsummer Eve at Night, to which every Inhabitant of any Ability sets forth a
“ Man, as well Voluntaries as those who are charged with Arms, with such Muni-
“ tion as they have ; some Pikes, some Muskets, Calivers, or other Guns, some
“ Partisans, Holberts, and such as have Armour, send their Servants in their Ar-
“ mour. The Number of these are yearly, almost two hundred, who at Sun-setting
“ meet on the Row, the most open part of the Town, where the Mayor's Serjeant at
“ Mace gives them an Oath, the Tenor whereof followeth in these Words :

“ They shall well and truly keep this Town till To-morrow at the Sun-Rising ;
“ You shall come into no House without Licence or Cause reasonable. Of all Manner of
“ Casualties, of Fire, or crying of Children, you shall due Warning make to the Par-
“ ties, as the Case shall require you. You shall due Search make of all Manner of Af-
“ frays, Bloodsheds, Outcrys, and of all other Things that be suspected. You shall due
“ Presentment make of the same, either to Mr. Mayor, the Sheriffs or other Officers.
“ If any Stranger come to the Town, well and demeanably to behave yourself to them
“ courteously, and to entreat them, and to bring them to their Inns, and well and se-
“ cretly keep the Watch, and other Things that belong to the same Watch, well and
“ truly do, to your Cunning and Power. So help you God.

“ W H I C H done they all march in orderly Array, through the principal Parts
“ of the Town, and then they are sorted into several Companies and designed to se-
“ veral parts of the Town, where they are to keep the Watch, until the Sun dis-
“ mifs them in the Morning.

“ ONE Reason besides the Points in the Oath rendered for this Custom is, to
 “ keep their Armour clean and fair, with all their Accoutrements, fit and ready to
 “ Use upon any sudden Occasion. In this Business the Fashion is for every Watch-
 “ man to wear a Garland, made in the Fashion of a Crown Imperial, bedeck’d with
 “ Flowers of various Kinds, some natural, some artificial, bought and kept for that
 “ Purpose, as also Ribbans, Jewels, and for the better garnishing whereof, the
 “ Townsmen use the Day before, to ransack the Gardens of all the Gentlemen
 “ within six or seven Miles about *Nottingham*, besides what the Town itself affords
 “ them, their greatest Ambition being to outdo one another in the Bravery of their
 “ Garlands.”

TO me this Custom seems to be of no greater Antiquity than the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, brought in here in Imitation of *London*, where such a Watch was commanded to be kept as *Stow* informs us, occasioned by the Armourers petitioning the Queen more to promote their own Interest than to serve her Majesty. His Words are these :

“ IN the Year 1564, the 6th of *Queen Elizabeth*, through the earnest Suit of
 “ the Armourers, there was on the vigil of *St. Peter*, a Watch in the City of *Lon-*
 “ *don*, which did only stand in the High-streets of *Cheap*, *Corn-hill*, and so forth to
 “ *Aldgate*, which Watch was to the Commons as chargeable, as when in Times
 “ past it had been commendably done. This Watch was also kept the next Year, and
 “ in 1667, on *Midsummer Eve*. *Summar. Chron.* p. 513.”

THAT this was farther continued appears by what he says, *ibid.* p. 524.

“ IN the Year 1569, a standing Watch at *St. John’s Even* at *Midsummer*, and
 “ *Sir John White*, Alderman, rode the Circuit as the Lord Mayor should have
 “ done.”

THIS Custom is quite left off, as well as another much more ancient, *i. e.* The Corporation’s going once a Year to *Southwell*. The Account of which as transmitted to me by the late Rev. Mr. *Samuel Berdmore*, who took it literatim out of the Register of *Southwell*, is thus :

“ THE Maiore of *Nottingh.* and his Brethren and all the Clothing in likewise
 “ to ride in their best Livery at their Entry into *Southvill*, on *Wytson Monday* and
 “ so to procession *te Deum*, without the Maior and oder thick the contrary because
 “ of Foulness of Way, or distemperance of the Weder.

“ ALSO the said Maiore and his Brethren and all the Clothing in likewise to
 “ ride in their Livery when they be comyn home from *Southvill* on the said *Wytson*
 “ *Monday* through the Town of *Nottingh.* and the said Justices of Peace to have
 “ their Clokes born after them on Horseback at the same Time through the Town.

“ This is copied out of the Leiger of
 “ *Nott : Town* by me *Fran. Leek*,
 “ *Preb. de Woodborough*.

THIS

THIS shews a greater Likelihood that the Church of *Southwell* was formerly acknowledged by *Nottingham* as the Mother Church, than St. *Nicholas's* in *Nottingham*.

IN Section IV. an Account has been given of St. *Anne's Well* and House, how it was formerly as well as at present, the same Author tells us, "That by a Custom
" Time beyond Memory, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and their Wives
" have been used on Monday in *Easter Week*, Morning Prayers ended, to march
" from the Town to this Well, having the Town Waits to play before them, and
" attended by all the Clothing and their Wives, *i. e.* such as have been Sheriffs, and
" ever after wear *Scarlet Gowns*, together with the Officers of the Town, and many other Burgeffes and Gentlemen, such as wish well to the Woodward, this
" Meeting being at first instituted, and since continued for his Benefit.

FORMERLY the Woodward had the House built out of the Ruins of the Chapel allow'd him to live in, who kept a Victualling House there. This Custom is likewise dropt.

THE Butchers in Times past, when ever they had a Mind to kill a Bull, they were obliged first to bait him in the Market-Place, for which Purpose there used to be a Ring fix'd in the Ground, and Mrs. Mayorefs was to find a Rope, for which she has the Consideration of One Shilling, of every one who takes up his Freedom of the Town. At this Time the Bull-baiting is disused, and instead of it the Butchers pay to the Lady of the Mayor 3 s. and 4 d. called Pin-Money, for every Bull they kill.

THE Burgeffes have free Common in the Meadows, except the East-Croft (where they pay an Acknowledgement to the Chamberlains,) from Midsummer to Candlemas, and in both the Sand and Clay-Field, all other Inhabitants as well as the Burgeffes enjoy Common Right from Lammas to the 1st of *November*; however the Common is stinted to three Head of Cattle, whether Horses, Cows, &c. or four-score Sheep; these last are not to be put into the Meadows till Martinmas; but the Common of the Lordship of *Nottingham* is open all the Year round without stint.

THERE are upwards of 290 Burgeffes Parts belonging to the Freemen of this Town from 3 l. to 20 s. annual Value, which not only they in their Turn of Seniority enjoy during their Life, but their Widows after them, as long as they continue single, and live in the Town; and tho' a Burgeffs should die, before one of these Parts falls to his Share, yet if his Wife survive him and continue a Widow, she is entituled to his Turn.

THERE is a Close called the *Over-Trent Close*, divided among the seven Aldermen

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(a) By this it seems the Sheriffs used to wear *Scarlet* as well as the Aldermen; and an old Person informs me, that Mr. John Sherwin, in King Charles the 2ds. Reign, claimed when Sheriff, the wearing of a *Scarlet Gown*, but gave Offence in having it made, not like the Sheriffs, but in the Fashion of an Alderman's Gown.

dermen, (and on that Account is as commonly called by the Name of the Aldermen's Parts) which they have allotted to them from the Time of their Election, during their Life, and the Widows after their Decease have the Option of the first Burgeſs Part that falls.

OTHER conſiderable Advantages which the Burgeſſes have a Right to, you will find in the next Section.

IN this Town the Affizes are kept by his Maſteſty's Judges twice a Year, not only for the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham* at the *Old-Hall*, but likewise for the County at the *King's Hall* or *Shire Hall*, to wit, the *Lent Affize* and the *Midsummer-Affize*.

FORMERLY the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, until the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, had one common High-Sheriff, (a) who uſed to hold their Courts and Torns at *Nottingham*, till the Reign of *Henry III.* when (a certain Author (b) ſays,) "The Burgeſſes of *Derby* obtained of King *Henry III.* for a Sum of Money, that the King's Juſtices Itinerant, ſhould hold their Affizes at *Derby*, for the two Counties, and likewise that the Sheriffs of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, (for theſe Counties then had but one Sheriff) ſhould hold the County Court and their Torns there, and not at *Nottingham*, as before was accuſtomed, to both Shires, which was a great Loſs to this Town (meaning *Nottingham*) and much regretted by the Inhabitants." This Author neither gives us his Authority whence he had this Removal, nor the Year when the Affizes, &c. were removed to *Derby*, they were ſtill held at *Nottingham* the 16th of *Henry III.* as appears in *Thoroton*, (c) from the Register of *Thurgarton*. However I find that in the 53d. of *Henry III.* the Affizes were held at *Derby* and alſo the County Court, for there *John Couſil* offered himſelf in a Plea againſt *Peter de Monford*, (Lord of *Gunthorp*) and others, demanding by what Right they exacted Common in his Land at *Hoveringham*, ſeeing he had none in theirs, and they did no Service to him for it; but it ſeems the *Derby* Men did enjoy their Priviledge, not much, if any longer then the Life of this King, for the 8th of *Edward I.* his Son and Succeſſor, the Affizes were again held at *Nottingham*, and were continued ever after, except that I read of one ſingle Inſtance viz. the 30th of *Edward III.* that the Affizes were then held both at *Nottingham* and *Derby*; nevertheless the Goal for both Counties has always been at *Nottingham*, till the 23d of *Henry VIII.* (d) ſince which Time *Derby* has had a Goal, and ſince the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, an High-Sheriff of its own.

NOT

(a) Anno 1^{er}imo *Eliz.* Chapt. XVI. An Act that in diſverſe Counties there ſhall be but one Sheriff in one County. The Counties of which two then had but one Sheriff, were theſe: *Surrey and Suffex*, *Effex and Hertford*, *Sommerſet and Dorſet*, *Warwick and Leiſceſter*, *Nottingham and Derby*, *Oxon and Berks.* This Act was at the firſt made but for three Years and took Place the 1^{ſt}. of November 1557; afterwards in the 13th. of *Eliz.* it was made perpetual ſaving for the Sheriff of *Surrey and Suffex*.

(b) *Magna Britt. Antiq. & Nov.* Vol. IV. p. 7.

(c) p. 191. *ibid.* p. 190.

(d) Anno 23^o. of *Henry VIII.* Chapt. II. In an Act for making of Goals within the

NOTTINGHAM was till the ninth of *Edward II.* within the Jurisdiction of the Honour of *Peveler*, the Court of which was held in this Town in a Chapel dedicated to *St. James*, and which has given the Lane, (about the middle of which it stood) the Name of *St. James's Lane*. This Chapel the said King did grant by Charter to the Friars *Carmelites*, (to the back part of whose Convent it was adjoining) in the aforesaid 9th Year of his Reign, at which Time he discharged *Nottingham* of that Burthen. There goes a Tradition that whilst the Court was held here; the Mace which is now carried before the Mayor, used to be carried before the Steward of the *Peveler* Court. There are no ancient Records to be met with in the Offices above, which gives room to conjecture, that as King *John*, whilst Earl of *Nottingham*, held this County and the Honour of *Peveler*, in a kind of a Regal Manner, the Records of that Honour might be kept separate from any other of the Kingdom, but as these Records are not to be found any where in this County at present, they are generally supposed to have been destroy'd in the late Civil War; neither have we an Account of the Succession of the High-Stewards of the Honour of *Peveler*. The Jurisdiction of this Court, extended to the Hundreds of *Rushcliff*, *Bingham*, *Newark* and *Basset-low* in *Nottinghamshire* and to a great part of *Derbyshire*, and a Town or two in *Leicestershire*, but this Honour, not including every individual Town of the several afore-mentioned Wapentakes in *Nottinghamshire*, I have given a Place to the *Nomina Villarum* in the Appendix. This Jurisdiction the 23d of *January*, and the 25th of *Charles II.* received the Addition of *Thurgarton* and *Lee* and *Broxtow* Hundred in this County.

IN the 5th of *Queen Anne*, (e) her Majesty granted a Patent to Sir *Thomas Willoughby* Bart. after Lord *Middleton*, whereby he had the Grant of the High-Stewardship, to him and his Heirs, and the Right Honourable *Francis* the present Lord *Middleton*, is High-Steward at this Time, and *Edward Wilmot*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, is his Steward for the said Court.

SINCE the Court has been removed from *Nottingham* it has been kept in several Towns, being in the Power of the High-Steward to have it held where he thinks fit, within his Jurisdiction. It seems now to be fixed at *Basford*, where Mr. *William Thorp*, Deputy Steward, attended every Tuesday throughout the Year; on his Decease Mr. *John Farnsworth*, was appointed Deputy Steward.

An

the Realm, where none be; or where they be weak, there is this Clause: " Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that like Provision in every behalf be had for a New-Goal to be made within the County of Derby, in like Form as is provided in other Shires aforesaid.

(e) *Queen Anne's Patent to Sir Thomas Willoughby, bears date June the 2d. Anno Regni Regine quinto.*

An imperfect List of the MAYORS of NOTTINGHAM from the Years
1302 to 1598.

A. D.		A. D.	
1302	Johannes fil de le Paumer.	1471	Thomas Lockton.
1314	Robert Ingram.	1475	Thomas Hunt.
1330	Nicholas de Sheltford.	1486	William Hyggyn.
1332	Lawrence Le Spicer.	1487	Richard Ody.
1334	William de Amyas.	1506	Richard Melleurs.
1334-5	Roger de Botchal.	1507	Richard Pykerde.
1340	Ralph de Wolaton.	1522	Thomas Mellors.
1367	John Samon.	1544	John Plumptre.
1370	John Saumon.	1548	Robert Lovat.
1379	John de Plumptre.	1551	Thomas Cockayne.
1382	John Samon.	1557	William Atkynson.
1384	John Samon.	1571	John Gregory.
1389	John de Crowshagh.	1574	Robert Burton.
1390	John de Croweshawe.	1576	Henry Newton.
1391	Henry de Normanton.	1577	Richard James.
1393	William Huntsman.	1578	William Scott.
1394	John de Plumptre.	1580	Robert Alvey.
1399	John de Tannesley.	1581	Robert Burton.
1404	Robert Glade.	1584	Peter Clarke.
1412	Robert Glade.	1585	William Scott.
1415	Thomas Kay.	1586	John Gregory.
1422	Thomas Poge.	1587	Robert Alvey.
1425	William Stokes.	1588	Robert Marth.
1427	John Plumptre.	1590	John Brownlow.
1429	William Brodhelm.	1591	Peter Clarke.
1437	John Plumptre.	1592	William Scott.
1438	William Webster.	1593	William Trott.
1441	William Hallifax.	1594	Robert Alvey.
1444	Thomas Alaistre.	1595	Richard Hurt.
1447	Gualfrid Knyveton.	1596	Richard Morehaghe.
1449	Thomas Thurland.	1597	Peter Clarke.
1458	Thomas Thurland.	1598	Anker Jackson.
1467	John Hunt.		
1469	Thomas Aleitre.		
1470	Robert Engliihe.		

A more perfect Lift of the MAYORS of *Nottingham*, from the Year
1600 to this present Time.

A. D.

1600 **H**umphrey Bonner. —1601 **H**umphrey Bonner. —

1602 Richard Hurt. —

1603 Richard Morehaghe. —

1604 Richard Welsh. —

1605 Anker Jackson. —

1606 William Freeman. —

1607 Humphrey Bonner. —

1608 Robert Staples. —

1609 Richard Hurt. —

1610 Richard Morehaghe. —

1611 Richard Welsh. —

1612 Anker Jackson. —

1613 William Freeman. —

1614 Marmed. Gregory. —

1615 Robert Staples. —

1616 Thomas Nix. —

1617 Leonard Nix. —

1618 —

1619 Anker Jackson. —

1620 Marmeduke Gregory. —

1621 Richard Parker. —

1622 Robert Staples. —

1623 Robert Sherwin. —

1624 Leonard Nix. —

1625 Stephen Hill. —

1626 Peter Parker. —

1627 John James. —

1628 Richard Parker. —

1629 Alexander Staples. —

1630 Robert Sherwin. —

1631 Leonard Nix. —

1632 William Gregory. —

1633 Robert Parker. —

1634 John James. —

1635 Richard Hardmeat. —

1636 William Nix. —

1637 Robert Sherwin. —

1638 Robert Burton. —

A. D.

1639 William Gregory. —

1640 William Drury. —

1641 John James. —

1642 Richard Hardmeat. —

1643 William Nix. —

1644 The same. —

1645 Thomas Gamble. —

1646 John James. —

1647 William Drury. —

1648 William Richards. —

1649 William Nix. —

1650 Thomas Gamble. —

1651 Richard Dring. —

1652 William Drury. —

1653 Francis Toplady. —

1654 John Parker, Mercer. —

1655 Thomas Huthwaite. —

1656 William Richards. —

1657 Thomas Gamble. —

1658 Richard Dring. —

1659 William Drury. —

1660 Francis Toplady. —

1661 John Parker, Mercer. —

1662 Christopher Hall. —

1663 William Greaves. —

1664 Ralph Edge. —

1665 William Jackson. —

1666 Richard Hodgekins. —

1667 Joseph Wright. —

1668 John Parker, Mercer. —

1669 Christopher Hall. —

1670 William Greaves. —

1671 Ralph Edge. —

1672 William Jackson. —

1673 Richard Hodgekins. —

1674 Joseph Wright. —

1675 John Parker, Grocer. —

1676 Christopher Hall. —

1677 William Greaves. —

S

1678

A. D.

1678 Ralph Edge.
 1679 John Parker Grocer.
 1680 Gervas Rippon.
 1681 Gervas Wyld.
 1682 William Toplady.
 1683 Christopher Hall.
 1684 William Petty.
 1685 Robert Wortley.
 1686 John Parker Grocer.
 { Gervas Rippon.
 1687 { John Sherwin.
 (a) { George Langford.
 1688 George Langford.
 1689 Charles Harvey.
 1690 John Hawkins.
 1691 Joseph Turpin.
 1692 William Greaves.
 1693 Thomas Trigge.
 1694 Arthur Rickards.
 1695 John Hoe.
 1696 Francis Samon.
 1697 Samuel Leland.
 1698 William Greaves.
 1699 Thomas Collin.
 1700 Samuel Watkinson.
 1701 John Rickards.
 1702 John Peake.
 1703 Samuel Smith.
 1704 William Barke.
 1705 John Shipman.
 1706 Francis Samon.
 1707 William Drury.
 1708 Samuel Watkinson.

A. D.

1709 John Peake.
 1710 Samuel Smith.
 1711 Benjamin Green.
 1712 William Barke.
 1713 John Collin.
 1714 John Shipman.
 1715 { (b) Thomas Hawksley.
 { — Samuel Watkinson.
 1716 John Sherwin.
 1717 Thomas Trigge.
 1718 Marmaduke Pennel.
 1719 Richard Bearn.
 1720 William Bilbie.
 1721 Benjamin Green.
 1722 Alexander Burden.
 1723 Thomas Trigge.
 1724 Marmaduke Pennel.
 1725 Richard Bearn.
 1726 William Bilbie.
 1727 Joseph Walters.
 1728 Benjamin Greene.
 1729 Alexander Burden.
 1730 William Trigge.
 1731 Thomas Trigge.
 1732 John Huthwaite.
 1733 Thomas Langford.
 1734 William Bilbie.
 1735 Benjamin Green.
 1736 Alexander Burden.
 1737 William Trigge.
 1738 John Newton.
 1739 James Huthwaite.

1740

(a) This Year came King *James II.* his *Quo Warranto* to this Town, when *Gervas Rippon* and the five preceeding were turned out, and the following put into their Room, viz. *John Sherwin*, *George Langford*, *Charles Harvey*, — *Hyde* and — *Crisp*, which two last did not live to be Mayors, *John Sherwin* dying during his Mayoralty in the Month of *May*, *George Langford* was placed in the Chair, and continued Mayor the succeeding Year.

(b) Alderman *Hawksley*, was displaced *March* the 20th, in the Year of his Mayoralty.

SECT. VI.

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1740 (c) Thomas Langford.
 1741 Alexander Burden.
 1742 William Trigge.
 1743 John Hornbuckle.
 1744 John Burton.

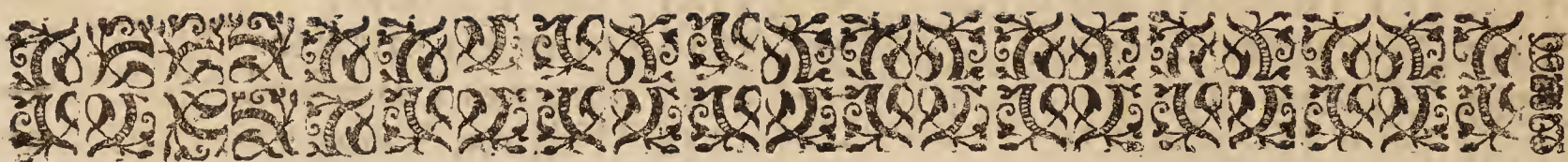
— 1745 Henry Butler.
 — 1746 James Huthwaite.
 — 1747 Thomas Langford.
 — 1748 William Trigge.
 — 1749 John Hornbuckle.

—
 —
 —
 —
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82

SECTION

(c) Of this Gentleman it is observable, that he was chosen Alderman whilst he was serving the Office of Sheriff: That in his first Mayoralty, one *Ward*, Aged 106 Years was made Burgefs: And that when he was Mayor a second Time, he was also High Sheriff of the County of *Nottingham*, and acquitted himself with great Applause.



SECTION VII.

Public DONATIONS, CHARITIES, FREE-SCHOOL, CHARITY-SCHOOL, HOSPITALS and other ALMS-HOUSES.

OF all the Benefactions this Town has from Time to Time received, none is better calculated for the perpetual Increase to the Advantages of the Burgeffes of this and the rest of the Towns concerned in it, than that of Sir *Thomas White*, commonly known by the Name of the *Coventry-Charity*, of which the following is a particular Account.

THIS Benefactor was an eminent Merchant, by Company a Merchant Taylor in *London*; an Alderman of that great City, and Lord Mayor of the same in the Year 1553 the 1st of the Reign of Queen *Mary I.*

HE gave to the Mayor, B. and C. of the City of *Coventry* 1400 Pounds (a) to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands, &c. for the Relief and Preferment of the Common-Wealth of the said City; and accordingly the Mayor, &c. purchased with the same of King *Henry VIII.* (as appears by his Grant dated at *Walden*) Lands, &c. parcel of the late dissolved Priory of this City, for the Sum of 1378 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* the annual Rent of 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* being reserved to the said King his Heirs and Successors.

AFTERWARDS there was an Indenture made and Executed between the Mayor, &c. of the one part, and the Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors in the City of *London* of the other Part, reciting, that the Mayor, &c. did purchase of King *Henry VIII.* Lands, &c. of the yearly Value of about 70 *l.* (as appears by a Schedule annexed) by the only Procurement, Aid, and Help, of *Tho. White*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, who to relieve and prefer the Common-Wealth of the City of *Coventry*, then in great Ruin and Decay, gave the said Mayor, &c. the Sum of 1400 *l.* — In Consideration thereof, and at the Request and Mediation of certain Friends of the said Mr. *White*, the said Mayor, &c. do covenant and agree with the said Master, Wardens, &c. that they the said Mayor, &c. and their Successors, shall for ever after the Decease of the said Mr. *White*, yearly distribute and deliver of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Lands, &c. the Sum of 70 *l.* in Manner and Form following.

TO twelve poor Men Inhabitants of this City, being Householders, and no common Beggars, in free Alms on the 10th of *March*, or within six Days after the same, the Sum of 24 *l.* to each 40 *s.* — Provided that they of the said poor Men which shall have

(a) Account of the many great Loans, Benefactions and Charities, belonging to the City of *Coventry*. p. 448. From another Authority we are assured that Sir *Thomas White* gave only 1000 *l.* to the City of *Coventry*, and that the Corporation raised the rest of the Money mentioned.

have the said Alms one Year, shall not be admitted thereunto again within five Years next following, unless it shall be as charitable to help them as to help any other Persons. That the said Mayor, &c. shall, after one full Year determined next after the Decease of the said *Tho. White*, yearly upon the 10th of *March*, or within three Months after, pay and deliver by way of Free-Loan, during the space of ten Years, of the yearly Rents, &c. of the said Lands, the Sum of 40*l.* to four young Men of good Name and Thrift, who have been Apprentices in *Coventry*; to each 10*l.* to have the Occupation thereof for nine Years, putting in Bond and Security for the Re-payment of the same, after the nine Years are expired. — That the said Mayor, &c. after the Return and Re-payment of such Sums, as shall have, in the space of ten Years, been delivered by them in Loan, as aforesaid, shall pay the same to other young Men in like Manner and Form, from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the said Mayor, &c. after the End of the said ten Years shall, during the space of thirty Years, deliver and pay the Sum of 40*l.* coming and growing as aforesaid, to two other young Men of *Coventry* of good Name and Condition; to each 20*l.* to have the Occupation thereof for the Term of nine Years, finding Sureties as aforesaid, for the Repayment of the same. — That the said Mayor, &c. shall after the Re-payment of the said several Sums, deliver out the same to two other young Men in like Manner as is before express'd for ever. — That the said Mayor, &c. shall after the above-nominated thirty Years are expired, pay and deliver in free Loan, the Sum of 40*l.* due and growing of the Premises, in the first Year after the said thirty Years, to one several young Man of *Coventry*, of good Name and Condition, to have the same for nine Years, upon Security as aforesaid. — And after Re-payment thereof to another young Man, &c. and so from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the said Mayor shall in the second Year next ensuing the Term of the thirty Years aforesaid, deliver, or Cause to be delivered the Sum of 40*l.* which shall be due and growing of the Premises to the Mayor, B. and C. of *Northampton*, to be by them immediately delivered by equal Portions, to four young Men, Inhabitants of the said Town, &c. to have the Occupation of the same for the Term of nine Years, finding Security as aforesaid:

The Third	}	Year 40 <i>l.</i> to	{	<i>Leicester,</i>
The Fourth				<i>Nottingham, (a)</i>
The Fifth				<i>Warwick,</i>

To be disposed of in those Towns respectively in like Manner and Form as aforesaid. — That after the five Years after the above-said thirty are expired, the said Mayor, &c. of *Coventry*, shall in the sixth Year deliver the Sum of 40*l.* arising as before, to one several young Man of the said City from nine Years to nine Years, and so circularly to other Towns for ever. — That the 40*l.* be given to the other four Towns, shall for one hundred Years be disposed of, to four Men in each Town; and after the End of those hundred Years to one Man from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the Money shall be delivered without Charge. — That the four Towns shall give Security to the City of *Coventry*, to deliver out the Money as aforesaid. — That the said Mayor, &c. shall ever more, after the Decease of the said *Thomas White*, yearly at the Feast of *St. Bartholomew*, or within twenty Days after, pay to the said Master and Wardens, &c. at their Hall 20*s.* for their Labour. — That the

Moneys

(a) The Sum now paid by *Coventry* to *Nottingham*, can never be ascertained, varying of Rents, Taxes, Repairs, loss by Tenants, and divers unavoidable incidents, make it impossible to fix the Sum for any Town, till the Years Rent is collected. In 1749, *Nottingham* received 450*l.*

Moneys lent shall be repay'd within one Month after the nine Years are expired, or within one Month after the Death of any Person to whom it has been delivered. — That the twelve poor Men shall be yearly chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Residue of the Council of the said City. — That the Mayor, Recorder, &c. and ten Aldermen of the said City shall have 6 s. 8 d. a piece, and the Clerk 20s. for making the Bonds — That the said Mayor, &c. for Neglect of performing those Conditions and Payments, shall pay to the said Master and Wardens, &c. for the first Year 20*l.* for the second Year 30*l.* &c. to be raised by Distress of the said Lands, &c.

T H E R E is also from Time to Time, two Books kept, one by the Corporation of *Coventry*, and the other in the Vestry of *St. Michael's Church* within the said City of *Coventry*, and therein is entered in the first Place, Copies of the Schedules of the Securities, and other Books, Papers, Deeds and Writings, and the Names and Places of Abode of the several Persons and their Sureties who shall receive any part of the Charity or Loan Money ; and that two other Books are kept in like Manner, wherein is entered at first an Abstract of the several Leases now in being of any part of the Charity Lands, expressing the Parcels, the Name, and Place of Abode of the Lessee, the Term, and the Rent ; and afterwards like Abstracts of such Leases as shall from Time to Time be made of the said Charity Lands or any part thereof : And as to such of the said Books as are to be kept by the Corporation, the same are from Time to Time put into the Chest with the Writings belonging to the said Charity ; Saving that the Books at any Time in present Use for making such Entries, and the Book used last before that in present Use, is kept out of the Chest for the more easy Recourse thereto ; but no more than two Books for the Entrys of Loans, and no more than two Books for the Entrys of Leases at one Time are kept by the Corporation out of the Chest ; and the Books directed to remain in the said Vestry, are likewise kept in a Chest there under three different Locks, the Key of one to be kept by the Vicar of the said Parish of *St. Michael* aforesaid for the Time being, another by the Church-Wardens, and the third Key by the Overseers of the said Parish for the Time being : And that any of the Parties, or of the Inhabitants of the City of *Coventry*, or of the Towns of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham* and *Warwick*, are at Liberty from Time to Time to resort to the Court, for such further Order as Occasion shall require.

Mr. *Perkes* (Lottery 13 *July* 1620) at his going from this Town, he gave 5*l.* to the Poor, and 30*l.* more to lend to six young Men Burgeffes of this Town at 5*l.* per Man, by way of free Loan for seven Years, and so after seven Years are expired, to six others, to have the said Money as before for seven Years, and so to six others from seven Years to seven Years for ever ; they putting in sufficient Security for Payment thereof accordingly.

T H E said six Burgeffes to be nominated by the Mayor, Aldermen and Town-Clerk of the Town of *Nottingham*, for the Time being. The following were the third set which had this Loan :

<i>William Newcombe,</i>	} }	<i>John James,</i>	} To pay the same	
<i>Robert Gambol,</i>		<i>William Calton,</i>		the 3d. of Nov-
<i>William Scattergood,</i>		<i>Thomas Chapel.</i>		vember, 1648.

Robert Staples, p. Indent. dated *February* 8th. the 6th. of *Caroli* 1631. did give to the Mayor and Burgeffes of the Town of *Nottingham* and their Successors for ever

ever 40*l.* to remain and be lent to eight young Men and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town of *Nottingham*, and Inhabitants within the ſame Town by equal Portions at 5*l.* a Man and for ſix whole Years, freely, without Intereſt, they putting in ſuch Securities for the Payment thereof, as the Perſons who are to nominate the ſaid Burgeſſes ſhall appoint, and after they have held it ſix Years, then other eight Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town to have the ſame 40*l.* at 5*l.* a Man, for ſix Years, putting in Security as before, and ſo to fix more for ever.

THE ſame eight Burgeſſes from Time to be nominated by *Alexander Staples*, Alderman, and *Robert Greaves*, now Town Clerk of the ſame Town, during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Town-Clerk, or the greater part of them :

Edward Slater,
Edward Green,
Will. Charles Maſon,
Richard Harriſon,

} *Thomas Single,*
} *James Mould,*
} *Robert Ferman,*
} *Thomas Brentnal.*

} Bound to Mr. *Greaves*
for the Payment of it
on the 1^{ſt}, of *March*,
1642.

Thoſe two laſt Loans, I found among Mr. John Town's Papers, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Reverend Mr. Chappell, Rector of St. Peter's Nottingham.

Other GIFTS and CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas Mannors, by Indenture bearing date the 30th of *June* in the 4th of *Elizabeth* in the Year of our Lord 1562, grants a Rent Charge of Five Pounds per Annum, out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in *Wilford*, to certain Truſtees in the ſaid Indenture mentioned, for the Uſe and Maintenance of the Poor in *Nottingham*, to be diſpoſed and given by the Diſcretion of the Parſons, Vicars, or Curates and Church-Wardens of all the three Pariſhes.-----*From the Vellum Book in the Veſtry of St. Mary.*

William Willoughby, of *Noneaton* in the County of *Warwick*, by his Will bearing Date the 3^d. of *October* 1587, gave to the Poor of the Town of *Nottingham* every 5th Year, viz, to four Poor, Aged, Weak and Needy Perſons for ever, Friſe Gowns, ready made, about the Price of 10*s.* a Piece, and unto ſix honeſt Men of Occupations or Husbandmen, 6*l.* of current Money of *England*, and to a godly and learned Preacher to inſtruct the People on the Day of this Diſtribution, i. e. on *Whitſunday* 6*s.* 8*d.* He lies buried at *Normanton upon Soar*, in the County of *Nottingham*.

Roger Mannors, Eſq; by Indenture quadripartite, gave and granted the yearly Rent of 5*l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor, Aged and impotent Perſons, and ſuch other poor People inhabiting in *Nottingham*, as ſhall have moſt need thereof.

IN the Old Town Hall is a Table whereon are 16 Coats quartered, of which the 1^{ſt}. Or, two Bars azure on a chief quarterly, two Flower de Liz of France, and one Lion of England. The ſecond Gules 3 Waterbougets's Arg. &c. the Earl of *Rutland's*, under it is this Inſcription :

Rogerus Mannors vir illuſtris, ſereniſſimæ Regine Elizabethæ Somatophylax digniſſimus, Comitſ Thomæ Rutlandiæ filius, in perpetuam Eleemoſinam

leemosinam, huic Villæ Nottinghamiæ quinque minas dedit per Annum. In cujus tam largi muneris Major, Fratresq; hic ejus affixerunt insignia, Anno Dom. 1601.

ON another Table in the old Town-Hall : *Or : two Barres and a Lion passant in Chief Azure.* William Gregory, Gent. some Time Town Clerk of Nottingham, did by his last Will and Testament in the Year of our Lord 1613, give and ----- eleven small Tenements with the Appurtenances, called the *White-Rents*, situate at *Houndgate* End, within the said Town of Nottingham, for poor aged People to dwell in, Rent free, and 40 s. yearly for ever, towards the Reparation of the said Tenements, &c.

Robert Sherwin, late of Nottingham Mayor, by his Will dated the 28th of September 1638, gave the one half of the Rent of a Messuage or Tenement called by the Name of the *Bell* in Nottingham, situate on the *Angel-Row*, to be equally divided into three parts and delivered to the Churchwardens of the three Parishes in Nottingham, who are on every *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day* or within fourteen Days after, to distribute to every poor Man or Woman 2 d. each, as far as their respective 3d. part will reach.

Anthony Acham, Gent. late of Holborn, London, by his Will dated the 27th of June 1638, left a Rent Charge of Five Pounds per Annum upon several Lands in *Lincolnshire*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of Nottingham, to be distributed at six several Times in the Year at 16 s. and 8 d. every Time.

IN the old Hall I find on a Table the Arms of Sir George Peckham. *Sable a Chevron Or, between three Cross-crosets fitché Arg. quartering six Coats more :* with this Inscription :

THE Arms and Atchievements of Sir George Peckham late of Denham in the County of Bucks, Knt. who out of his noble Disposition to Works of Charity and Piety, by his last Will and Testament gave to the Town of Nottingham one hundred Pounds of lawful English Money the Use and Benefit to be yearly distributed to the poor Inhabitants there, by the Discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Town for the Time being, and departed this Life the 23d Day of July, 1635.

THIS well meaning Gentleman for some Time practised Phyfick in this Town, he was a mighty Man for Judiciary *Astrology*, as far as relates to the Discovery of Distempers to which the human Fabric is Subject. He was a Roman Catholick and an implicit Believer of the Romish Legends, with Relation to the Miracles wrought by Saints and the Power of Intercession, which in a great Measure appears by his Death, which happened to him by too eager an Act of Superstitious Devotion. This Lilly the Astrologer in his own Life gives us an Account of, after his rough Manner :

“ IN the Year 1634, I taught Sir George Peckham, Knt. Astrology, that part which concerns Sickness, wherein he so profited that in two or three Months he would give a very true Discovery of any Disease, only by his Figures. He prac-

“ tised

“tised at *Nottingham* but unfortunately died in 1635, at *St. Winifrid's Well* (a) in
 “*Wales*, in which he continued so long mumbling his Paternosters and *Sancta Wini-*
 “*freda orapro me*, that the cold struck into his Body, and after his coming forth of
 “the Well he never spoke more.”

Mary Wilson, has left to the Parish of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, a Rent Charge of 30 s. per Annum upon a Close called *Trough-Close*, to be laid out in Cloth for two Gowns to be given alternately to two poor People of *St. Peter's* and to two of *St. Mary's* Parish.

Henry Martin of this Town Baker, settled in the Year 1689, a Rent Charge of 3 l. Yearly for ever upon a House in *St. James's-Lane*, to be equally divided amongst the three Parishes and applied with the Approbation of the Mayor for the Time being, towards putting out a poor Boy an Apprentice in each Parish.-----From the Tables of the Charities in *St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's Church*.

William Robinson, of *Hull*, Gent. by Indenture tripartite, bearing Date the 14th of *October* 1703, covenanted, that the Corporation of *Nottingham*, in Consideration of one hundred Pounds paid to the said Corporation, should pay an Annuity of six Pounds per Annum, free of all Deductions, to *William Pierpoint* and *George Gregory*, Esqrs; to be by them paid to the Vicar of *St. Mary's*, 3 l. to the Rectors of *St. Peter's* and *St. Nicholas's*, each 1 l. 10 s. to be given in Bread, as is specify'd in the Indenture.

Mr. *Abel Collin*, late of the Town of *Nottingham*, Mercer, by his last Will dated the 4th of *February* 1704, left 20 l. to *St. Mary's* and *St. Nicholas's* Parish, and 15 l. to *St. Peter's*, to serve for a perpetual Fund to buy Coals in Summer, at the cheapest Rate, and to be sold in Winter to the Poor of each respective Parish, at the
 T same

(a) *Polyolbion*, p. 166. Illustrations. At *Haliwell*, a Maritime Village near *Basingwerke* in *Flint*, is this *Winifrid's-Well*, whose sweetness in the Moss, wholesomeness for Bath, and other such useful Qualities have been referred to her Martyrdome in this Place; but *Dr. Powel* upon *Girald*, in Effect thus: *Henry II.* in his Welsh Expedition fortify'd the Castle of *Basingwerke*, and near by, made a Cell for *Templers*, which continued there until their Dissolution under *Edward II.* and was after converted to a Nest of lubberly Monks, whose Superstitious honouring her more than Truth, caused this Dedication of the Fountain (so much to their Profit into a kind of Merchandize, then, too shamefully in Request) that they had large Guerdons (it belonging to the Cell) of those which had there any Medicine, besides increasing Rents which accrued to them Yearly out of Pardons to such as came thither in solemn Pilgrimage: This Title of Exaction they purchased of *P. P. Martin V.* under *Henry V.* and added more such gaining Pretences to themselves in the Time of *Henry VII.* by like Authority; nor until the more clear light of the Gospel, yet continuing its comfortable Beams amongst us, dissipated those foggy Mists of Error and Smoakselling Imposture, ended these collected Revenues. The Author follows the Legend; but observe Times compared, and you will find no mention of this Well, and healthful Operations of it, until long after the supposed Time of *St. Winifred's Martyrdome*.

same price they were bought in at. He left also 100*l.* to the Poor of *Nottingham*, 20*l.* to be distributed soon after his Decease, the Residue by 10*l.* annually on the 2d. of *February*, 'till the whole is distributed. Also 20*l.* to put out eight poor Boys Apprentices.

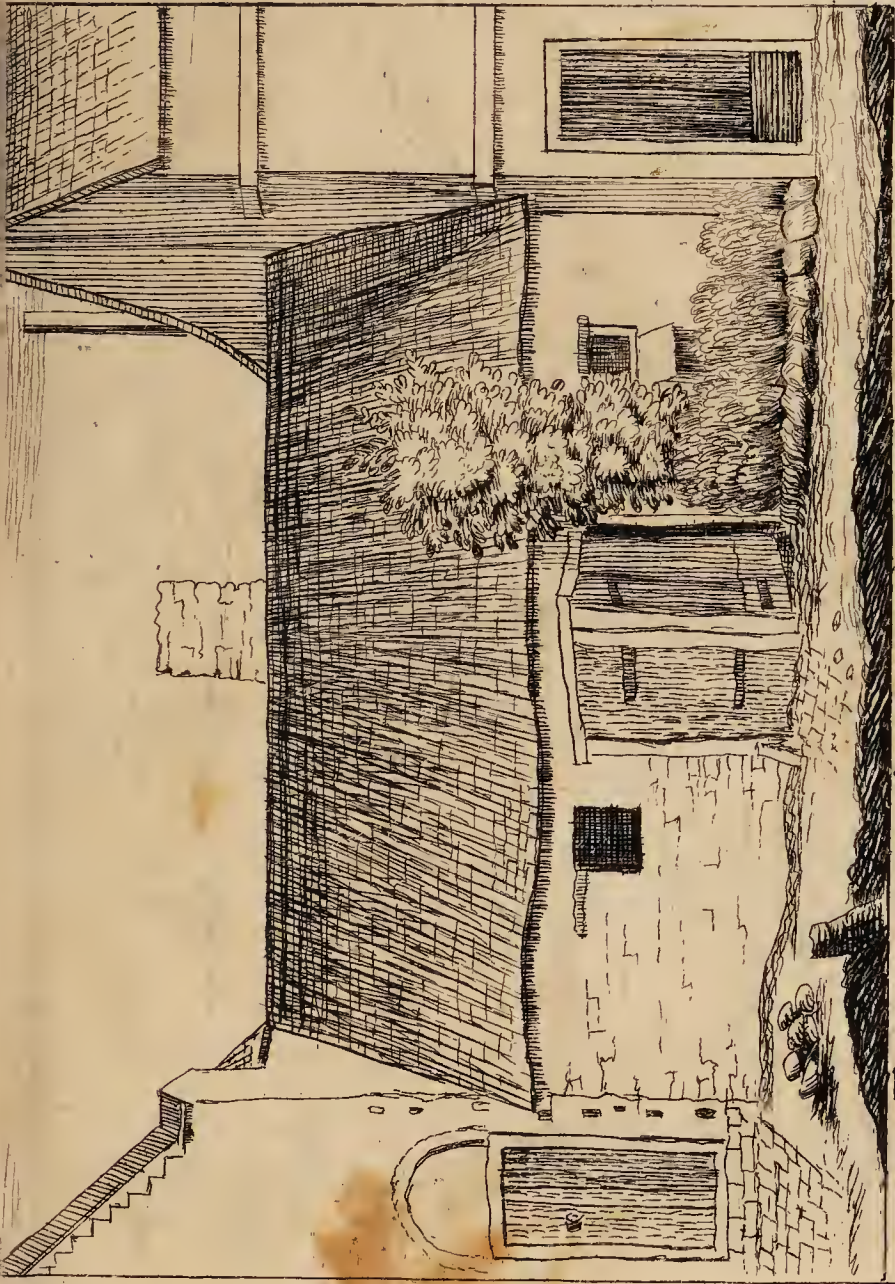
Mr. *Thomas Saunderson*, Gent. by his Will dated *February* 2d. 1711, left to the Poor of *Nottingham* 40*s.* per Annum for the space of seven Years, one Moiety to the Parish of *St. Mary*, the other to be equally divided between *St. Peter's* and *St. Nicholas's*, and after the Expiration of that Term, he left the Rents and Profit of his two Messuages or Tenements in *Pilchergate* in *Nottingham*, together with the Stables and Gardens thereto belonging, (except 40*s.* per Annum) to the poor House-keepers of the three Parishes, to be distributed in like Proportion as abovesaid.

● GIFTS and CHARITIES belonging to *St. Mary's* only.

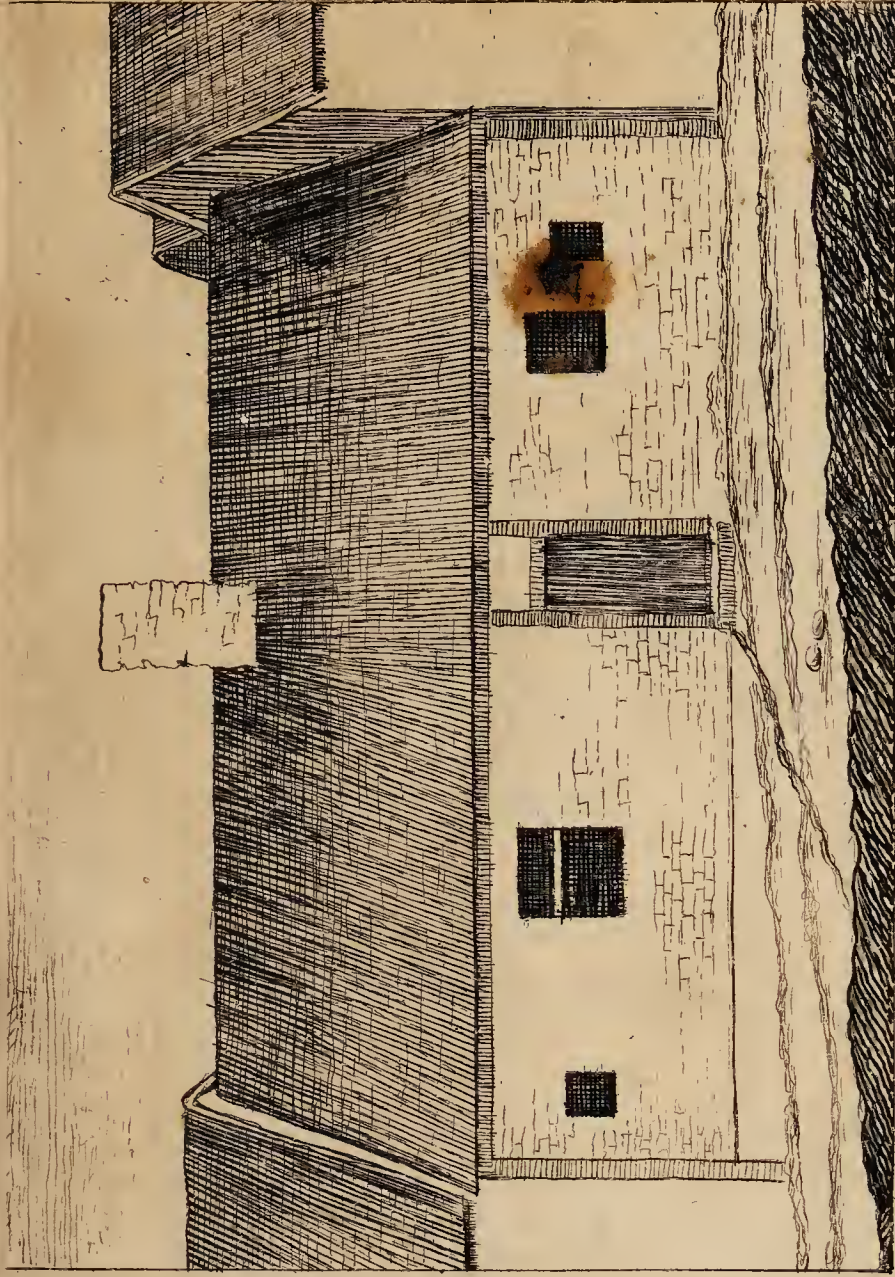
Thomas Willoughby, by his last Will dated the 4th of *September*, 1524, and prov'd the 11th of *May*, 1525, left to his Wife and Children in Trust and after the Death of his Executors, to the Churchwardens of *St. Mary's* for ever, a Close in *Fisbergate* and two Gardens in *Moot-hall-gate*, the Rents and Profits thereof to be employed in the Reparation of his Alms Houses on *Malin-hill*, and if Repairs be not wanting, to be bestow'd on Fuel for his said Bead-folk; out of this each Churchwarden to have six-pence for his Trouble.

THIS Legacy consists in two Gardens in *Moot-hall-gate*, and a Close near *Fisbergate*; one of the Gardens which is converted into Stables, was by Lease dated *May* 10, 1727, let to *William Cook*, Gent. to whose Freehold the *Feather's Inn*, it is contiguous, at the yearly Rent of 40*s.* for the space of 21 Years; the other Garden was in the Year 1704, let for the same Term of Years to *Joseph Baker*, Joyner, at 50*s.* per Annum for 21 Years. The Close is bounded on the East by a little Lane called *Back-Lane*, on the West by a Street called *Cartergate*, on the South by a Street call'd *Fisbergate*, and on the North by some Lands and Houses belonging to the Hospital of *John Plumptre*, Esq; There stood in this Place eight little low Houses, when *Richard Hooten*, Plaisterer, obtained a Lease for 50 Years bearing date *April* 5th 1705, for the yearly Rent of 5*l.* This *Hooten* did sell part of the Land in his Lease, for the whole Term, to *George Merring*, who built three Tenements upon it. After about 15 Years Possession the said *Hooten* sold his remaining part of his Lease-hold and his whole Time in it to *Joseph Hart*, Tallow-Chandler, who having (first built one Tenement upon the Premises) managed Matters so, as to obtain in the Year 1720, of the then Churchwardens, a fresh Lease of 60 Years to come, beginning the 16th of *April* 1720, only for the part he held, but after the Expiration of the old Lease, the whole Premises, excluding the poor Man who had built upon the Ground, or his Heirs, to have the Refusal of renewing the Lease of his or their part.

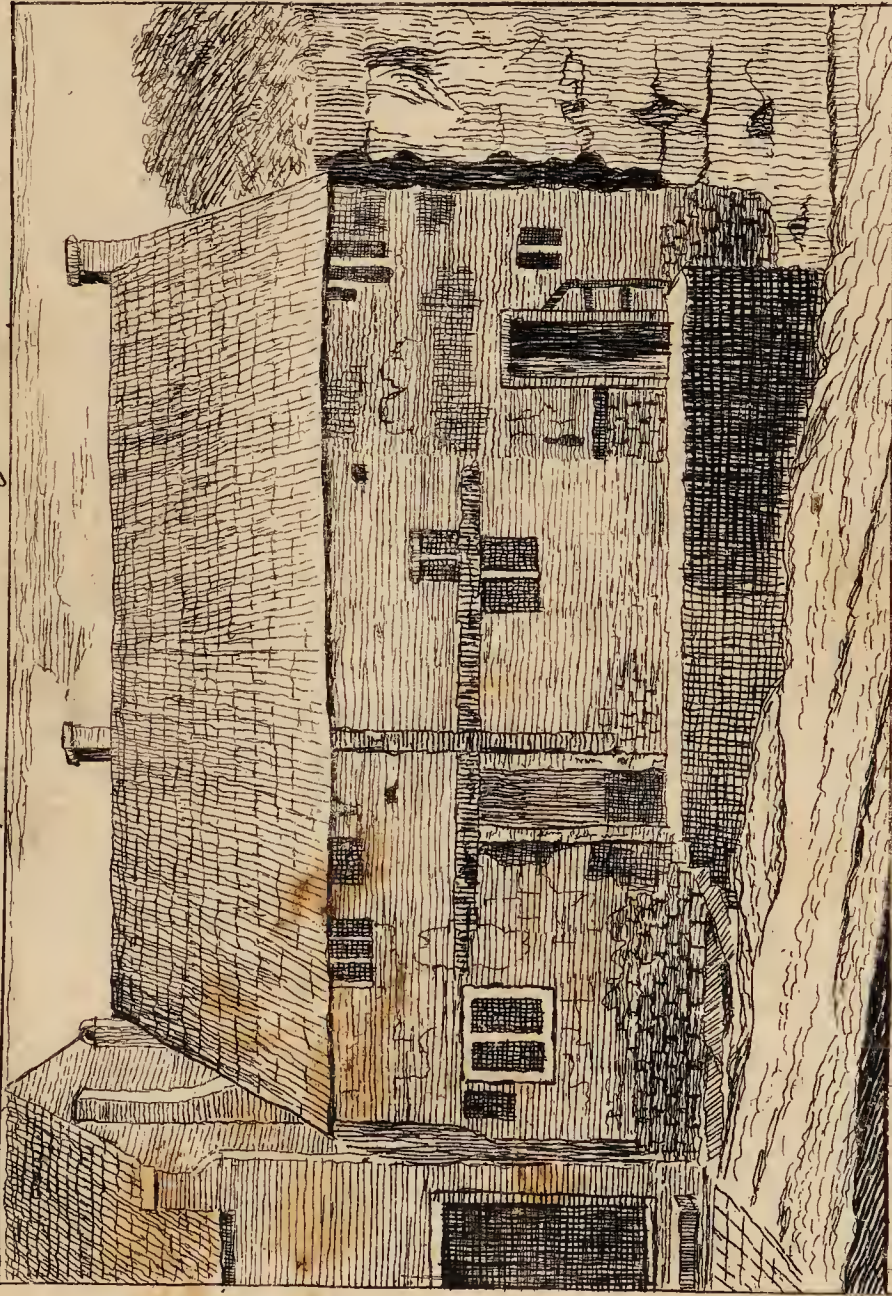
THE whole Rents belonging to *Willoughby's* Bead-Houses for five Poor Widows, are at present 9*l.* 10*s.* Besides this, *William Willoughby*, Grandson of the Founder left to the Beadfolk on *Malin-Hill*, an annuity of 10*s.* a Year to be laid out in Wood or Coals.



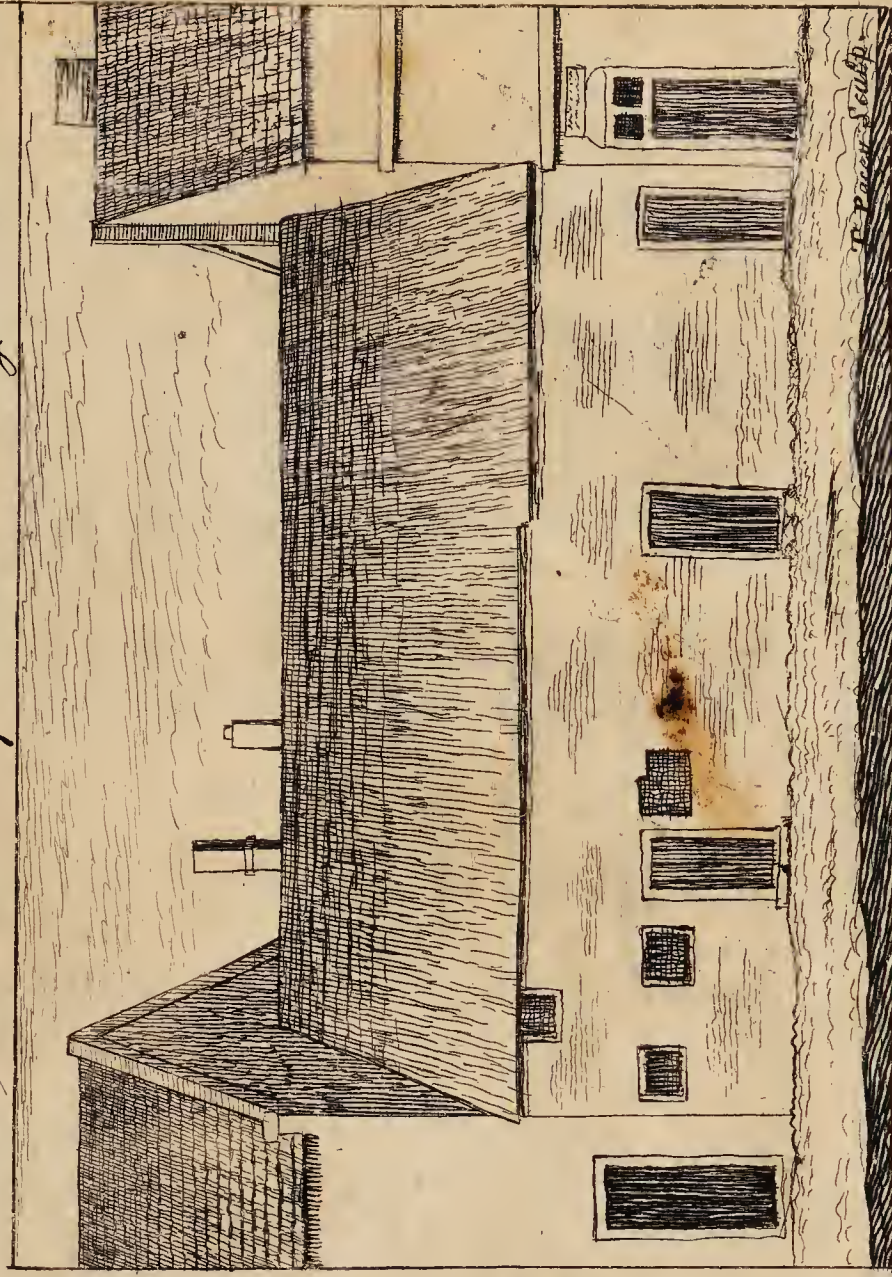
Bottom of Barker-gate.



Middle of Pilcher-gate.



WILLOUGHBY'S HOSPITAL.



In Warsaw-gate.

A Copy of the Accounts given by the Churchwardens to the Parish of St. Mary of the Rents of the Alms-House on Malyn-Hill.

Alms House sup. Malcyn- Hill in Villa Nott. } Comput. Johⁿis Gregory et Johⁿis Browneley gardianorum eccte beate Marie Ville Not. fact. pro domo elimosine situat sup Mayleyn-Hill infra parochiam dicte ville Not. coram parochianis ejusdem ecctie in festo beate Marie Virginis Anno Regnor. Philipp. et Marie Rex et Regine pd. quart et quinto de omnibus redditibus predict. recept. pro dica domo elemosine tempore *Witti Atkynson* Majoris dicte Ville Not.

Comput. de Reddit. unius Clausure existend in Fishergate, et de duobus Gardinis in Mote-hall-gate eidem domo elimosine concess. et plin. prouno anno elapso XI^s. VI^d. Et de Arreragiis sup ultimu^m comput.

ut patet ex pede ejusdem. iiij s. vi d.

Summa

XVI s.

IT is now tho' not so well improved as might be, 9^l. 10^s. which is near twelve Times the Value.

LAND especially within Towns is greatly improved since the Reign of King Charles the 1st. as may appear by Indenture bearing date 1645, the 21st of Charles I. of Vault-Hall, mentioned in Sect. I. being sold to William Drury the elder, Alderman of Nottingham, by Richard and John Martin, for the Sum of 103^l. Vault-Hall in this Indenture is said to stand South of the Low-pavement, and between Parkyn's-Lane on the East, (a) and a Tenement then William Burrow's on the West, and an Orchard in Possession of William Bayley on the South, and a Tenter Ground in the Tenure of Anthony Wild, Sheerman, belonged to it. This in the Year 1733, was by William Drury Gent. Grandson of the above-mentioned Alderman Drury, sold to Mr. Gauthorn for 500^l.

Thomas Woolley, late of Nottingham Gent. by his last Will bearing date the 14th of April, 1647, gave to the Parish of St. Mary, two Cottages and Appurtenances, situated in a Place call'd Beck-lane, the one to be divided into two Tenements, so that both might hold three poor Persons to be placed therein at the discretion of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor for the Time being. He also left a Rent Charge of 40 s. per Annum, to provide two Gowns yearly of 20s. Value each, for the Bead-folk, and if there be no need, to employ the Money in the Repairs of the Bead-Houses. These 40 s. are at this Time paid by Mr. Clifford Harrison, 13s. 4 d. and by Mr. Featherstone, 6 s. 8 d. half yearly. This is an airy wholesome Place and the Parish has built two Appartments over the old ones for two poor People more.

John Patten by his nuncupative Will dated the 8th of October 1651, leaves one George Arnall and Stephen Hill, in Power to receive all the Money that shall be found

T 2

(a) This Lane was anciently call'd Voulst-Lane, then Parkyn's-Lane, probably from some of that Family living in that House for some Time, as it is now called Drury-Hill from the subsequent Purchaser.

found and come in his Life Time, or after, upon Bond, Bill, or any lawful Witnefs, as they fhall fee Occafion, and that the Ufe thereof fhall be diftributed to the poor of the Parifh of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham*, fo much as fhall come to their Hands, attwo feveral Feafths in the Year, that is, on St. *Thomas's* Day next before *Chriftmas*, and on Friday next before *Eafter* for ever, by them and their Succelfors. And he farther leaves a little Houfe ftanding in the upper End of *Barkergate*, and the Goods in it for the Ufe of *Anne Awtoft* and *Margery Rook*, during the Life of the Firft, and *Margery's* continuing fingle, and to their Succelfors, to be appointed by the faid *Stephen Hill* and *George Arnall*, and their Succelfors, and fo to be continued a perpetual Alms-Houfe, and the Rent of the refpective Houfes in which the two Executors then lived, fhould be employ'd in the Repairs of this Alms-Houfe, and if any be over, the furplus to be employed towards buying Coals for the Poor in this Alms-Houfe.

THIS *Patten* was a Brick-maker, and *Arnall* and *Hill*, whom he left Executors were his Workmen and Tenants. Thefe after his Death, paid only to the Poor in the Alms-Houfe 6 s. each; *Arnall* dying, his Widow fold the Houfe and Ground where fhe lived, to her Son-in-Law *John Johnson* a Carpenter, for 40*l.* who built another Houfe upon the fpot, where now a Pipe-maker lives, and at firft paid the 6 s. a Year; but being refused upon a Vacancy to put in a poor Perfon by the Succelfor of *Hill*, he declared he would pay no more, and to the Day of his Death he never paid one Farthing. The Premiffes which this Man bought, are now claimed as the Property of one *Dun* a Shoemaker. At prefent there is but one poor Body in the Alms-Houfe, who receives 6 s. a Year, paid by Mrs. *Bark*.

William Gregory, Gent. gave to the Poor of St. *Mary's*, 12 *d.* a Week for ever, to be given in Bread to twelve poor People of the Parifh of the bleffed *Mary*, in the Town of *Nottingham*, out of the Rents of four Meffuages in *Barkergate*, in the fame Town, as appears by the Codicil annexed to the Will of

John Gregory, who added 12 *d.* a Week more to be paid out of the Rents of the four Meffuages. Upon the two middlemoft of the four Houfes in *Barkergate*, are fixed in the Front two Stones, the one with this Infcription :

William Gregory and *John* his Son, in Anno 1650, gave the Sum of 5*l.* 4 s. yearly for ever, towards the Relief of the Poor of St. *Mary's* Parifh, in Rents, to be paid out of thefe four Tenements, to be beftowed in Bread every Sunday 2 s.

Hannah Metham, left a Rent Charge of 20 s. per Annum upon a Meffuage and Bakehoufe, &c. to be difpofed of in Bread to the Poor of St. *Mary's*, upon every *Chriftmas* Eve, the which Bread is to be taken up at the faid Bakehoufe.

Elizabeth Metham, left an additional Rent Charge upon the fame Premiffes, in *Spread-Eagle-Court* on the *Long-Row*, of 30 s. per Annum, to the Churchwardens and Overfeers of St. *Mary's*, to be diftributed in Bread to the Poor of St. *Mary's* on every 11th Day of *November*.

John Parker, Alderman of *Nottingham*, left by his Will bearing date the 26th of *October*

October, 1693, 20 s. to be paid to the Minister of *St. Mary's* upon every *Easter-Eve*, upon Condition the said Vicar shall preach or cause to be preached in the said Church a Sermon upon Christian Love and Charity, upon *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, and the said *John Parker* farther left 20 s. to lay out in Two-penny Loaves, to be distributed among such ancient poor People of the said Parish as shall be at the said Church at the preaching of that Sermon.

William Thorpe, Clerk, late of *Blidworth*, by his Will dated the 26th of *May*, 1721, gave 10 s. per Annum to the Vicar of *St. Mary's* for an anniversary Sermon on the 29th of *May*, the Day of the Restoration. *From the Table of Benefactions in St. Mary's Church.*

William Burton of *Halam*, Gent. left to the Poor of *St. Mary's*, 100 l. for which Money the Parish pays Five Pounds per Annum to the Poor. *From the same.*

M Y Anonymous Author in his Account of this Town makes mention of some charitable Legacies left to be paid Yearly to divers poor Widows in *Walsergate*, *Barkergate* and *Pilchergate*, but by what Benefactor the same were given, is not certainly known, saving that for some probable Reasons, it is supposed that the Benevolence to those in *Walsergate* was given by *William Scot*, sometime Alderman of this Town.

I find four Tenements in *Walsergate* for the Habitation of four poor People, as also four in *Pilchergate* for the same Use, filled by the Churchwardens of the Parish of *St. Mary*.

A T the upper End of *Barkergate*, are five thatcht Alms-Houses belonging to the Corporation; the Bridgemasters present to them. There live in these Tenements at present five poor Families, who have no other Allowance, except that they receive 2 s. on *St. Thomas's Day* annually.

T H E S E three answering the three Streets my Author speaks of, may I presume be the Legacies he mentions. Probably the Rents of these Habitations were ordered at first to be distributed among the poor Widows.

Thomas Roberts, Fellmonger, left an annual Legacy of 10 s. to the Churchwardens, for the use of the Poor of *St. Mary*, charged upon a House in the *Narrow-Marsh*; payable the 7th Day of *September*, by *Samuel Roberts*, of *Horseley*.

CHARITIES belonging to *St. Peter's* only.

Luke Jackson of the City of *London*, gave two thirds of the Tythes of *Horsepool* in the County of *Leicester*, (the whole Profits to be equally divided in three parts) to the use of the Church and Poor of this Parish for ever, invested in the Hands of five Trustees for that purpose, viz. 40 s. yearly to the Rector, for preaching two Sermons, one upon the 28th Day of *July*, being the Day of our Deliverance from the *Spanish-Armada*, the other on the 5th of *November* being the Day of our Preservation from the *Gunpowder-Treason*; and the Residue to be disposed of among the poor People of the said Parish.

Robert Sherwin, Son of Alderman *Sherwin* late of *Nottingham*, by his Will dated the 19th of *June*, 1660, and proved *March* 24th 1662, has given to the Parish of *St. Peter* in *Nottingham*, 26 Shillings a Year, six-pence a Week for six-penny Loaves for six poor Widows, upon a Sermon or Lecture-Day, in the Church of *St. Peter*, to be

be paid by him who has the Lands, and for want of Payment of the 26 Shillings a Year a distrain upon any part of the said *Robert Sherwin's* Lands in or about *Nottingham*. There is now 26 Shillings a Year paid by *John Sherwin, Esq;* but is all distributed at once on *Candlemas-Day*.

William Greaves, Clerk, Rector of *Nuthall* in the County of *Nottingham*, settled in 1639, a Rent Charge of 20 Shillings yearly for ever upon one House in *Bridle-smithgate*, then in the Occupation of *Cartwright Shaw*, Glazier, in this Town, to be paid to the Church-Wardens of *St. Peter* for the Use of the Poor. *This was never paid.*

William Drury of this Town, Gent. charged two Leys of Land in the *Rye-Hills*, the yearly Rent of 35 Shillings, within the Liberties of the said Town, with the yearly Payment of 20 Shillings for ever to be distributed in six equal parts to six poor Widows in the Parish of *St. Peter*, of his Heirs own chusing, the last Week in *January*.

BUT in Failure of this, 26 s. 8 d. shall be distributed to eight poor Widows of this Parish, by the Overseers, and the Overplus of the Rent of the said Land, be paid to the Minister to see it performed, 1676. *From the Table of the Benefactions in St. Peter's Church.*

William Skeffington Esq; charged a House at the North End of the East-side of *Bridle-smithgate* in *Nottingham*, with the yearly Payment of 20 s. for ever, to be distributed in Bread to the Poor of *St. Peter's* Parish, upon the Thursday before *Easter*.

Mr. Thomas Trigge, Alderman of *Nottingham*, gave 50 l. to buy Land, for ever the Rent of which to be laid out in Bread, to be distributed among the poor House-keepers of this Parish by the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor upon *Christmas-Day* and *Good-Friday*, in two equal parts.

Jonathan Paramour, Gent. purchased an Acre of Land in *Nottingham* upper Meadows and settled it upon the Rector for the Time being, and his Successors, for preaching two Sermons, the one upon *Ash-Wednesday*, the other upon *Ascension-Day*, for ever, 1730. *From the Table of Benefactions in St. Peter's Church.*

John Barker of *Nottingham* left 50 l. to buy Land, or to be put out upon good Security, (the Deeds to be made to the Rector and Churchwardens) the produce thereof to be apply'd once in two Years to the putting out a Boy of this Parish an Apprentice. 1732. *ibidem.*

Margery Mellors, Widow, who also left some Messuages for the Repairs of *Trent-Bridge* by her Will bearing Date the 9th of *June* 1539, four Cottages on the *Low-pavement* to the Mayor of the Town of *Nottingham* and the Parson of *St. Peter's* and his Successors for ever, [the then Parson was *John Plough, jun.*] with the Appurtenances, to six poor Women of honest Name, and they to be appointed by the said Mayor and Parson for ever. She left to the finding and building of four Cottages, one Garden and a Stable on the *Low-pavement*.

Mary Lawton, Widow, by her Will dated *January* 24th. 1632, gave two little Houses in *Listergate*, to her Sister *Alice Leeming*, for her Life, and after her Death, gave them and another House, being the corner House, to *Robert Nichols* and *Ursula* his Wife, for their Lives, and after their Deaths, to *Robert Nichols's* Heirs, paying 20 s. a Year for them at *Midsummer* and *Christmas*, for the Use of the Poor of *St. Peter's* Parish. This and the preceding were never paid.

CHARITIES belonging to *St. Nicholas's* only.

THIS Church had doubtless some ancient Charities peculiar to itself as well as the

the two others, but I find as little Account of them as of the old Church and the ancient Monuments, of which there were no doubt a considerable Number, besides those of the *Plumptre's*. The only mention I meet with of a Charity before the Civil War, is that of *William Collinson*, which was but for a Term of Years long since expired. It was as follows :

HE by his Will dated *November* the 14th, 1632, gave after the Decease of Mrs. *Parker*, his Mother, to the needful Poor of St. *Nicholas's* Parish, 20s. per Annum, to be bestow'd in Bread and distributed half yearly, and to begin the same Day 12 Months wherein he should die, and so to continue twenty Years by 10 s. every half Year : And a Sermon to be made the same Day wherein the said Bread shall be distributed, in St. *Nicholas's* or St. *Peter's* Church, and the Preacher to have for every Sermon 10 s. all which to be issuing forth of his Lands in *Nottingham*. His Will is amongst the Writings in the Town's-Hall.

Elizabeth Bilby, late Widow *Tibson*, by her last Will gave 20 l. to the Corporation, they to pay 20 s. the Interest thereof, yearly to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham*, for the use of thirty ancient Men and Widows of the said Parish, to be paid 10 s. at *Christmas* and 10 s. at *May-Day* for ever.

Dr. *Gray*, a Physician in this Town, who died in the Year 1705, at *Bilborow*, a Village three little Miles from *Nottingham*, and was buried there, by his last Will and Testament, left 20 l. the Interest of which to be distributed by two equal Portions at *Christmas* and *Easter*, to the Poor of St. *Nicholas*, at the Discretion of the Rector and Churchwardens.

N. B. This Charity through the diligent Application of the Rev. Mr. *Abson*, present Incumbent of this Parish, in favour of the Poor, is now encreased to 30 l.

IN the Year 1714, *Anthony Walker*, a Person who used to Travel much, and by that means see the Accounts of the Benefactions to the Poor, made his Will, and thereby gave two Cottage Houses and six Acres of Land, being a Copyhold Estate lying at *Marlock* in *Derbyshire*, to the Poor of the Parish where he should die, and departing this Life about three Years after in the Parish of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham* : *Francis Newdigate*, Esq; and Mr. *John Else*, the then Churchwardens, claimed the said Estate for the Use of the Poor of this Parish, and after some Contest in the Year 1720, obtained a Surrender thereof to them and their Heirs, to the Use aforesaid. By the Will the Estate is computed at 6 l. per Annum, and specifically divided to buy twelve two-penny Loaves for the Poor every Sabbath Day throughout the Year for ever. On a Table in St. *Nicholas's* Church.

Jacob Tibson, by Indenture bearing Date *March* the 13th, the 3d of King *George* II. 1720, did give to the Poor of the Parish of St. *Nicholas*, a Messuage divided into two or more Tenements, with Cellars, &c. situated in *Listergate*, the Rent thereof to be distributed half yearly to a Number of poor Housekeepers as shall be judged proper Objects by the said Minister and Churchwardens, not exceeding 5 Shillings each.

N. B. The Premises are but in a bad Condition, and therefore not extraordinary well Tenanted ; the present Rent is 4 l. 11 s. almost one half of which goes in Repairs. The same Mr. *Tibson* about three Years before his Death, gave to the Rector and Church-

Churchwardens 30 *l.* the Interest of which to be given to poor Housekeepers at 5 *s.* a piece. The Money is now in the Hands of one of the Parishioners at 4 per Cent. A Year after he farther gave 10 *l.* for the same Purpose, which 10 *l.* together with the 30 *l.* of Dr. Gray, are let to the Overseers at Five per Cent. for which they have given Bond to the Rector and Churchwardens of the said Parish.

Other BENEFACTIONS.

Margery Doubleday, who gave the 7th Bell of St. Peter's, left some Land, of the Value of 20 *s.* per Annum, to be paid to the Sexton for Ringing the same every Morning at Four o'Clock. This Woman was a Washer-woman, who made this Gift out of a public Spirit to her Sister Washer-women, whom this Bell was to call to their Work.

SHE also left to the Use of the Guild of St. George in St. Peter's Church, a Clofe at the Woodside of 26 *s.* 8 *d.* by the Year, to help to uphold Preft to singe for her Husband's Soul and hers, and a Dirge and a Mass to be fungen once in the Year to the Prests and Clerks. The Will bears date the 20th of June 1544.

THIS Clofe is in the Possession of the Corporation, and did let in Mr. Town's Time for 4 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Staples, Gent. by his Will dated the 3d of June 1630, did give to some godly learned Preacher, to preach two Sermons yearly for ever, one on the Sabbath-day before *Christmas*, the other on the Sabbath-day before *Whitsuntide*, exhorting the Hearers to good Hospitality, and relieving the Poor, 10 *s.* at each of the said Days, to be issuing out of the Rents of his two Shops in Shoemaker-Booths, (a) then in the Tenure of Mr. Watson.

ex autograph. Johannis Town.

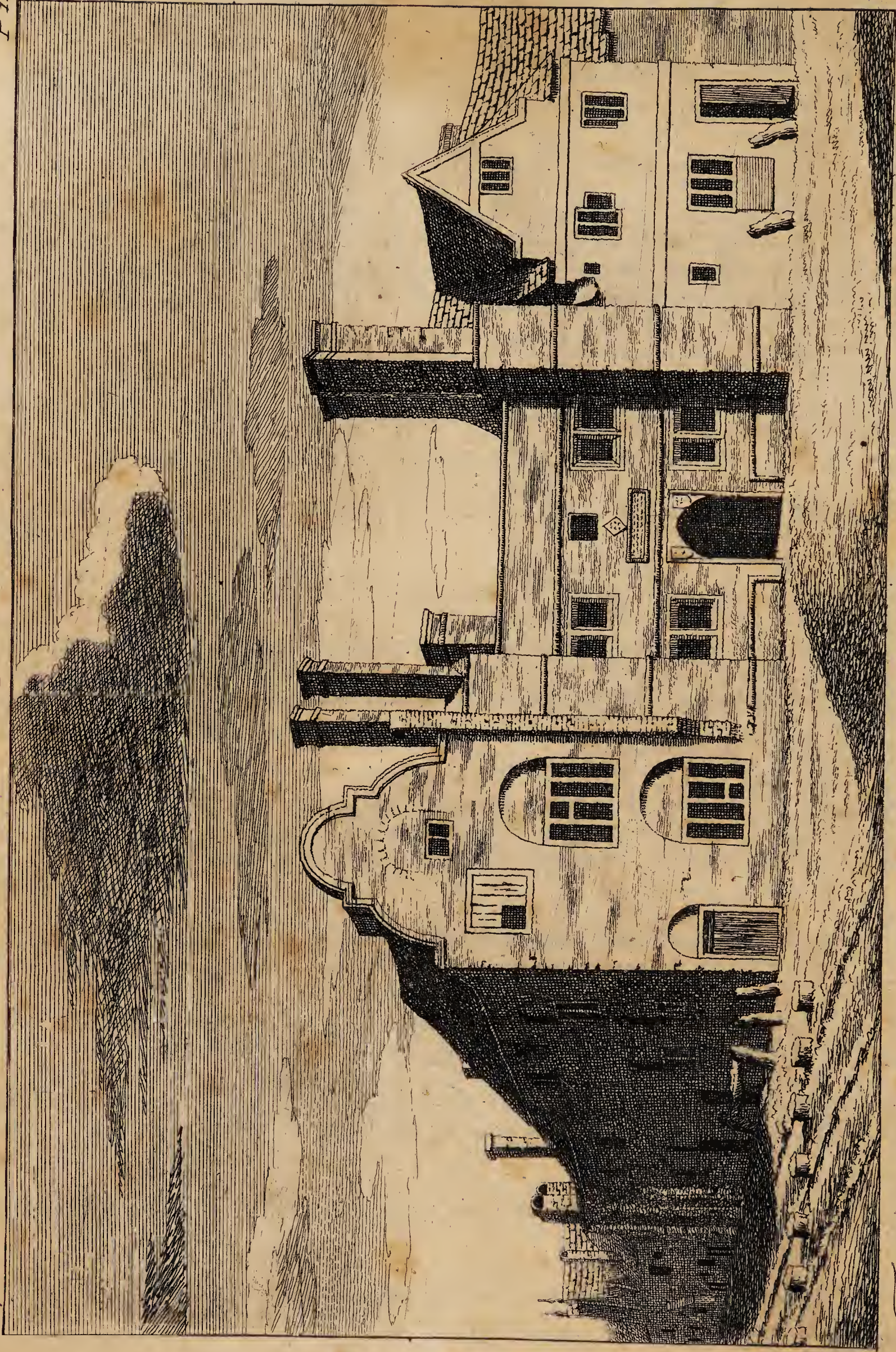
Henry Handley, Esq; by Indenture bearing date the 3d Day of October 1646, gave 20 *l.* per Annum for a Lecture to be preached Weekly at the Parish Church of St. Mary in Nottingham, in the Forenoon, by some pious and orthodox Minister or Ministers for ever.

THIS Lecture is now preached every Wednesday Morning by the Vicar of St. Mary's and the Rector of St. Nicholas's, alternately.

THE same Handley, gave by the same Indenture, to the Prisoners of the County Goal or Goals, the Sum of Four Pounds per Annum, to be equally divided amongst them at four several Days in the Year, viz. on the Day of St. Thomas the Apostle, on the Feast Day of the Annunciation, St. John the Baptist, and of St. Michael the Archangel. This is at this Time regularly paid by a Tenant of John Sherwin, Esq; who holds the Lands.

ON a Table in the Old Town-Hall is this Coat of Arms: *Ermin a Gryffin Sergreant queue*

(a) They are now the Property of Mr. Joseph Burrow, who pays the Rent Charge.



The Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary near the end of the Leen
 Bridge, commonly called Plumpton's Hospital as it appeared in 1750
 J. Clee Del. et Sculp.

Queue nowe gules, Grantham, impaling Arg. on a Chevron sable 3 Buck Heads cabossed Or. under it the following Inscription :

The most pious and virtuous Lady *Lucy*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Grantham*, did of her Charity give two hundred Pounds at several Times to the Town, the Use thereof to be employ'd to the setting forth poor Burgeses Children Apprentices for ever.

William Greaves, Mayor 1671.

John Parker of *Nottingham*, Alderman, by his Will bearing Date the 26th of *October*, 1693, gave among other Things 9*l.* every other Year, to be employ'd in putting out three Boys Apprentices, not under 13 nor above 15 Years of Age, and to these Lads when out of their Time 3*l.* a piece more, to set them up in their respective Trades.

Abel Collin, left by his Will to the poor Debtors of the two Goals in *Nottingham*, viz. for the Town and for the County at large, to each 1*s.* per Week, to be paid on every Saturday for ever.

BESIDES *Willoughby's*, *Woolley's*, and *Patten's* Alms-Houses, with the *White-Rents*, already mentioned, there are the following Provisions made for the Habitation and Support of Poor People.

PLUMPTRE'S HOSPITAL.

THIS is the most ancient of all the Hospitals in *Nottingham* now in being, having for its Founder *John de Plumptre* a Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, living in *Nottingham* in the Reign of King *Richard II.* of whom he obtained Licence, dated at *Nottingham* the 16th of *Richard II.* the 8th of *July* A. D. 1392, to found and endow within the said Town, an Hospital or House of God, consisting of two Chaplains, whereof one should be the Master or Guardian [*Magister & Custos*] of the said Hospital, and thirteen old and poor Widows. Accordingly the said *John de Plumptre*, did build an Hospital and a Chapel adjoining thereto, as appears by the Instrument of Foundation dated at *Nottingham* the 12th Day of *July* 1400, which was confirmed by *Richard* Archbishop of *York*, the same Year *July* 22d. In which Instrument having first given Thanks to God for having vouchsafed unto him to build [*construere*] an Hospital [*Hospitale*] at the End of the Bridges of *Nottingham*, for the support of 13 poor Women to the Honour of God and the Annunciation of his Mother the blessed Virgin, &c. he proceeds to the Foundation, and Wills and Ordains, that from thenceforth for ever there should be a Chantry within the Chapel, which had been built near the said Hospital. This Chantry was to be Supply'd by two Chaplains, who were daily to celebrate Divine-Service at the Altar of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin *Mary* within the said Chapel, for the welfare of the King whilst living, and of his Soul after his Decease, and of the Founder, and *Emma* his Wife, whilst they should live, and of their Souls when Dead, and for the welfare of the whole Community of *Nottingham*; as also for the Souls of his Successors, and all those from whom he had received any Benefit, and of all those for whom we are bound to pray, or to do Works of Charity, and of all the faithful departed, especially of such as at their Death should bequeath any Thing to this Hospital, and for the Support of the Poor Widows dwelling therein.

O N E of these two Chaplains he appoints to be Master and Guardian, the other to be secondary Chaplain. The first two Chaplains were *Thomas Tawburn*, primary Chaplain and Master, and *John de Coventry*, secondary Chaplain. And for the Suf-tentation of them both, and of 13 poor Widows, he assigns a certain Messuage in *Nottingham* for their Habitation, and ten other Messuages, and two Tofts in the said Town, and an hundred Shillings per Annum to each of the said Chaplains, out of the Rents and Profits of the same.

A S to the Support and Maintenances of these poor Women; such was the high Opinion this pious Founder had of, and placed in the Spiritual Men, that he left the Manner of providing for them wholly at their Discretion, giving them only this general Charge, viz. To Support and maintain [*supportabunt et manutenebunt*] the poor Women to the best of their Power, and to instruct them in their Creed and Catholic Faith, [*et in ipsarum symbolo et fide catholica informabunt ipsas*] not to supply them unduly out of the Rents, Profits, or other Incomings, granted or to be granted for their Support, nor convert their Habitations into any other Use or Uses, nor cause, nor suffer them to be converted, but that they, to the utmost of their Power, shall resist and hinder any such Alteration.

T H I S Foundation Deed makes mention of 13 poor Widows, to be maintained in the aforesaid Hospital, but it does not appear by any Remains that there were ever so many placed in it, but the contrary may be rather inferred from several Documents.

F O R in the Will of *Anne Plumptre* the Wife of *John Plumptre*, dated the 12th of *September* 1403, by which she leaves a Legacy (a) to these Poor, no Number is taken Notice of. In the Will of *Henry Plumptre* elder Brother of the Founder, made in 1408, there is a Legacy (b) of 12 d. to every Bed in the said Hospital that shall be then occupy'd, &c. by which it should seem, that the Founder, who was yet alive, had not then fully compleated the Number of the Foundation. And it is no obscure Intimation, that the Founder was in Hope of an increase of his Charity from other well minded Persons, and that there wanted still a sufficient Support for the Poor, when he directs his Chantry-Priests to pray (among others) for the Souls of those who at their Death shall have bequeathed any Thing to this Hospital, and for the Support of the Poor in it.

B U T what puts the Matter out of all Doubt, is, that this *John de Plumptre*, after 15 Years Experience, finding his Expectation not answered in the concurring Charities of others, and being sensible that the Provision he had made was insufficient for the Maintenance of the proposed Number, having reserved to himself a Power to make Additions to, and Alterations in the Foundation, as he should see expedient; he made another Instrument bearing Date the Monday after the Feast of the Conception

(a) Legó viduis habitantibus in Hospitale ad finem Pont. Nott. I. Dozein de panno laneo dividend. inter eas pro indumentis suis.

(b) Legó cuilibet lecto occupato in Hospital. Annunciationis beatæ Virginis Mariæ ad finem Pont. de Nottingham 12 d. Item legó totum illud lectum in quo moriar Hospitali predicto, ad usum Mulierum ibidem degentium.

tion of the blessed Virgin, A. D. 1415. the 3d of Henry V. the which was confirmed by Henry Archbishop of York, February 5th. A. D. 1415.

BY this he confirms the Chantry of two Priests, augments the Stipend of the chief Master to 6l. p. Annum, limits the Number of poor Widows to seven, [*pro sustentatione septem pauperum mulierum, &c.*] and gives as an Addition to the said Chantry, his Dwelling House (a) in Cuckstool-Row, at the Corner of the Lane leading from the Saturday Market to St. Peter's Church, (since called *Peck-Lane*) after his Death and the Death of Thomas Plumptre, Chaplain, his Kinsman. The two Priests were at that Time Thomas Tareburn, Master, and John Tareburn, secondary Chaplain, in all other material Points, this last Instrument agrees with the former, wherein the Founder reserves to himself the Presentation of the Chaplains in Case of any Vacancy, but after his Death he ordains that the remaining Chaplain shall elect another fit secular Priest, [*secularem non religiosum*] to be Chaplain of the said Chantry, within ten Days after Notice of such Vacancy, and acquaint therewith by Letter, seal'd with his Seal, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, and withal intreat them to present that Chaplain so elected, to the Diocesan of the Place, if the See be full, but if vacant, to the Vicar General in Spirituals [*custodi Spirituali*] of the Diocese of York. And that the said Prior and Convent present the said Chaplain within fifteen Days including the afore-said ten Days, as has been directed. But if the said remaining Chaplain, should not be willing to nominate a fit Person within ten Days after such Vacation, then shall for that Turn, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, have Power to elect and present one, and if they also refuse so to do within fifteen Days, it shall be lawful for the said remaining Chaplain, to elect and present another discreet and fit Priest [*presbyterum*] to the said Chantry, &c. he leaves the Direction concerning the Support of the Poor as they were in the first Deed.

THE Founder did not long survive this his Regulation as appears by his Will dated in December 1415, in which he leaves a Legacy of 20 s. to each poor Woman. (b)

IT is not known how this Charity was managed from this Time for 130 Years, but in the 37th of Henry VIII. the Commissioners for the Survey of all Chauntries, Hospitals, Colleges, Free-Chapels, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Guylds and Salaries of stipendary Priests, within the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, certify'd that at that Time there were no poor Widows in this Hospital, but that the Revenue thereof was employ'd in the living of the two Chantry Priests there, Peter Burdesel and Wil-

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liam

(a) Item tenementum meum in quo habito in dato presentium sup le Cuckstole-Rowe sup Corneram venelle que ducit a foro Sabbati usq; ad Ecclesiam Sancti Petri ex parte occidentali et tenementum predicte Cantarie in quo manet Johannes Philip ex parte orientali, cum omnibus Edificiis ibidem constructis et suis pertinentiis quibuscunq, tam terraneis quam subterraneis do et concedo post terminum Vite mei et terminum Vite Thome Plumptre Capellani cognati mei predicte Cantarie infra dictum Hospitale p. me constructe sine fine permanfurum.

(b) Lego cuilibet Vidue infra Hospitale ad finem Pont. Nott. p. me fundatum manenti ibidem Deo servienti et pro me oranti 20 s. exinde sua propria commoda faciend. secundum ordinationem et supervisionem Executoris mei.

William Browne. (a) About two Years after this, in the 2d of *Edward VI.* there having past a fresh Law for seizing into the Possession of the Crown, all Colleges, Free-Chapels, Chauntries, &c. The said King issued another Commission of Survey, the Commissioners of which (b) (as the former) certify'd their Survey into the Court of Augmentations, by which it appears that no Poor were in this Hospital, but that a Priest *Peter Burdesale*, had the whole clear Income. From this Time several Persons successively obtained Patents for the Mastership of this Hospital, as one *Edmund Wyseman*, *Edward Suthworth*, *William Balland* and *Richard James*, but we don't find that any one of these put in any Poor, but it rather seems that they converted the whole Profits to their Use, as may be inferred from what *Dr. Thoroton* says, p. 494 *Antiq. Nott.*

“ A F T E R diverse Patents of the said Mastership, *Nicholas Plumptre*, of *Nottingham*, the 24th of *Elizabeth* obtained one, and with the Fines he received, made some Reparations and brought in some Poor.”

A F T E R the Death of the said *Nicholas Plumptre*, his Son *Henry* being then a Minor, and married to the Daughter of *Richard Parkyns*, Esq; the said Mr. *Parkyns* obtained a Patent for the Mastership of this Hospital, which he designed to Surrender to his said Son-in-Law, when he should attain his full Age. But upon the said Mr. *Parkyns*'s Death, before he had so surrendered, his Son *George Parkyns* Knt. procured a Patent for himself, and held the Mastership for his Life. (c) After that, *Nicholas Plumptre*, eldest Son of the said *Henry*, obtained the Mastership, by a Patent dated the 26th of *June*, the 2d of *Car. I.* A. D. 1626; in his Time the Poor had for their Allowance 1 d. a Day; he dying without Issue, his Brother and Heir *Huntingdon Plumptre*, had a like Patent dated the 11th of *May*, the 20th of *Charles I.* A. D. 1644, who in 1645, raised their Allowance to 2 s. 10 d. a Month each, with 6 d. a Peice over on every *New-Years-day*, and after in 1650, having improved the Rents of the Hospital, he also increased the Poor's Allowance to 5 s. a Month each, with the additional 6 d. in the Month of *January*, which Allowance has been continued and regularly paid to them every Calendar Month to this Day. This *Huntingdon* dyed while his eldest Son *Henry* was yet a Minor, and then by Consent and Desire of the said *Henry* and his Mother, (who was his Guardian) *George Cartwright*, Esq; petitioned for the said Mastership, in order to Surrender it unto the said *Henry* when he should come of full Age, and he obtained a Patent accordingly, the 10th of *July* in the 12th of *Car. II.* Anno Dom. 1660; but the same was never surrendered, the said *Henry* contenting himself with the Power allow'd to his Mother and afterwards to himself, by the said *George Cartwright*, to govern the Hospital and manage its Estate at their own Discretion. But after Mr. *Cartwright*'s Death, the said *Henry Plumptre*, obtained a Patent to himself, dated the 5th of *Sept.* the 24th of *Car. II.* A. D. 1672, and he also dying during the Minority of his eldest Son *John Plumptre*,
Charles

(a) Commissioners were Sir John Markham, Knt. William Cowper, Nicholas Powtrel, Esqrs. and John Wiseman, Gent.

(b) The Commissioners of the last Survey, were Sir Gervase Clifton, Sir John Hersey, Sir Anthony Nevil, Knts. William Bowle's Esq; and others.

(c) During the Mastership of Richard and Sir George Parkyns, both the Hospital and Tenements belonging to it, grew into great Decay. Thor. p. 494.

Charles Hutchinson of *Owthorp*, Esq; apply'd for and obtained a Patent the 10th of *Feb.* the 5th of *William* and *Mary*, A. D. 1692, with the like View of Friendship to the Minor as Mr. *Cartwright* had had for his Father, but Mr. *Hutchinson* dying also before the said *John* became of Age, *Robert Sacheverel*, Esq; of *Barton*, procured to himself a Patent with the same friendly Intention, and both he and Mr. *Hutchinson* left the whole Management of the Hospital to the Mother, (Guardian) of the said *John*, and after the said *John* had attained his full Age, Mr. *Sacheverel* surrendered his Patent, and a new one was granted to the said *John Plumptre*, Esq; the present Master, on the 29th of *Feb.* the 2d of *Q. Anne*, A. D. 1703-4, who besides the Allowance last mentioned has added a Tun of Coals p. Annum to each of the seven poor Widows.

T H E Hospital Estate ever since the Mastership is returned to the Family of the pious Founder, has been improving, the farther Fruits of which will appear in due Time, when the advanced Rent shall have cleared off the great Debt incurred by numerous Expences in repairing and rebuilding many of the Houses gone to Decay and utter Ruin by length of Time, and when a Fund shall have farther arisen, sufficient to put in Execution the Design of the present Master, to extend, (if possible) the Charity to poor Widows, to be answerable to the first Intention of the Founder, and to the Royal Licence thereupon.

B Y what remains of the old Work it appears, that the original Fabric was Stone, 74 Feet in Front which looks towards the West, and 63 Feet in depth. In the Centre of the Building are at present four Rooms opening into a common Passage, over which are built four others, at the End of the Passage a back Door opens into a little Square Garden, terminated by the West-Wall of the Chapel. On the North and South Sides there are still to be seen in each, two Window-Frames, now bricked up, which looked into the Garden, over these it seems were other Rooms. The Wings of the present Building, stand on twice the Ground of the other Apartments, these, not improbably, may have been the Lodging of the two Priests; these Wings have at this Time a raised Roof with Gable Ends, and the Center is a flat Roof leaded, which covers all those who receive the Charity, which according to the Founder's second Instrument are seven in Number, the eighth Room being turned to a common Coal Place: Adjoining to this Hospital there is still visible part of the Chapel Wall facing the North, with a Door, over which there is a Niche, wherein was probably placed a Representation of the Annunciation, here are also the Remains of a Window. At the South End is likewise left part of the Chapel-Wall, with a Doorstead, exactly opposite to the North-Door, both these are bricked up. This Chapel was 58 Feet long and 32 Feet in Front.

T H E present Frame of this Hospital stands indebted to the Care of *Huntingdon Plumptre*, above mentioned, Doctor of Physick, as appeared by the Inscription over the Gate, which not being legible at this Time, I have borrowed of Dr. *Thoroton*.

Xenodochium hoc cum facello adjuncto in honorem Annunciationis B. Virginis Mariæ pro 13 pauperiorum Viduarum et 2 Sacerdotum Alimonia *Johannes Plumptre*

fu-davit

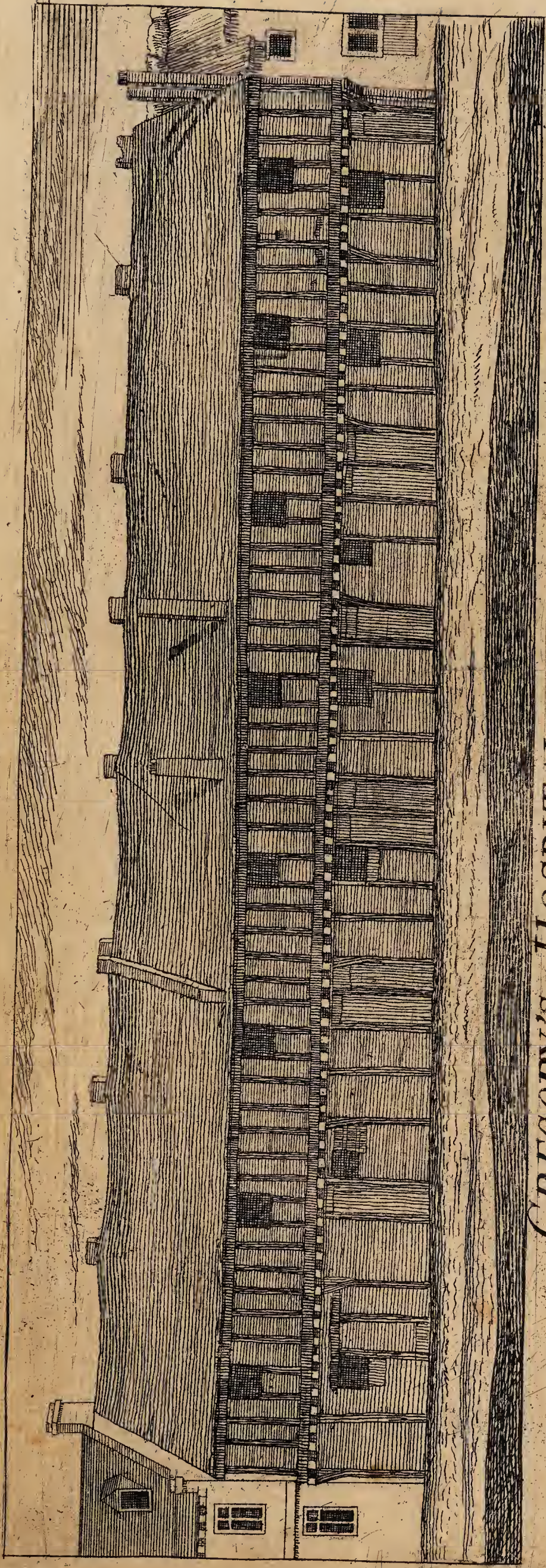
fundavit A. D. 1390 (a) Quod
 (temporis diuturnitate jam pene
 confectum) instauravit denuo, et
 hac qualicunq; Structurâ se sibi
 restituit *Huntingdonus Plumptre*
 ex Familiâ Fundatoris Armiger
 et ejusdem Hospitii Magister
 A. D. 1650.

BEFORE I proceed to other Charity Houses it may not be amiss to give the Reader a very just Observation of *John Plumptre*, Esq; upon the Inaccuracy of Dr. *Thoroton*, in Relation to *Plumptre's* Hospital.

“ THE Doctor in his Dedication to *William Dugdale*, Esq; takes Notice that Mr.
 “ *Pigot*, of *Thrumpton*, had produced some short Notes of Serjeant *Boun's*, on the part
 “ of Doomsday-Book which relates to *Nottinghamshire*; and towards the Conclusion
 “ of the Doctor's Preface, he speaks of his Father-in-Law Serjeant *Boun's* Collections.
 “ The long Quotations taken from these Collections, shew, that they were some-
 “ thing distinct from the short Notes before mentioned; but with how little Care and
 “ Accuracy they were compiled, may be inferred from the Instances in one short Pa-
 “ ragraph p. 491, which the Doctor in kindness to his Father-in-Law, might as well
 “ have suppressed.

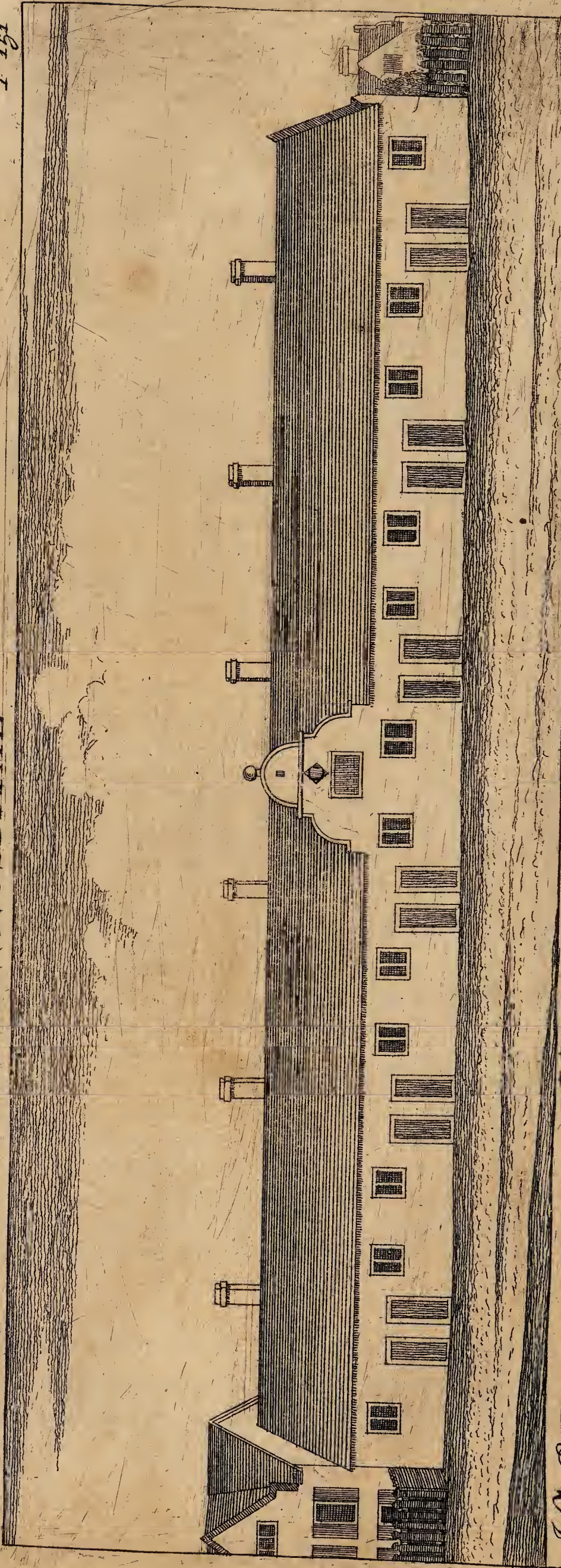
“ THE Paragraph speaking of the Hospital by the *Leen-Bridge*, says it was
 “ founded about *Edward* the 3ds Time, for divers poor Men. Both which Afferti-
 “ ons are directly and rightly contradicted by the Doctor in p. 494, where he shews
 “ that it was founded in the 16th Year of *Richard II.* and not for Men but 13 poor
 “ Widows. But it is strange too here that the Doctor should have taken up with a
 “ second hand Authority, viz. the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, which he cites in the
 “ Margin for this, when it appears in the same Margin that he had the Perusal of Mr.
 “ *Plumptre's* Papers, among which then was, and still is, an Exemplification, under
 “ the great Seal of King *Richard's* Licence, of the 16th Year of his Reign, to *John*
 “ *Plumptre*, Esq; for erecting the said Hospital for poor Widows: And in this very
 “ page it falls out that the Doctor himself furnishes an Instance of the Danger there is
 “ in following these second-hand Authorities. *Dugdale* in the Abstract of the said
 “ *John Plumptre's* Instrument of Foundation of his said Hospital, says, that the Pre-
 “ sentation to the Chantry there, was after the Founder's Death, to be in the Com-
 “ munity of the Town of *Nottingham* and the Prior of *Lenton*; for this he quotes
 “ the Registry in the Archbishop's Court at *York*; whereas the said Founder by that
 “ Instrument still extant, in the said Registry, gives the Presentation solely to the
 “ Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, in these Words: — Post obitum vero meum, volo
 “ quod ad Priorem et Conventum de *Lenton*, quicunq; pro tempore fuerint, pertineat
 “ Presentatio ejusdem in perpetuum. — And the Blunder in the *Monasticon* the Doc-
 “ tor has roundly transferred into his own Book; in Truth the Doctor acknowledges
 fairly

(a) This Inscription might perhaps be somewhat worn in *Thoroton's* Time, so that he might easily mistake the round part of the 2 for a cypher. The Licence being obtained in 1392.



GREGORY'S HOSPITAL

P 151



HANDLEY'S HOSPITAL

J. C. Del. & sc.

1750

“ fairly in his Preface, that he never inspected the Archbishop of York's Registry,
 “ nor had had it inspected to any Purpose for him, and yet undoubtedly it would have
 “ afforded much Light to his Work. There is also another great Fund of Informati-
 “ on, which he never apply'd to, and that is the *Record-Office* of the Court of Aug-
 “ mentation of the Revenues erected by Henry VIII. upon the Dissolution of Monas-
 “ teries, &c. in which there are particular Surveys of all the Church-Lands taken
 “ into the Hands of the Crown, and many other valuable Documents for such a Work
 “ as the Doctor's.”

Henry Handley's Alms-Houses are in *Stony-street*; over the middle of the Build-
 ing are his Arms: *Arg. Fesse Gules between three Goats in Course sable, horned,
 bearded and hoofed, Or.*

Under it :

Henry Handley, Esq; whose Body is interred
 in the Church of *Bramcote* in the County of
Nottingham, caused this Alms-House to be e-
 rected for 12 poor People, and did give one
 hundred Pounds yearly, forth of his ancient In-
 heritance, Lands at and near *Bramcote* afore-
 said, for pious and charitable Uses, to continue
 for ever. Namely XL*l.* for the Maintenance
 of the said 12 poor People; XX*l.* for a Week-
 ly Lecture in this Town; XX*l.* for a Preach-
 ing and residing Minister at *Bramcote*; V*l.*
 for the Poor of *Bramcote*; V*l.* for the Poor at
Wilford; XX*s.* to the Poor of *Beeston*; XX*s.*
 to the Poor of *Chilwell*; XX*s.* to the Poor of
Attenborough and *Toton*; XX*s.* to the Poor of
Stapleford; XX*s.* to the Poor of *Troxwell*;
 XX*s.* to the Poor of *Woollaton*; and IV*l.* to
 the Poor Prisoners in the Goals for the County
 of *Nottingham* yearly for ever, and one third
 Bell to the aforesaid Church of *Bramcote*. —

This pious, most charitable, and at this Time
 most seasonable Donation, as it deservedly per-
 petuates his Memory to be honoured by all Pos-
 terity, so it gives a most worthy Example for
 Imitation. He died the 10th Day of *June*
 1650.

THESE Habitations of the 12 Poor have been for Years in a very indifferent
 Condition, and tho' the Corporation moved by the late two hard Winters, has caused
 the Tiling to be somewhat Repaired, yet it is to be feared they will in Process of
 Time, (unless some expedient be found out) be suffered to tumble down; because the
 Corporation having only their Turn in placing a poor Person in, and not one Far-
 thing being left towards repairing the Premises, do not think themselves any more
 bound to be at all the Charge of the Repairs than any other single Trustee, notwith-
 standing the Founder in his Will, fixes the whole Charge of the Repairs upon the
 Town of *Nottingham*.

Bar-

Barnaby Wartnaby, in his Life Time founded an Alms-House at the Corner of *Pilchergate*, by his Indenture bearing date *October* 30th, 1672, the 24th of *Car.* II. This Alms-House is for the Maintenance of six People, three Men above and three Women below, each of which is to have a Gown every two Years, and annually a Cart-Load of Coals, for which purpose he gave two Houses adjoining to the Alms-House, also two Tenements in *Woolpack-lane*, the Rents whereof to be disposed of for Cloathing, Coals and Repairs. These Rents either increasing or decaying, are really to be employ'd for the Support of the Alms People. If any of the Poor should prove a drunken or debauched Person, the Mayor and major part of the Trustees are empowered to put out such a one and place another in their Room. The Mayor and Trustees are to meet once in two Years to take an Audit of the Rents that are raised, and the Allowances of the Alms-People and Charges of Repairs, and what Stock Remains, at which Meeting 5 s. are allow'd to be spent.

The following is the Inscription upon the Alms-House.

As God above out of his Love
Has given to me store,
So I out of my Charity,
Give this House to the Poor.
Let's pray for one another
So long as we do live,
That we may to God's Glory go,
To him that this did give.

Barnaby Wartnaby, 1665.

A T his Death he left in his Will bearing date *October* 30, 1672, to each of his Bead-folk 5 s. in Money, and 9 l. to buy them new Gowns, and the Surplus to remain in the Hands of his Trustees for this House.

H E also left 10 l. to be distributed in Money or Bread to the Poor of *Nottingham* at his Funeral, and 40 s. to him who should preach his Funeral Sermon.

Mr. *Abel Collin*, by his Will dated *February* 4th, 1704, left the Remainder of his Personal Estate, (after all Legacies and Bequests were satisfied) to his Nephew Mr. *Thomas Smith* in Trust for his Building and endowing of Alms-Houses, all which the said Gentleman like a good and trusty Steward, has faithfully performed to the utmost, in building an Ornamental, yet at the same Time suitable Fabrick, for the Habitations of 24 poor Men and Women in *Fryer-lane* in the Year 1709, commonly called the *New-Hospital*. These Poor have besides two decent Rooms and as many light Closets, 2 s. a Week paid to them duly every Saturday Morning, and annually a Tun and a half of Coals. On the North Front of this light and airy Building is this Inscription :

This



LABOURER'S HOSPITAL



COLLIN'S HOSPITAL



WOLLEY'S HOSPITAL

P. 11



BILBY'S HOSPITAL

1750

This Hospital

By the Appointment of *Abel Collin* late of *Nottingham*, Mercer, deceased; who in his Life was of an extensive Charity to the Poor of all Societies, and at his Death by his last Will and Testament, left a competent Estate for erecting and endowing the same; was by his Nephew and Executor *Thomas Smith* begun and finished in the Year 1709.

ΑΠΟΘΑΝΩΝ ΕΤΙ ΔΑΔΕΙΤΑΙ.

William Bilby, of this town, by trade a shoemaker, did build in *Coal-pit-lane* an alms-house for eight poor persons to live rent-free in, each has a two-penny loaf a week and yearly a tun of coals, besides every new-years-day they have a public dinner, when Mr. Mayor, &c. sits at table with them, after which each man receives one shilling and his share of the remains of the victuals. All this proceeds out of the rents of some houses in *Goose-gate*. On the front is this inscription:

The starry Science I profess,
And Surgery withal,
The Chymical among the rest,
And Physick rational;
God gave and blest'd
What I possess'd,
And part of it I lent
Unto the Poor
For evermore
So rais'd this Monument.
Ye Men of Wealth
Whilst now in Health,
Hearken to the Cryes,
The Poor redress
And God will bless
Your Evening Sacrifice.

By *William Bilby*, in the 63d Year of his Age 1709.

Jonathan Labourer, was a stockingmaker, who left his fortune in trust to *Thomas Smith*, Esq; banker in *Nottingham*, for charitable uses, at his discretion, who caused habitations to be built for six decay'd frame-work-knitters, who receive every Friday 11s. i. e. 1s. and 10d. each. And being informed of a near female relation of the testator who was marriageable and had no provision made for her, he looked upon her as justly intitled to a part of the charity and therefore gave her 200 l. to her portion. These houses stand by the road side without *Chapel-bar*.

Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 492. col. 2. takes Notice that the lepers of the hospital of St. *Leonard* at *Nottingham* the 10th of *Henry III.* had reasonable estover of dead wood to be gathered in the forest of *Nottingham*, and I find in a forest book written in the 30th of *Elizabeth*, by *William Marshall*, serjeant at mace, for the use of his master *Robert Alvie*, then mayor of *Nottingham*, *John Nodyn* and *Nicholas Sherwin*, sheriffs, 1588.

“ T H A T *William Chaundeler*, of *Nottingham*, keeper of the house of *St. Leonard* of the same Time, viz. the 31st. of *Edward III.* made one prebend of half an acre of ground in the king's demains within the court of the town of *Nottingham* in the ermitage that is call'd *Owsfell*, and it belonged to the hospital of *St. Leonard* of *Nottingham*.”

I have made all the enquiry I was able, to learn where this hospital might have stood, but could not get any intelligence concerning it; I therefore considering that this kind of hospitals were never placed within the walls of towns; after most diligent search about the out-parts of *Nottingham* I did not see any foot-steps which seemed likely to have been such a house, except the ruins of a stone building at the south-west end of the *Narrow-marsh*, which is without the confines of the ancient wall of the town. My anonymous author not mentioning this hospital, makes me judge that in his time, viz. 1641, the foot-steps were full as obscure as at present.

The F R E E - S C H O O L.

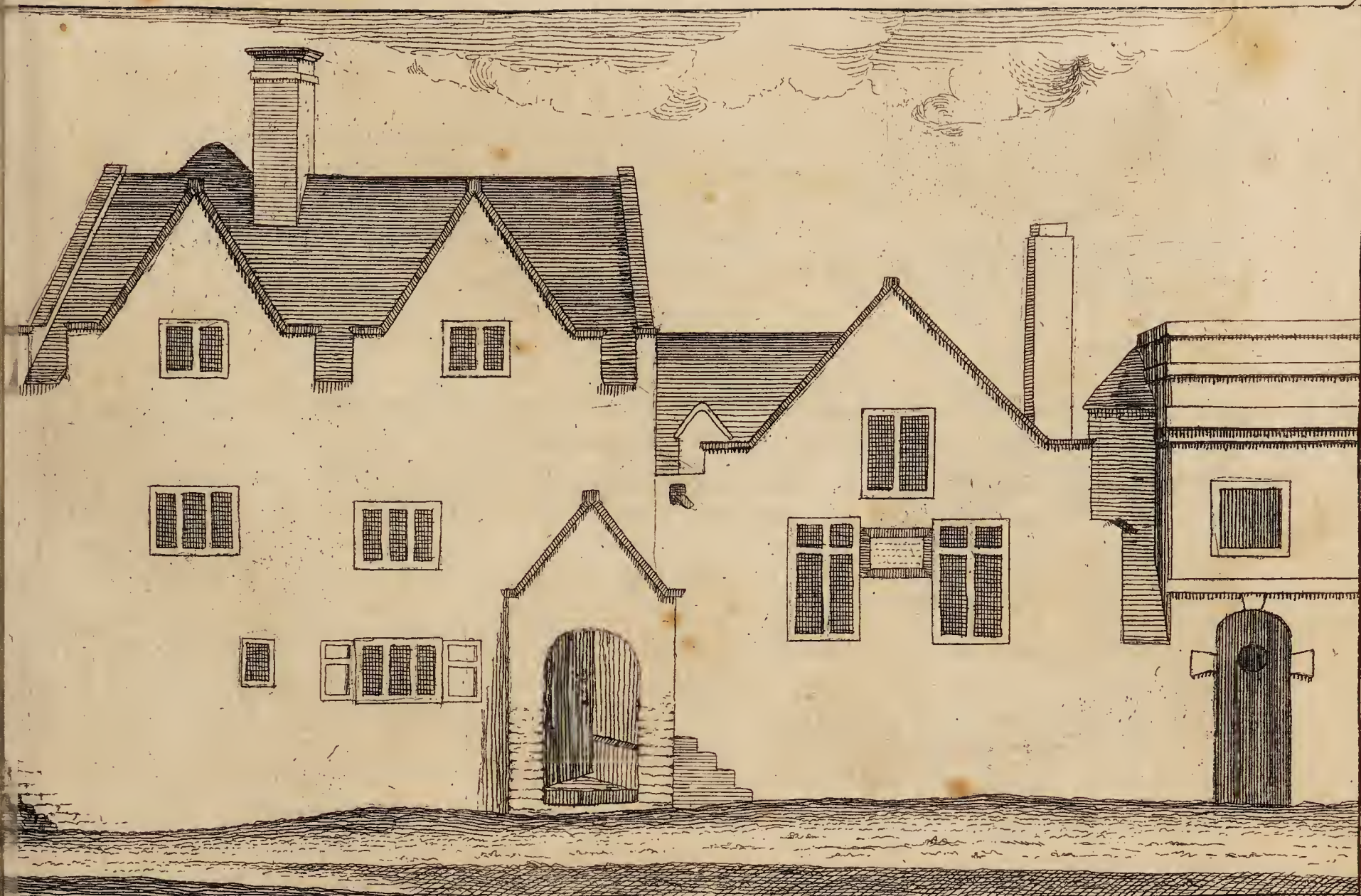
T H E town of *Nottingham* has also the advantage of a free grammar school. This was founded by one *Agnes Mellers*, a widow, often called lady *Mellors*, she was widow of *Richard Mellers* a wealthy bellfounder in this town, and obtained a licence to erect a free-school of one master and one usher in the parish of *St. Mary*, bearing date *November 22*, the 4th of king *Henry VIII.* A. D. 1513.

Her Indenture by which she settles the F R E E - S C H O O L is as followeth

T O all christian people, to whose knowledge this present writing triplicate indented shall come to be seen or read, *Agnes Meller*, widow and widowess, sendeth greeting, in him that is the root of *Jesse*, produced to the salvation of all people.

W H E R E A S the most excellent and famous prince king *Henry VIII.* of his right blessed disposition and meer mercy, by his letters patents sealed under his great seal, has licensed, authorized and granted, to his well beloved counsellor *Thomas Lovel*, knight, treasurer of his most honourable household, and me the said *Agnes*, and to our executors, and to every one of us, licence, power and authority, to begin, found and erect, unite, create and establish, one free-school, of one schoolmaster and one usher perpetually to be kept in the parish of our lady in the town of *Nottingham*, for evermore to endure after the ordering, institution and will of us the said *Thomas* and me the said *Agnes*, or one of us, our executors or assigns, or the executors of either of us hereafter to be made, and further things, as in the same letters patents more plainly appeareth.

K N O W ye, that I remembering how the universal faith catholick by clergy and commons most firmly corroborated, and by learning the public weale commonly is governed, ardently have designed to the honour of almighty God, laud and praise to the elect and chosen mother of mercy and virgin, our lady *St. Mary*, to accomplish the said virtuous and blessed Grant, and by force thereof, begin, erect, found, create, establish and make one free-school, of one master and one usher, to teach grammar, ever-



THE FREE-SCHOOL



BARNABY WARTNABY'S BEAD HOUSE

THE NEW YORK

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

everlastingly to endure, and to be kept in the parish of our blessed lady St. *Mary* the virgin within the town of *Nottingham*, willing, ordaining and establishing, that the said school be evermore called the free-school of the town of *Nottingham*. And *John Smith* parson of *Bilborow* I make schoolmaster of the same, as long it shall seem to me and the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* for the time being convenient. And to my right trusty friends Mr. *William English* and *William Barwell*, I make deputies, and ordain guardians, keepers and surveyors of the said free-school during their lives: I will also, ordain and establish, that the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham* and their successors, after the decease of the said *Williams*, shall yearly from year to year on the feast of the translation of St. *Richard* the bishop, chuse two discreet persons, burgessees, to be chamberlains, guardians, keepers and surveyors of the lands and tenements and possessions, pertaining and bequeathed, given, or hereafter to be given and bequeathed and belonging to the said free-school, to rule, govern and support, the charges, payments and business, of the same, from the same feast of translation, to the said feast of St. *Richard* next following, at which feast or within eight days then next following, I will that the said guardians, now by me named, or hereafter to be named, made and elected, shall make account to the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, of all things by them received or taken to the use of the said foundation, and after their accounts so made and finished, new guardians, or else the same, by the advice and discretion of the said mayor and aldermen to be elected and chosen, and that the same guardians, keepers and surveyors, by the name of the guardians of the free-school of *Nottingham* may plead and be impleaded before all judges of every court, and also writs and actions maintain and have. Moreover I will that the said mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham*, with the guardians that now be of the said school, or hereafter shall be, or eight of them at the least, whereof the mayor and guardians of the same free-school, I will, shall be three, after the decease of the said Mr. *John Smith*, parson of *Bilborow*, or after such time as it shall fortune that the said Mr. *John Smith*, shall leave or be removed from the said office of schoolmaster, shall conduct and hire one other able person of good and honest conversation, to be schoolmaster of the said free-school, and one usher, at such time, and as soon as the lands and possessions given to the said free-school, will support the charge thereof, and the same schoolmaster and usher, for good and reasonable causes, or either of them, to amove and expel, and others in his or their stead, to take, retain, and put in, from time to time, as often, and when they shall think requisite and necessary.

A N D furthermore I will and ordain, that the schoolmaster for the time being, and his usher, or one of them, shall daily when he keeps school cause the scholars every morning in their school-house e're they begin their learning, to say, with an high voice the whole *credo in deum patrem*, &c.

A L S O. I ordain and establish, that the guardians of the said free-school for the time being and their successors, shall yearly on the feast of the translation of St. *Richard*, which is the 16th of *June*, keep or cause to be kept and done solemnly in the church of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham*, the obit of the said *Agnes Mellers*, my husband's and mine after my decease, and give, pay and expend, of the rents, issues and profits, given and bequeathed, pertaining and belonging to the said free-school, for our soul's health 20 s. in form following: That is to say, to the vicar of the said church, personally being present, from the beginning of the dirge and mass of the same obit to the ending thereof, for his attendance, and for his lights at that time burning 3 s. and if he occupy by deputy, then to have but 2 s. and to every priest of the same church

and either of the clarks of the said parish there also being, for such like time 4 *d.* and also to the mayor of the town of *Nottingham*, for the time, being personally present at the beginning and ending of the same mass and dirge, 6 *d.* and to every alderman of the same town; there also being present, for such like time, 4 *d.* and the mayor's clark and his two serjeants being and attending on their master and aldermen at the beginning of the said mass and dirge, and for serving such things as shall be prepared for them at the said *obit*. to each of them 2 *d.* and to the parish clarks for the great bells ringing eight peals, and after the accustomed length, 3 *s.* and that the said guardians shall retain and keep in their own hands for either of them for their own use ——— for their business and attendance, in providing bread, ale and cheese, and towels, cups, pots, and necessary things at the said *obit*; and there shall expend in bread, to be sent to the aldermen &c. according to the custom in the church 2 *s.* in cheese 8 *d.* in ale 16 *d.* and the residue remaining over this mine ordinance and will performed, if any be left, I will shall be distributed to the poorest scholars of the said free-school, to pray for our souls and all of our friends.

I will also, ordain and establish and strictly enjoin, that the schoolmaster and usher nor any of them, have, make nor use, any potations, cockfightings, nor drinking, with his or their wife or wives, hostess or hostesses, but once or twice in the year, nor take any other gifts or vails, whereby the scholars, ^{have received} or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars. ——— Wages to be paid by the said guardians.

AND here if it fortune the said mayor, aldermen and common-council, to be negligent and forgetful in finding and choosing of the schoolmaster and the usher, forty days next after such time as it shall fortune him to be amoved, or deceased, keeping and doing the *obit* yearly, in manner and form above expressed in such like time; or the lands and tenements or hereditaments, and other possessions, or the yearly rent of them into other uses than finding of the said free-school, to convert; then I will, ordain and establish, that the prior and convent of the monastery of the holy trinity of *Lenton*, for the time being, and their successors, shall have as a forfeiture, the rule, guiding and oversight, of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, &c. schoolmaster, with all other things to the premises in any wise appertaining, to the intent above express'd, in as ample and large wise as the mayor and burgessees have or should have had the same, by this my present constitution and ordinance.

ALSO I do ordain and establish, that the ordinances, statutes and establishments and constitutions, for the good governance and rule of the said free-school, by me made in my life, under my seal, by me determined, everlastingly to be kept, and each one of them stedfastly shall be holden, observed and kept for ever, without any diminution or abridgement, or changing of them or any of them any wise, and that it shall be lawful to the said mayor, aldermen and common-council and their successors at all times hereafter, from time to time, at their liberty, other constitutions, statutes, and ordinances for the good governance and continuance of the said free-school to make, them or part of them by their discretion to repeal, and admit at their pleasures as often and whensoever they shall think it most necessary and convenient, so that such constitutions, statutes and ordinances, of new to be made, nor any of them, be in any wise contrary or repugnant to the statutes and establishments and ordinances by me, in my life, under my seal, made, written and determined. In witness whereof, &c. &c. &c.

BESIDES

B E S I D E S the lands and houses of a good value settled upon the free-school by *Agnes Mellers*, it has received considerable addition by the bounty of other benefactors.

Robert Mellers, son of the foundress, also a bell-founder, by his will bearing date the 16th of *July* 1515, gave a close which he bought of *William Page*, lying in *Basford-wong* and an house in *Bridlesmithgate* which he bought of the same person, or the money that should be gotten for it; but if the school should not be kept according to the foundation as it was granted, his heirs should re-enter and have the said close with the appurtenances again. He was burges in parliament for *Nottingham*. *Thoroton* p. 497.

Thomas Mellers, another son of *Agnes*, by his will bearing date the 16th of *August* in the 27th of *Henry VIII.* 1535. *It*: I bequeath and give all my lands, tenements and hereditaments, in the town and fields of *Basford* in the county of *Nottingham*, to the use of the free-school lately founded in the said town of *Nottingham* by dame *Agnes Mellers*, my mother, deceased, for ever. This man was mayor of *Nottingham*, A. D. 1523, as appears by a schedule annex'd to a promissary note of *Henry VIII.*

In the old town-hall :--

Arg. a chevron between 3 garbes sable, 3 estoiles of 5 points of the 1st impaling gules and arg. divided by a pale ingrailed or. between 4 lions rampant counter-changed.

Under it :

They be the arms of *John Wast* and *Winifred* his wife, late brewer of *London*, which has given to the maintainance of the free-school of this town of *Nottingham*, three tenements in the city of *London*, (situate in *Black-fryers*) 5*l.* by the year : On whose soul *Jesus* have mercy.

N. B. These were sold to defray the charges of a law-suit between the corporation and *Mr. Richard Johnson*, master of the school.

John Hesky, alderman, by his will bearing date *September* 29, 1558, gave the property of all his tythes in the meadows and fields of the town of *Nottingham*, to the mayor and burges in trust, as also a messuage on *swine-green*, to be employ'd towards the augmentation of the salary of the school-masters of the free-school for ever, and 10*s.* yearly on the anniversary of the obit of *Agnes Mellers*, the foundress, to be distributed among the poor, sick, fore and needy.

Mr. alderman John Parker, whose name has been twice mentioned above, did lay a foundation for a library for the use of the masters and scholars of the free-school.— There is also another legacy belonging to the free-school, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by *Mr. Keys* of this town. See *Appendix*.

F R O M *John Smith*, parson of *Bilborow*, the first school-master, I find no succession in the books of call, or any where else, till 1626, since which time the following have been Masters.

A List of the MASTERS and USHERS of the Free-School in
Nottingham.

M A S T E R S.

10th April -

The Rev. Mr. Tibbald's	
— Mr. Thomas Leek,	1630
— Mr. Balston,	1641
— Mr. Henry Pits,	1663
— Mr. Samuel Birch,	1664
— Mr. Jer. Chudworth,	1673
— Mr. Gawen Knight,	1690
— Mr. Edward Griffith,	1692
— Mr. Richard Johnson,	1707
— Mr. ——— Woamack,	1720
— Mr. John Swaile,	1722
— Mr. John Henson,	1731

U S H E R S.

The first usher I meet with is :

The Rev. Mr. William Bradshaw,	1669
— Mr. ——— Vroyne,	1672
— Mr. John Littlefeare,	1681
— Mr. Samuel Birch,	1686
— Mr. John Lamb,	1708
— Mr. John Clarke,	1709
— Mr. John Peake,	1709
— Mr. George Bettinson,	1714
— Mr. John Henson,	1724
— Mr. George Wayte,	1732
— Mr. Thomas Nixon,	1747

THE first reparation of the school is perpetuated by the following inscription in the front :

This School founded in the Reign of
Henry 8th. by Agnes Melbers, and by
Injury of Time much decay'd was re-
paired Ann : Dom : 1689.

George Langford, Major.

John Aste, James Huthwaite, School-wardens.

FARTHER repairs and additions appear by the inscription on the stone in the wall facing the North :

Pars hæc postica ædium.
Præceptoris Grammatices
Vetustate labefactata & tantum
non collapsa, instaurata est
et superiore conclavium ordine
amplificata, pecuniâ ex
oppidano Ærario depromptâ

Gulielmo Drury,

Arm : Prætoris,

Matthæo Heyland,

Francisco Smith.

} Scholæ Procuratoribus:

Richardo Johnson, Moderatore.

Anno Dom. 1708.

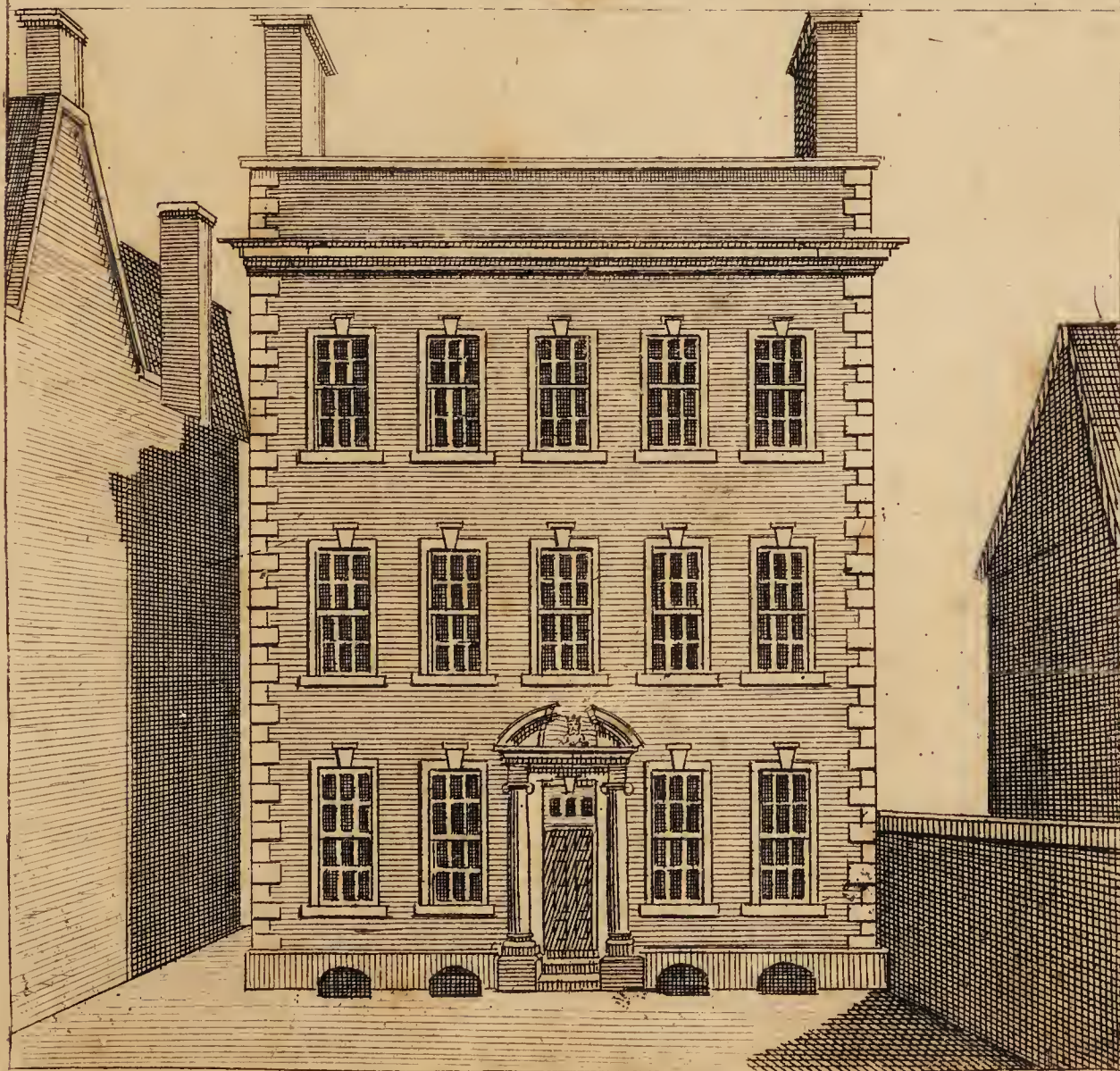
HERE is likewise a charity-school maintained by the voluntary contribution of several worthy gentlemen and substantial tradesmen of this town for the instruction of fifty poor children, in the principles of religion, spelling and reading. Forty of these are cloathed in blue.

Mr.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL. ^{P159}



*THE HOUSE OF THE HON.^{BLE}
ROTHWELL WILLOUGHBY ESQ.^R*

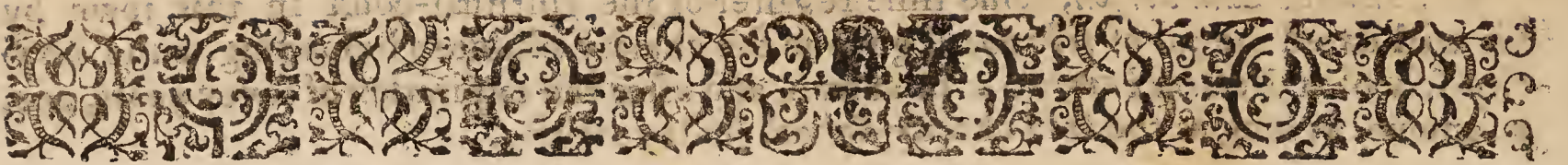


Mr. *Thomas Saunderson*, some time register of the spiritual-court in this town by his will dated the 2d of *february*, gave to the charity-children belonging to the charity-school at *Nottingham*, 20 s. p. annum, and after the expiration of seven years, 40s. p. annum, as long as the said charity-school shall continue.

THE school-house is a decent building on the *high-pavement*; the ground on which it stands was given by *William Thorp*, gent. attorney-at-law.

BESIDES this, there is a school in *St. Mary's* parish where thirty poor children are instructed in like manner, for which the master receives 13 l. p. ann. paid to him by the churchwardens out of the sacrament money.

A society of good and well meaning persons, which meet every wednesday and funday evenings in the vestry of *St. Mary*, pay yearly 6 l. 8 s. for the instruction of sixteen more poor children; and about six are put to school by the charity of private persons.



S E C T I O N VIII.

RIVERS, POOLS, BRIDGES, ROADS, and the Forest of SHIRWOOD.

NOTICE has been taken in section the 1st. that *Nottingham* has the advantage of two rivers, both which are so placed that this town receives all the benefits which can be expected from any, without the inconveniencies the too near neighbourhood of currents generally brings along with it.

THE largest of the two is also the remotest from the town and is one of the four great rivers of *England*, (a) navigable at present so far upwards as *Burton upon Trent*, (the name of this river) but has been frequented by vessels of burthen as far as *Nottingham*, time immemorial, and that it was so before the conquest appears clearly by *dooms-day-book*, where it is said, that the water of *Trent*, the ditch and the road to *York*, was kept by *Nottingham*, inasmuch, that if any one should hinder the passage of vessels, plough, or dig an hole, within two perches of the king's highway, he should pay a fine of 8 l.

THIS River does in some measure divide the kingdom in the north and south part, and Dr. *Inx*, in a sermon preach'd before king *James I.* at *Newark*, calls it the *Metwand* of *England*, this division is frequently found in the old records in the words of *citra* and *ultra Trentam*, and of the two lords chief justices in eyre, the one is stiled lord chief justice in eyre on this side *Trent*, the other beyond *Trent*.

NOR does it only divide the kingdom into north and south, but it does this county in a more particular manner, for it is divided into six wapentakes or hundreds, of which three, viz. *Rushcliff*, *Bingham* and *Newark*, are on the south-side, and three, *Broxtol*, *Thurgarton & Lee*, and *Basset-low*, on the north side.

THE origin of the name *Trent*, authors are not agreed about, some will have it that it receives it from the abbey of *Trentham*, because it has not any name before it reaches to this place, tho' it rises several miles farther up, in two heads, which join below *Norton*, so go to *Hilton-abbey*, *Bucknal-church*, receiving above *Stoke* the

Foul-

(a) - - - - - That now they all began
To listen to a long told prophecy, which ran,
Of *Moreland*, that she might live prosperously to see,
A river born of her, who well might reckon'd be,
The third of this large Isle. —

Drayton Poly Olbion, Song 12. p. 207.

Foulbrook-water, which comes thither from *Tunstall* by *Shelton*, and making a confluence, pafs to *Hanfleet*, where they meet with another on the fame fide that descends from *Newcastle-under-line*. (a) This derivation feems to me no ways fatisfactory, it being ridiculous in the nature of things, that a current of water, which is at leaft fupposed to be as old as the flood, fhould receive its name from a little religious houfe, not founded 'till fome thoufand years after. Others derive it from the french word *trente* which fignifies thirty, maintaining that this river yields thirty different kinds of fifh.

LE they mean that it breeds fo many they are grofly miftaken, for not much above half that number are properly the produce of the *Trent*; if they mean fuch fifh as are fit for food, none can make out the number, and if they take in all that comes under the denomination of fifh, they exceed the number of thirty. Wherefore I can't allow this to be a fair deduction, and I am ready to think that this laft Opinion is founded upon a barbarous old latin version. viz.

Limpida fylva focum Triginta dat mibi pifcem.

Sherwood my hearth and *Trent* my fifh fupplies.

N A Y *Drayton* goes farther, when not content with allowing our river thirty kinds of fifh, he affirms in the following lines that it receives thirty fstreams and had thirty large abbies near its banks :

Who (b) bearing many fprings which pretty rivers grew,
She could not be content until fhe fully knew,
Which child it was of her's (born under fuch a fate)
As fhould in time be rais'd unto the high eftate.
(I fain would have you think that this was long ago,
When many a river that now fluxuoufly doth flow,
Had fcarcely learnt to creep) and therefore fhe doth will,
Wife *Arden* from the depth of her abundant skill
To tell her which of thefe her rills it was fhe meant
To fatisfy her will, the wizard answered *Trent*,
For as a fkilful feer, the aged foreft wift,
A more than ufual power did in the name confift,
Which thirty does import, by which fhe thus divin'd,
There fhould be found in her of fifhes thirty kind,
And thirty Abbies great in places fat and rank,
Should in fucceeding time be builded on her bank,
And thirty feveral fstreams from many a fundry way,
Should unto her greatnefs their watry tribute pay.

Poly Olbion Song 12 p. 207.

Y

FOR

(a) This Leland takes to be the very *Trent* itfelf when he fays that it arifes in the hills above *Newcastle*.

(b) The *Morelands*.

FOR my part I shall not mispend my time in any farther fruitless etymological enquiry, but take the saxon name from Mr. *Cambden* which is *Treonta*. This might very easily in process of time loose the *o* and become *Trenta*, which is the name I find in all charters and records wheresoever this river is mentioned. (a)

BUT to proceed in the description of the course of our river *Trent*, (wherein I chiefly follow *Hollinshead*,) not far from *Trentham* our river crosses a rivulet the name of which my author knows not, and thence going to *Stone-Aston*, *Stoke*, *Burton*, the *Sandons* and *Weston*, a little above *Subborn* and *Harwood*, upon the southerly bank it receives the *Sow*, a great channel increased with many waters, hence it runs to little *Harwood*, meeting by the way one rill at *Ousely-bridge*, another south of *Riddlesey*, thence by *Hauksberry*, *Mavestone*, *Ridware*, and so towards *Toxhall*, in its way hither it receives two streams, the one and lesser by south from *Farwell*, the other by west a fair stream increased by two brooks, this enters *Trent* directly west of *Toxhall*, hence it goes straightways to *Catton*, where it meets with the *Tame*, which comes out of *Staffordshire* and empties itself about a mile above *Rempston* into our river, which grown to some greatness proceeds to *Walton*, *Darklow*, and there crossing a water that comes by *Newbold-hall*, it runs to *Stapenel*, *Winshull*, *Whitmere* and *Newton*, where it receives two channels within a short space, the first, viz. the *Dove*, (which divides *Staffordshire* from *Derbyshire*) above *Newton-souch*, the *Trent* being thus farther enlarged, goes onward with its course, and between *Willington* and *Repton* receives two waters, one on each side, the one falling in by *Willington*, rises by *Dawberry-Lyes*, and passes by *Trusseley* and *Ash*, &c. the other which enters above *Repton*, comes down from *Hartsburn*, &c. : The *Trent* having passed these hasteth to *Twiford*, *Ingleby*, *Staunton*, *Weston*, *Newton* and *Aston*, and soon after meets with the *Derwent*, a river which ariseth in the edge of *Derbyshire*, and runs near the *Welles* into our stream, which goes hence to *Sawley*, and north of *Thrumpton* takes in the *Sore*, which riseth in *Leicestershire*. After this the *Trent* proceeds to *Barton* where it takes in the *Erwasb*, which riseth about *Kirkby*, thence it pursues its course to *Clifton* and afore it comes to *Wilford* it meets with a brook that passes from *Staunton* by *Bunny* and *Ruddington*, and thence the *Trent* runs to *Nottingham*, where it receives the *Leen*, next of all it passes by *Thorpe* and *Farndon*, where it branches and makes an Island, and into the smaller branch goes a brook from *Belvoir-Castle*, call'd the *Devan*, and from thence runneth by *Bramston*, to *Knippton*, and beneath *Knippton* meets with a brook that comes by west of *Croxton*, and thence holds on with its course, between *Wellethorpe* and *Belvoir-Castle* aforesaid, and so to *Bottesworth*, *Normanton*, *Killingston*, *Skilten*, there receives the *Snite* from the south, whose head is near *Clau-
ston*, and e're long another coming from *Bingham*, and *Sibthorpe*, thence it runs to *Coxam*, *Hawton*, *Newark-castle*, and so to *Wintborpe*, where the branches are reunited, and thence goes on by *Holm* to *Cromwell*, and soon after taking in a brook coming from *Bilsthorpe*, to *Carlton* and to *Sutton*, there making a little Isle, then to *Grinton*, where it touches a stream on each side, whereof one cometh from *Morehouse* by *Weston* and *Gresthorpe*, &c. the other from *Langthorpe*, by *Collingham* and *Bos-
thorpe*, &c. From thence likewise it passes to *Clifton*, *Newton*, *Kettlethorpe*, *Tork-
sey*,

(a) Mr. Baxter, in his glossary p. 9. gives us the roman name *Troventio* and says *Ra-
vennas* calls the *Trent*, *Troantia*.

Jey, Knath, Gainsborough, Waltrith, Stockwith, and leaving *Asholm* on the left, it takes with it the *Hogdike*-water out of the *Ille*, and so goes forth to *Wildsworth, Gasts-ferry, Trusworth, Burringham, Gummeis, Hixburgh*, and beneath *Burton-stather*, at a place call'd *Trent-fall*, (having first received the river *Donne*) our river and another of the great rivers the *Ouse* coming from *York*, as if it were with joint consent cast themselves into the *Humber*.

THUS we have traced the course of the river *Trent* from its source to its reception by an arm of the sea, which is in all from *Trentham* miles, it is navigable for above an hundred miles, from *Burton* to *Gainsborough* by flat-bottom'd, and from *Gainsborough* to the *Humber*, by keel built vessels, which navigation supplies diverse counties with all sorts of merchandizes they have occasion for. See Section V.

THO' I do not allow the whimsical derivation of the name of *Trent* from the number thirty; yet am I very ready to own, that this our river abounds in variety of very good fish. The fishery at *Nottingham* only, was once so considerable an article to the burgeses, that it is recorded as matter of complaint in *Doomsday-Book*, viz. That the burgeses were used to fish in the water of *Trent*, and that they then were forbid the same.

AND afterwards in the reign of *Henry I. William Peverel* in his foundation deed of the priory of *Lenton*, among other things he grants to the convent, the tythe of fish of the fishing of *Nottingham*, and no doubt but there were in those days a set of men who rented the water, and made their business to catch the fish for the market, these probably lived in the lower part and without the walls of the town, where a certain street still retains the name of *Fisbergate* to this day, whilst other persons were better employ'd, than in mispending their time in destroying fish by unlawful means, (a transgression too common in our days.)

An Alphabetical List of all the Fish catch'd in the River TRENT.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 Barbel, | 19 Pike, |
| 2 Bream, | 20 Roach, |
| 3 Bulhead, | 21 Rud, |
| 4 Burbot, | 22 Ruff, |
| 5 Carp, | 23 Salmon, |
| 6 Chub, | 24 Salmon-Trout, |
| 7 Crayfish, | 25 Salmon-Pink, |
| 8 Dare, | 26 Sand-Eel, |
| 9 Eel, | 27 Shad, |
| 10 Flounder, | 28 Smelt, |
| 11 Grayling, | 29 Stickleback, |
| 12 Gudgeon, | 30 Sturgeon, |
| 13 Lamprey, | 31 Stream-Pink, |
| 14 Lampern, | 32 Tench, |
| 15 Loach | 33 Trout, |
| 16 Minow, | 34 Whitling. |
| 17 Muscle, | |
| 18 Perch, | |

SOME of these come from the sea, as high and often higher than *Nottingham*, viz. Sturgeon, Shad, Salmon, and Flounders, which two last spawn in the river. Smelts are seldom catch'd higher than *Gainsborough*.

SOME are forced into the *Trent* by floods from other rivers, brooks, ponds and stews, as Trout, Tench, Eels, Carp, &c. Cray-fish, are not very common in this river. Lamperns are a less species of Lampreys chiefly catch'd for baits.

CONCERNING the bottom of the *Trent*, see the account of my anonymous native of *Nottingham* in his own words.

“ THIS river from the head thereof, some four miles above *Stoke* in *Staffordshire*, to the midway between *Newark* and *Gainsborough*, runs upon gravel, pebbles and boulders, with which it seems, especially with boulders, to be naturally paved, that being the most excellent paving stone that is, for it will never break, nor in any reasonable time wear with iron bound carriages. There are in the channel of this river divers hursts or shelves, which in summer time lye dry, from whence the bordering inhabitants gather great store of these boulders, as they have occasion, and with these the whole town of *Nottingham* is paved.”

I remember to have observed in *Fisbergate* and on the upper part of the *Low-pavement* when workmen have dug for foundations, an old pavement, under the present, of a small kind of paving stone, which might probably be the kind my author speaks of. At this time they use no stones out of the *Trent* for paving, but have them mostly brought to *Nottingham* from *Keyworth* and elsewhere.

THERE was a bridge over the *Trent* above an hundred years before the conquest, built by the order of king *Edward* the elder, in the year 1683, (a) when the ice tore away part of this bridge; it had only stone piers and the bridge itself was wood, built in the same manner as the two small bridges are between this and the town-bridge. Since which time it is entirely rebuilt of stone supported by twenty arches, at the expence of the corporation, who also take care of the repairs of it by their officers the bridgemasters. For which purpose the burgessees have obtained divers grants from the crown of houses and lands, besides many gifts and legacies, the whole amounting even at this day, clear of all charges and payments of burgessees parts, to upwards of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, exclusive of what they occasionally receive by the toll of millstones and upsets of mercers, taylors, cordwainers, &c.

FROM the foot of this bridge there goes a strong caufway, well secured with brick-work, and covered with flat stones leading to the higher part of the meadows, and from thence across the lower parts there are planks raised a foot, a foot and a half, and in some places two feet high from the ground, upon which in flood times people may go dry from *Heathbeth*-bridge to several parts of the town; all these are taken care of and repaired by the before mentioned bridge-masters.

THIS

(a) This severe frost happened in the beginning of September and lasted till the 5th of February.

THIS ancient bridge bears in all writings the name of *Heathbeth*-bridge, tho' differently spelt, for the etymology of which name I am indebted to *John Plumptre*, Esq; a Gentleman happily furnished with all kinds of learning; the following are his own words:

“ I N Dr. *Thoroton's* antiquities of *Nottinghamshire*, p. 492. he quotes an escheat-roll of the 30th of *Edward I.* in which the bridge now called *Trent-bridge*, is mentioned by the name of *Heathbethe-brigg*. He also quotes in the same page, a paper of serjeant *Boun's*, where this name of the bridge is spelt *Heathbet* (a) and in some ancient writings it is writ (more rightly as it should seem) *Hebethe*; all which come to the same point, (for orthography in those elder times was very uncertain) and plainly shew the word to be saxon, *beath* in that language signifies *high*, and *beath*, *highth*, and *beth* signifies a *bath* or washing place, so that in modern *English* it would sound *Highbath-bridge*, a name it undoubtedly received from some near adjacent place then noted for the resort of persons to bathe and swim in. ----- So far Mr. *Plumptre*.

THIS derivation seems to me to be highly probable, and that the word *high* was to denote such bathing place to have been above bridge, and on the higher part of the *Trent*, where at this very day, there is a box (as I may call it) made of wood, on the south bank of this river, built over the water upon piles, also another below bridge on the north bank, contrived for the conveniency of bathing unseen, whither in the summer the ladies frequently take a walk and bath themselves.

Dr. *Thoroton* takes notice of a chapel upon this bridge, for a proof of which he quotes the above-mentioned escheat-roll of the 30th of *Edward I.* viz. “ That the jury found it not to the king's loss, if he granted licence to *John le Paumer*, and to *Alice* his wife, (who was sister and heir of *Hugh de Stapleford*, son of *Robert de Stapleford*, of *Nottingham*) to give 6 l. 13 s. 5 d. rent with the appurtenances in *Nottingham*, to a certain chaplain, to celebrate divine offices for the souls, &c. in the chapel of St. *Mary* on *Hetkbeth-brigg* :” where in the doctor's time there was an arch, which went still by the name of chapel-arch, but at this time is not remembered by any body I have met with, infomuch that it cannot certainly be known whether the said chapel stood at the south or north end of the bridge, tho' one might conjecture that it might have been placed near the road, and that this chapel might possibly have given, (to a spot of ground which is the farthest boundary to the east beyond the *Trent*, of the county of the town of *Nottingham*) the name of *Lady-bay*.

WHITLOCK, in his memorials, mentions a fort on *Trent-bridge* in the time of the civil-war, of which I cannot discover the least footsteps, neither on, nor close by the bridge, I am therefore induced to think that this fort was raised at some distance in the meadows, where I meet with a high spot of ground between the bridge and the castle, which even in the greatest floods remains uncovered, in which opinion I am confirmed by the name it goes by, viz. *Hooper's-sconce*, this last word being a cor-

(a) In an Exemplification concerning the Leen bridge, that name is spelt *Heyegh-beythe-Brugge*. See Appendix.

ruption of the german word *scantz* or the danish *scantze*, both which signify a fort or place built for the defence of a river, pass, &c. (a)

T H E lesser of the two rivers is called the *Leen*, which rises in the forest of *Sherwood*, above *Newsted*, formerly a house of canons regular of St. *Austin*, founded by king *Henry II.* but since the 32d of *Henry VIII.* the possession of the ancient family of the *Byrons*. [See *Section XII.*] Hence it passes by *Papplewick*, *Hucknal*, *Bulwell*, *Basford*, *Radford*, to the town of *Lenton*, which receives its name from it *quasi Leen-town*; at *Lenton-bridge* it used before the conquest to turn towards the south and empty itself into the *Trent* over against *Wilford-church*; but the present channel, which is an artificial, tho' not a modern one, runs from the just-mentioned bridge, almost in a line by the foot of the steep rock, on which the old castle of *Nottingham* stood, and the present is erected, along the south side of the town of *Nottingham*, and lastly turns off at *Sneynton-meadows*, and separating the jurisdiction of *Nottingham* from the parish of *Sneynton*, discharges itself into the river *Trent*.

T H E antiquity of this last mentioned channel appears by the perambulation of the forest of *Sherwood*, in the 16th of *Henry III.* wherein it is expressed "That the boundaries of the forest came down according to the course of the *Leen* to *Lenton*, and from thence as the same water was wont of old time to run into the water of *Trent*. This plainly shews, that the *Leen* was turned long before this king's time, and consequently it must seem most probable, that the occasion of this alteration was the conqueror's building *Nottingham* castle, to which the bringing the river *Leen* must have been of very great service, as well as it has ever since proved to the town. This entirely oversets the opinion of those who affirm that the present course of this river is not above two hundred years standing, whereas it is 526 years since *Henry III.* began his reign.

O U R *Leen* is a Trout-brook, and about *Newsted* it produces Cray-fish of a large size, which are carefully preserved for the use of my lord *Byron's* family. This river affords besides very good Eels, and many other sorts of fish, of which the Gudgeons for bigness exceed those of the *Trent*.

O V E R the *Leen* between *Narrow-marsh* and *Fishergate*, is built a long stone bridge of twenty arches, this is called the *Leen* or town-bridge. Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 492, says the reparation of the bridge of *Nottingham* the 10th of king *John*, was undertaken by the brethren of the hospital of St. *John* the *Baptist* in *Nottingham*. In the next place he quotes from serjeant *Boun's* papers, that this bridge is to be repaired at the charge of the town and the whole county, which he grounds upon an eyre roll called *Ragman* of the 3d of *Edward III.* where he finds this presentment: *Pons de Nottingham vocatus Tunebridge in defectu ville et totius comitatus*: He breaks off short here without telling us what proportion of charge the town and the county are to be at; neither does he consider that the record he cites, bears date 112 years before *Nottingham* was created a town and county by itself, which ought to have induced him to enquire whether this matter stood still upon the same foot as before, or whether any alteration was made in relation to that business in the reign of *Henry VI.*

(a) There is still visible some obscure foot-steps of lines raised in the edge of the Rye-hills, between *Trent-bridge* and the Castle, made in the civil-war.

VI. or any subsequent reign, and he could easily have informed himself that there was an exemplification of an inquisition about the *Leen*-bridge to be found among the records in the town-hall of *Nottingham*, of so late a date as the 36th of *Henry VIII.* wherein it is expressed that the said great bridge over the *Leen*, has time immemorial been upheld and repaired by the town of *Nottingham* and the several *Wapentakes* or *Hundreds* of the *County* and that in proportion as follows :

THE town of *Nottingham* is to repair the north end of this bridge, and the two arches next adjoining to the same, containing in length 46 feet and a half.

BROXTAL L-hundred, the three adjoining to the just-mentioned two arches, containing 81 feet and a half, and the middle column between the two arches, is to be upheld and repaired at the joint expence of *Nottingham* and *Broxtall*.

THURGARTON a *LYGHE*, is to repair the five next adjoining to the three arches, containing 135 feet and a half, the middle pillar between them and the three foregoing is to be repaired at the common charge of *Broxtall* and this hundred.

BASSETLOWE-hundred, is to repair the five arches next beyond the five before-mentioned, containing in length 169 feet and a half, which is as much as anciently six arches contained, and the middle column between these ten arches, is to be repaired in common by this hundred and the preceding.

NEWARK hundred repairs the three arches next adjoining to the last five, and the middle column between these three and aforefaid five, this hundred is to repair in common with *Basset-low*e.

BYNGHAM-hundred repairs a certain parcel of this bridge containing 105 feet, and the middle pillar in common with *Newark*.

RYSCLIFF hundred is to repair two other arches next to the aforefaid parcel, and the south end of the said bridge, containing in length 57 feet and the middle pillar between these two arches and the said parcel is to be repaired in common by the two last mentioned wapentakes.

BETWEEN the two principal bridges, *i. e.* the *Trent* and *Leen*-bridge and about the middle, betwixt the *Trent*-lanes, are two considerable pools of water, not without good fish in them, around which is the common passage for horses and wheel-carriages, except in times of a flood, in which case, two bridges built over these pools, give passage to horses, coaches, waggons, &c. to avoid the danger of driving or riding into one of these pools; these bridges at other times have chains across them, whence both these pools and the bridges have obtained the names of *Chainy-bridges* and *Chainy-pools*, a corruption of chained. There are farther between the *Leen*-bridge and these just named bridges, very high planks and rails, reaching from the one to the other, over which when the waters are out people may walk on foot dry to *Chainy*-bridges, and thence over the highest part of the meadows and the above-mentioned causeway to *Trent*-bridge, which is a measured mile. These planks and rails are likewise kept in repair by the bridge-masters.

HAVING now done with the rivers and bridges, we will turn an eye towards the roads, and begin with the road to *London*, concerning which it must be confess'd that

that till within these few years between *Nottingham* and *Loughborough*, it was so very bad, not to say dangerous, that by travellers it was deemed next to impossible to make it good, especially that part of it which is called *Codlingstock*, commonly *Cofstock-lane*, naturally a blew, stiff and greasy clay, in which the original curse seems to center, for it is neither fit for culture nor passage. However upon proper application an act of parliament was obtained, which took place in *May* 1738, when the commissioners went about it with great vigour and expedition, having first taken care to be provided with the true spur to all expeditious works, I mean a sufficient stock of money; they employed the late alderman *Cooper* of *Leicester*, a man who understood the nature of ordering this kind of affairs so well, and managed them with so much integrity, that if he did not outdo most others he at least equalled the best; thus provided the work went on briskly, and in a surprizing short time the road between this town and *Loughborough*, called nine miles, but being fourteen measured, is now as firm and good as any turnpike road in *England*, and travellers are put to a stand which to admire most, the expedition or goodness of the performance; to this I must add, that the corporation in the year 1740, made the south entrance into *Nottingham* very convenient, which was a narrow passage cut out in the rock on which the town stands, where but one coach or waggon could pass at a time, as it were between two high cliffs, but now is so open, light and spacious, that in some parts three or four carriages can easily give way to each other: They were animated thereto by an act of generosity of the right honourable *Francis* lord *Middleton*, who the year before had at his own cost and charges, levelled part of the sand-hills, and thereby much enlarged the coming to the town from the west, having before done the same between these hills and *Lenton*, insomuch that the road to *Derby* between *Nottingham* and *Woollaton* is very pleasant, and equally good in winter and summer.

THE road to *Mansfield*, a forest town, twelve computed miles from *Nottingham*, affords at all times easy travelling for foot passengers as well as others.

THE road to *York* is no more the same it was, before, at, and for some reigns after the conquest, I mean upon the *Fosse* by *Lincoln*, &c. but since the high forest is become so bare of wood, travellers have room enough to make their way to that city easy and pleasant.

THE horse road over the forest to *Newark* from *Nottingham*, is likewise seldom inconvenient, but on the contrary for the most part, especially in summer furnishes the horsemen for eight miles with a most pleasurable journey, by the north bank of the river *Trent*, whilst he rides on a green lawn and enjoys the most delightful view of the high and steep hills near the opposite side of the river, plentifully adorned with all kinds of spring wood, which frequently tempts the judges in the summer assize, to chuse this road, and make their entrance into the town on horseback.

THERE remains now before I close this section, to take notice of the forest of *Sherwood*.

THIS Forest is one of the ancient ones, considerably older than the conquest, as most others except the *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, and *Hampton-Court* forest in *Sur-rey* and *Middlesex* made by *Henry VIII.* the 31st of his reign, by act of parliament. (a)
MY

(a) Blount's *Law Dictionary*

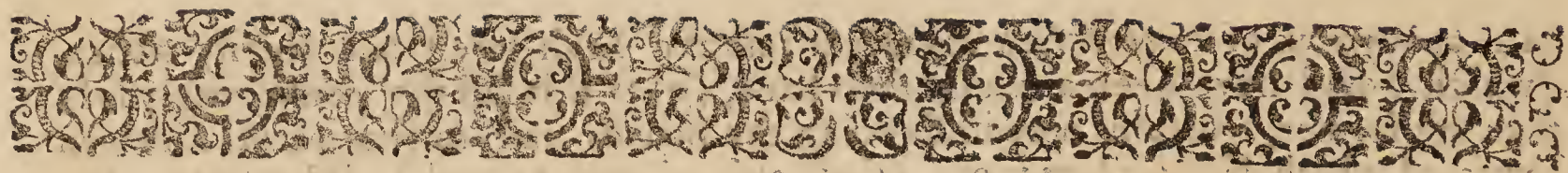
MY anonymous of *Nottingham* divides it into the high-forest and thorny-woods, or (which would have been as well) the chace, (a) “ this last tho’ considerably less than the former, contains notwithstanding the bounds and territories of nineteen towns, of which *Nottingham* is one, (tho’ not in view or regard.) That part call’d the high-forest was anciently most richly provided with stately oaks, in tallness and straightness of the bole, hardly giving way to the firs in the northern parts of Europe, quite freed from any thorns or other underwood, where now says my author, (above an hundred years ago) is nothing to be seen but oves and boves *et prova campi*, grasing upon a green carpet, without so much as a bush for a nightingal to rest in, yet are there some footsteps or reliques of the ancient beauty of this forest in the parts of *Belbairgh* and *Birkland*, tho’ those also be shrewdly gelded and pruned.” Dr. *Thoroton* in 1675, complains that in his time so many claims have been allowed by the deputies and lieutenant of the lord warden, that he fears there will shortly not be wood enough left to cover the bilberies, which every summer were won’t to be an extraordinary great profit and pleasure to the poor people who gathered them and carried them about the country to sell. The part of thorny-wood took its name from the plenty of thorns, besides other underwood; in this harbour the kings fallow deer, whilst the red deer entirely keep in the high-forest, tho’ very barren. Anciently the extreme severity (b) of the forest laws under the norman kings and some others were very burthensome to the subjects, especially to those whose lands and possessions did border upon the forest; but in king *John’s* reign, a charter was obtained to mitigate some hardships then complained of, and in the reign of his son *Henry III.* a farther charter was granted to his people, relating to the liberties in the forest the 16th of his reign, as appears by the exemplification of a perambulation, whereby the boundaries of the forest were determined and distinguished from that part which was then dis-forested. It bears date *July 15th* in the 16th of *Henry III.* and may be seen in the *Appendix*, as also a perambulation made *August 26th*, the 21st of *Henry VII.* with mention of a perambulation made the 19th of *September* the 35th of *Henry VIII.*

Z

S E C T. IX.

(a) Manwood’s difference of a chace from a forest is : 1st. In that a chace has no particular that are proper for a chace only ; for all offenders in a chace are to be punished by common-law, and not by any law peculiar only to a chace. 2dly. A chace has no such officers as a forest has, viz. Neither verderers, foresters, regards or registers, but only keepers and woodwards. 3dly. A chace has no court of attachment, swanimote, or justice seat, as a forest has. *Ibid.*

(b) William the Conqueror caused the eyes of a man to be put out who took either a buck or a boar. William Rufus would hang a man for taking a doe, and for a hare he made him pay 20 s. and 10 s. for a coney. The same Rufus caused fifty rich men to be apprehended and accused them for taking and killing his bucks, which they denying were to clear themselves by fire ordeal. Henry IV. made no distinction between he who killed a man and he who killed a buck, and punished those who destroyed the game (tho’ not in the forest) either by forfeiture of their goods or loss of limb ; but Henry II. made it only imprisonment for a time. His son Richard I. revived the old laws for punishing those who were convicted of hunting in the forest : viz. that they should be gelt and have their eyes pulled out, but the same king afterwards abolished this punishment, and appointed such convicts to abjure the realm, or be committed, or pay a fine. Edward I. appointed the same punishment, but that they should be free life and limb. Blount’s Law-Dictionary.



S E C T I O N IX.

A Description of the Castle of NOTTINGHAM, with a short Account of the Governors of it.

AT the south-west end of the town of *Nottingham* there is a steep rock, the south-side of which, where the river *Leen* runs close by, descends in a precipice, and is quite inaccessible ; (a) on this part of the rock stood an ancient strong tower, wherein the *Danes* in the time of the heptarchy, held out a siege against *Butbred* king of *Mercia*, king *Alfred*, and *Ethelred* his brother, king of the west *Saxons* ; but none of our historians informing us when or by whom this fortress was built, it may safely plead its antiquity.

SOON after the conquest king *William* the *Conqueror*, either repaired this ancient fastness, or else built quite a new castle, on the same spot where the old tower stood : (b) For history tells us, that when *Edwyn* earl of *Chester* and *Morcar* his brother, earl of *Northumberland* had raised an army in the north and revolted, king *William* I. drew his forces together with the utmost expedition and marched against them, in his march he fortified the castle of *Warwick* ; this was A. C. 1068, in the second year of his reign ; at this very time he also built the castle of *Nottingham*, to secure a retreat in case of necessity, and to keep the town in awe.

THOROTON speaks variously concerning the founder of this castle, one while he says doubtfully that it was built by *William Peverel*, or else by *William* I. (c) his father ; in another place (d) he tells us, that he does not certainly find when this castle was built, but doubtless it was by *William Peverel*. Here he plainly shews, that certainly he never looked into *Holinshed*, *Camden*, *Stow*, and others, but blindly copied his father-in-law's manuscript. In the second column of the same page, he proceeds : " It seems the *Conqueror* or one of his *Sons*, gave the dominion of *Nottingham* and the forest, to his *bastard* son." If we believe him, that *Peverel* was the founder of our castle, we must also believe that he had many lands and possessions in these parts before he did erect it, for it would be ridiculous to think that he would build a fortress where he had nothing to lose. Our above-mentioned historians agree, that *William* I. committed the custody of this castle to his natural son *William Peverel*, the second year of his reign, *i. e.* the very year it was built in. It is therefore as weak to imagine that *Peverel* was the founder, as that one of the conqueror's sons should give to him what he was possessed of already.

THIS

(a) Its perpendicular height is 133 feet
 (b) Rapin, Vol. I. p. (c) p. 488. (d) 490.

THIS castle was greatly enlarged and received vast additions both of strength and beauty by *Edward IV.* who on account of *Nottingham's* having proved very lucky to him, had ever after a great value for it: But he did not live to see all the work compleated, for he began a stately and magnificent fabrick of stone, of which he finished one large tower of three heights, and raised up the rest of the building from the foundation to the laying of the first floor, (says *Leland*). His perfidious and unfortunate brother who after murdering his nephews placed himself on the throne, by the style and title of *Richard III.* made round windows of timber above those of stone, and did finish all the rest.

THIS additional part of the castle was commonly called the new-tower, but *Richard III.* who but a very little while before the fatal battle of *Bosworth* resided in it, called it the castle of care, of which, as well as that erected by the conqueror, from *Leland*, who saw it in the time of *Henry VIII.* *Camden*, who saw it in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, an anonymous manuscript author a native of *Nottingham* who lived on the spot in the reign of king *James* and part of king *Charles I.* together with the ruins of the outer bastions remaining, and with the help of a plan of the ancient work, taken by Mr. *Smithson* in the years 1617, I gather the following description.

THE works of the castle of *Nottingham* were distinguished into the old and new tower. The first built on the highest and steepest part of the rock, was that which *William I.* caused to be erected; the other which had in it much larger and more beautiful buildings, as well as one extraordinary strong tower, stood north of the former, was begun by king *Edward IV.* and finished by *Richard III.*

“THE bafs court (says *Leland*) is large and mighty strong, and there is a stately
 “bridge (with pillars bearing beasts and giants) over the ditch into the second ward,
 “the front of which at the entrance is exceeding strong, with towers and port-cul-
 “lices.” (a) “Within is a fair green court fit for any princely exercise. The
 “south-east parts of the castle are strong and well towered, within the old tower there
 “is another court tho’ somewhat less then the last mentioned,” (b) “in the midst
 “whereof there is a stair-case of stone, about six or seven feet above ground, in
 “which there is a door to enter and steps to lead, (of late much worn) through the
 “main rock to the foot thereof and the bank of the river *Leen*; by this passage (the
 “keepers say) *Edward* the 3ds band came up through the rock and took earl *Mor-*
 “*timer* prisoner.” “The dungeon or prison stands by south and east, and is extra-
 “ordinary strong *et natura loci et opera.*” (c) In the first court we go down many
 “steps with a candle lighted into a vault under ground, and rooms cut and made out of
 “the very stone, in the walls whereof the story of *Christ's* passion and other things
 “are engraven, by *David* king of *Scotland*, (as they say) who was kept prisoner
 “there.” *Leland* makes mention of three wells and as many chapels. Dr. *Thoroton*,
 informs us, “that the castle was a rectory of 6 l. per annum, but that now nothing is
 “to be found concerning it.” There is also a tradition of a college of secular priests
 in the castle. *Brown Willis*, Esq; informs me from bishop *Tanner's* *Notitia Monas-*
tica, of a chapel of *St. Mary*, in the time of *Henry III.* in the rock under the
 castle.

(a) *Anonymous Mss.* (b) *id.* (c) *Camden's Britt.*

TO the castle did belong according to the account of *Geffry Knyveton*, constable of it and clerk of the forest, the 25th of *Henry VI.* which I have taken *literatim* from a forest book wrote for the use of the mayor of *Nottingham*, *Robert Alvie*, by his serjeant at mace *William Marshall*, in the year 1588 the 30th of queen *Elizabeth*, *John Nody* and *Nicholas Sherwin* being sheriffs. fol. 55.

The accompte of Geffry Knyveton from the feast of St. Michael tharchaungle in the xxvth. yeare of kinge Henry the sixth unto the same feaste next followinge by one whole yeare for the castle of Nottingham.

1st. He gives accompte of xii l. 8 s. cominge of xxiiii acres of meadow, lying in a meadow belonging to the castle of *Nottingham* called the *king's-meadow*. The price 3 s. 2 d. so letten this yeare.

And of xiv s. the latter agiftment of the same meadow betwixt *Michallmas* and *Martlemas* happeninge.

And of liii s. iiiii d. of the farme of the close called castle-appleton.

And of xxxvi s. 8 d. for the farme of another close called the constable-holme, so letten to the men of *Nottingham*.

And of xxiv s. of the farme of a pece of meadow called the milne-dame.

And xiii s. of the farme of two peces of meadow lyeinge by the king's-bridge and the rocke-yard.

And viii s. of the castle-hills without the castle-walls.

And xx s. of the farme of the pindage of the castle so letten to the men of *Nottingham*.

And of x s. of the farme of the outward, within the castle walls.

And of the profit of the dove-cott nothing this year, but it was wont to give 3 s. 4 d.

And of for the castle-miln.

And of the 13 s. 4 d. of the farme of the coneygarth of the castle this year &c.

This survey was taken three years before Henry VI. made the town of Nottingham a county by itself, in which charter he excepts the King's-Hall, and the Castle of Nottingham, both which remain at this day in the county at large.

IN the reign of *Henry VII.* the king finding castles prejudicial to him, demolished some and rendered others useles, this our castle was suffered to go to decay, inso-much that in the time of *Henry VIII.* when *Leland* view'd it, great part of the inner ward as the hall and some other buildings lay in ruins. " But the whole became " (a) far more ruinous in the possession of *Francis* earl of *Rutland* in the latter end " of whose time, many of the goodly buildings were pulled down and the Iron and o- " ther materials sold."

NOTWITHSTANDING all this, it appeared still a place of defence in the year 1642, else king *Charles I.* would hardly have thought it a fit place for setting up his royal standard, nor would *Oliver Cromwell*, (b) after the civil war, have occasion to send orders and money to captain *Poulton*, the then governor, to demolish it so far as render it unserviceable for war.

HA-

(a) *Thoroton* p. 490. (b) *ibid.*

HAVING thus collected from others what I could find towards a description of this our castle, I will endeavour to draw what farther light I am able, from such footsteps as time the consumer of all things, has not yet entirely destroyed, and begin with the above-mentioned vault, which from the court of the old tower does lead through the body of the rock to the bank of the river *Leen*, called *Mortimer's-hole*.

THIS vault undoubtedly must have been in a much better condition in *Leland's*, *Camden's* and even in my anonymous author's time, than at present, wherefore I cannot help wondering at their incurious inspection of it, which has led them into diverse errors concerning the name it bears. This way through the rock was provided with no less than six gates, besides a side one on the left hand going down; the first was above ground leading from the turret down to the second, the place where the turret stood is now covered by part of the modern fabrick, and the passage to the second gate is filled and the gate itself walled up with stone, to this leads a new passage cut out of the rock since the building of the present castle, without the wall of the paved yard. The distance between the first and the second gate I take to have been about 16 yards; from this we step down 14 yards and meet with the marks of another, and 15 yards lower was a fourth; about 45 yards below this on the left hand we observe a gate bricked up, which with seven or eight steps did lead up into some works of the old tower, (as the late Mr. *Jonathan Paramour* informed me) in whose time it was bricked up; about eight yards below this stood a fifth, and the sixth and lowest which opened into the rock-yard and is now also bricked up is still about nine yards lower, so that the whole length of this once well secured subterraneous passage from the court of the old tower to the foot of the rock is 107 yards or 321 feet: This vault is 7 feet high and six wide, had all the way down broad steps cut in the rock, the which are at this time almost entirely worn out in the middle, but may plainly be perceived at the sides; there are all the way down till within 15 or 16 yards of the bottom, openings in the side of the rock to convey light into this passage, and to serve the soldiers to shoot their arrows through upon the enemy, in the the upper part are cut out several regular port-holes, which shew, that during the civil war, cannons were planted there, which commanded all the meadows; there are besides in this part of the vault observable, many holes or excavations about a foot in height, breadth and depth, these seem to have been made to lodge cannon-balls in, to prevent their rolling to the bottom.

BY this account taken from the present appearance of this place, it may easily be judged, that it was contrived for a much weightier purpose than to carry on a love-intrigue, as a certain author will have it, *viz.* that *Mortimer* ordered this passage to be cut out, for a private way to come to the queen's apartments, and that from thence it got the name of *Mortimer's-hole*. A very ill grounded conjecture. What occasion had he to come privately to the queen, when the posts and employments the earl was in, during the minority of the king, not only furnished him with frequent opportunities of going publickly to her, but the urgency of affairs made it indispensably necessary that he should often attend her majesty.

HAD Mr. *Camden* been more exact in observing the place we are speaking of, he would hardly have fallen into the error of imagining that it got its name, "because *Mortimer* had it made to hide himself in, being afraid of himself out of a conscience

“ousness of his own guilt.” Is it not reasonable to suppose, if the earl of *March* had ordered this place to be made for his concealment, he would likewise have taken care that it should have been made convenient for that end, whereas the whole vault is one continued stair-case without so much as one single shelf in the side of the rock for a person to sit down upon.

BESIDES if we lay aside the consideration of the structure of this passage, the opinion of Mr. *Camden* will hardly be approved by any thinking person, that that nobleman, generally known to live in the castle with the queen, should chuse to hide himself in a rocky cave, when at the same time he could be in the royal apartment, and and that with full as much safety, for the queen had the keys of the castle delivered to her every night, and laid under her pillow ; moreover the earl of *March* when the place was surprized, was not found there but in the apartment of the queen ; (a) in short had the earl designed this vault for his security, it must be supposed he would have taken more particular care that it should be sufficiently guarded against any sudden surprize, whereas it seems no extraordinary care was taken of it, else it would have been out of the power even of the governor to have given king *Edward* the opportunity of coming into the castle that way.

BUT there just now comes to my hand a manuscript *English* chronicle, which by the language seems to be wrote in the reign of king *Henry VI.* this positively affirms, that neither *Mortimer* nor the queen knew any thing of this passage ; these are the very words : *Chap. 222.*

“ A N D in haſt ther came unto kyng *Edw.* Sir *William Mountague*, that he was in
 “ his caſtell and pryvelyche told him, that he ne none of his companions ſhulde not
 “ take the *Mortimer* without counſaile and helpe of *William Eland*, conſtabill of the
 “ ſame caſtell. Now certis quod kyng *Edward* I leve you full well, and therefor I
 “ counſaill you that ye goo unto the ſaide conſtabill, and commaunde him in my
 “ name that he be your frende and your helper for to take the *Mortimer*, all things
 “ left uppon payne of lyfe and lymme. Sir quod *Mountague* my lorde graunte mer-
 “ cye. Tho went forth the ſaide *Mountague* and come to the conſtabill of the caſtell
 “ and told him the kyng’s wille, and he answered, the kyng’s wille ſhulde be done
 “ in all that he myght, and he wolde not ſpare for no manner of deth and ſo he
 “ ſwore and made his othe. Tho ſaide Sir *William Mountague* to the conſtabill in
 “ herynge of all them that were helping to the quarrel. Now certis dere ffrendes
 “ us behoveth for to worche and done by your Queyntiſe to take the *Mortimer*, ſith
 “ ye be the keeper of the caſtell and have the kayes in your warde. Sir quod the
 “ conſtabill woll ye underſtonde that the yats of the caſtell beth loken with lokys,
 “ and queen *Iſabell* ſent hidder by night for the kayes thereof, and they be layde un-
 “ der the chemſell of her beddis hede unto the morrow, and ſo I may not come into
 “ the caſtell by the yats no manner of wyſe, but yet I know another weye by
 “ an aley that ſtretchith oute of the ward under the earthe into the
 “ caſtell that gooth into the weſt, which aley queen *Iſabell*, ne none of her meayne,
 ne

(a) See Section XIII.

(b) This account is the ſame with that in the *Cambridge Mſs.* be done which Arthur Collins quotes in his *peerage*. Vol. I. p. 270.

“ ne the *Mortimer* ne none of his compahye knowith it not, and so I shall lede you
 “ through the aley, and so ye shall come into the castell without aspyes of any man
 “ that beth your enemies, &c.

I T is therefore much more probable, that as the king and his band came up this passage on purpose to seize *Mortimer's* person, and as the earl after he was taken prisoner, was brought out of the castle through this very same passage, it was in remembrance of this event called *Mortimer's-hole*. There is no account when this vault was made which I have met with, except what *Collin's* in his peerage quotes from *Drayton's* barons war, viz. “ This wonderful passage had been hued and dug
 “ during the *Danish* Invasion by some of the *Saxon* kings for the better security in
 “ case of a siege. For my part if I consider how strongly this place was provided with gates, I cannot help thinking that it was designed to relieve the castle with men and provisions, in case an enemy should be in possession of the town, the opening of it being both without the town and castle walls, and the rock yard being covered with two round bastions, in the outer wall of the castle facing the south, of which a good part is yet standing, and that after the *norman* conquest, it was made use of in time of peace to convey the meal and beer, which was ground (especially after the *Leen* was brought to run by the castle) and brewed for the garrison, the nearest way into the castle.

T H E rock-yard into which the last and lowest gate in *Mortimer's-hole* opens, is called in old writings the brewhouse of the castle, and indeed it had no other houses in it but such as served for the conveniency of brewing for the garrison; until king *James I.* by a particular grant under the broad seal, separated it from the castle.

T H I S grant was made to one *Edward Ferres*, of *London*, mercer, and *Francis Philips*, of *London*, gent. exemplify'd to *John Mitten*, and *William Jackson*, bearing date the 18th of king *James* of *England*, and the 55th of *Scotland*, anno dom. 1621; since which time a pretty many houses have been built in it, especially in the close, which in the grant is called *Dovecoat-close*. In this yard stood also the mill of the castle, which used to grind all the corn for the support of the garrison.

F A R T H E R west in the yard within a piece of ground now turned into a kitchen garden, are to be seen the remains of a stair-case, opening to the east and leading up into the rock, wherein several rooms are formed with pretty even floors. Here formerly was the malt-office belonging to the castle, as appears plainly by the kiln, which to thisday is to be seen.

T H E brewhouse-yard was lately part of the jointure estate of Mrs. *Collin*, relict of the late *John Collin*, Esq; alderman of *Nottingham*, and mother of *Langford Collin*, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham*; the kitchen garden and an house on the right hand going into *Brewhouse-yard*, only excepted, which house and garden were given by Mr. *Peacock*, to a society of people who formerly used to meet here and called themselves the *Family of Love*; (a) these
 pre-

(a) See Section II.

premises are at this time in the possession of master *Ring*, an infant, and grandson of the late *Thomas Smith*, Esq;

I T is a constabulary which Dr. *Thoroton* with *Mrs. J. M.* is pleased to call a receptacle for fanaticks, and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws. This censure seems to me too severe, inasmuch as it not only favours of a persecuting spirit, but is founded on a false supposition, as if this place (being in the county at large) were any more exempt from the obedience to the laws of the land, than any other place in the county, and that in a reign where no visible corner of the kingdom could shelter any number of persons from the rigorous execution of that coercive law the *Act of Uniformity*.

F R O M the bastion of the east corner of the *Brewhouse-yard*, the ruins of the outer walls of the castle run north, and over against a street called *Castlegate* are seen the ruins of the largest round bastion, in the middle between this and the outer gate in the wall which bends a little westward, a low gate is observed, which I dare venture to say was a sally-port. The main gate is placed between two Bastilles: From hence the wall almost due west to the park, there, makes an angle, and extending itself in a line northward did join the postern, of which notice has been taken in *Section I*.

T H E outer-ward within the outer-wall, is spacious, on the right hand of which was the pindage of the castle, and on the left where now a garden and nursery of trees is planted was the dove-coat, as I am informed by the above-mentioned Mr. *Jonathan Paramour*, who lived with duke *William* when the foundation of the new castle was laid.

T H E ditch round the castle was a dry mote of a considerable depth and breadth, as may easily be discovered even at this time.

O N the other side of the ditch at the farther end of that part of the rock whereupon the new tower stood, there was till within these 18 or 20 years, an hole opening somewhat towards the east, called by the common-people *James Scot's hole*, which as the tradition goes, did lead across the park, under-ground, quite to *Lenton*, a good mile in length; this being a vulgar error, I will here take an opportunity of clearing up the matter. Had such a passage ever been made, it would be hard to find out a use for it adequate to such an herculean labour, and whosoever considers how low the valley is between the castle rock and the high hill where *Lenton-stile* is placed, will with much ado allow it possible to be done, but hardly deem it probable that such a piece of work should ever have been undertaken: To be short let the reader but cast an eye upon the plan of the old castle here annexed, and he will readily be convinced that the truth of the matter is this: When by order of his grace *William* duke of *Newcastle*, the old works of the new tower were clearing, the labourers by flinging some pretty large stones down the side of the rock, beat in the ground and made accidentally this hole, which shew'd the curious a way into the rock, this turning at first

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(a) See more of him in *Section VII*.

AN EAST PROSPECT OF THE CASTLE. 176



a little to the right and the quantity of rubbish rendering the going far into the rock very difficult, has made them fancy that passage went directly west and consequently to *Lenton*, tho' nobody has ever offered to shew any opening at *Lenton*, to answer this pretended subterraneous way, and the above mentioned plan clearly shews, that the hollow in that place was nothing else but a way into a range of cellars under the several royal apartments and buildings on the north and west part of the rock. The name of *James Scot's* hole proceeded from a mistake of the *Scottish* king *David II.* who is said to have been prisoner in this castle, which moves me to examine how far the story related of that king is well or ill-grounded.

THE dungeon or prison of the castle was widely distant from the hole we have been speaking of, for according to *Leland* it was south from the hole, *i. e.* under the first steps which lead up to the paved court of the present castle. That there were such rooms as Mr. *Camden* speaks of, many steps deep in the rock, into which persons were obliged to go with candle light, and that these steps went from the first court, as also that the passion of our Saviour *Christ* and other things were engraven on the walls of those rooms, we may credit him who relates it as an eye-witness; but that those figures were made by *David* king of *Scots*, is not quite so clear: For that great antiquarian does not assert it directly, but with these cautionary words, (as they say). I will not deny that that king might be a prisoner in the castle of *Nottingham*, tho' *Stow* takes notice that he was brought to *Westminster* the 2d of *January* 1147, and thence in the sight of all the people conveyed to the tower and there lodged in the black nuck near the constable's guard, and that he was afterwards removed to *Oldisham* castle, where he remained prisoner till ransomed; because as he was taken prisoner the 17th of *October* 1146 according to the same author, and could not be brought to *London* with the rest of the prisoners on account of his wounds in the head; it is very probable that he was brought to *Nottingham* and remained confined in the castle till he was able to travel: But all this is still so far from proving that king the author of the above-mentioned figures, that it rather creates a suspicion to the contrary, because his wounds in the head would not admit of such a work if they disabled him from travelling.

ON the north-side of the castle without the wall, is a close which takes in the major part of the castle-hills and went from thence by the name of the hill-close, in the middle of this on a flat and round spot was set up king *Charles* the 1st. standard, since which time it bore for many years the name of standard-close, 'till of late some of the *Nevil's* having rented it, the town's people call it *Nevil's-close*; where the standard was fixed there stood a post for a considerable number of years, in the room of which when pulled up, the father of *John Nevil*, Esq; to perpetuate the memory of that remarkable event, planted several elms successively, none of which escaped the unruliness of the lads of the town.

IT is a commonly received error, that the royal standard was erected on a place called *Derry-mount*, a little farther north than the just-mentioned close; for it is an artificial hill raised on purpose for a windmill to stand upon, which formerly was there; besides this hill is not within the jurisdiction of the castle.

THIS our castle when in its glory (says *William* of *Newborough*,) was made so strong both by nature and art, that it was esteemed impregnable except by famine, if

it had a sufficient garrison in it, (a) that it had never undergone the common fate of great castles, being never taken by downright storm; once it was besieged by *Henry* duke of *Anjou*, but in vain, at which time the garrison had burnt down all the buildings about it; (b) it was once also taken by surprize, by *Robert* count de *Ferraris*, in the barons war, who burnt the town and deprived the people of all they had.

T H E R E remains now to add what I have met with concerning the governors of *Nottingham* castle, from the conquest to the end of the civil war. The first governor we read of since the conqueror built it is,

WILLIAM PEVEREL, natural son of *William* the 1st. who gave his mother, daughter to *Ingelric* in marriage to *Ralph Peverel*, who attended him into *England*. She obtained of her husband, that this son whom she had by the king, should bear the name of *Peverel*. This *William* was intrusted, (as has already been mentioned) with the custody of the castle of *Nottingham*, the second year of the reign of king *William* I. A. D. 1068. The peerage of *England* places him in the front of the earls of *Nottingham*, but *Glover* in his catalogue of *Honour*, makes no mention of him as such, and *Camden* says: (c) "William fir-named the Conqueror, made his natural son *William Peverel*, ruler of this county, [*Nottingham*] not by the title of earl, but lord of *Nottingham*." (d) He at the general survey held 162 lordships in *England*, was a great soldier, and one of the chief commanders at the famous battle at *Northallerton* (e) the 7th of the reign of king *Stephen*, fighting stoutly on the part of that king at the battle of *Lincoln*; he was taken prisoner with the king in the contest between the empress *Maud* and king *Stephen*.

T H E next who was possessed of *Nottingham* castle was:

RALPH PAGANEL or *Paynel* one of *Maud's* captains. This man instigated *Robert* duke of *Gloucester* to come to *Nottingham* to demolish and burn the town. (f) His grandfather possessed in *William* the Conqueror's time 45 lordships, the which his father *Fulk Paganel* augmented with good part of the lands of *Fitz-Ansculph* in com. *Bucks*. (g) He got possessed of *Dudley* castle, which *Henry* II. after his decease ordered to be pulled down, because his son *Gervas Paganel*, who after his fathers death had manned several castles against king *Stephen*, turned tail and sided with king *Henry* the younger. *Ralph* was not long master of our castle, for the year following, the soldiers of *William Peverel*, did after their commanders enlargement recover it by stratagem, (not unlikely by that passage which obtained afterwards

(a) *Camden's Brit. p. m. 482.* — (b) *Roger Hoved. p. 307.*

(c) *Camden's Brit. p. m. 484.* — (d) *Peerage Vol. II. part II. p. 90.*

(e) *This war was called Bellum de standardo or the standard of war, for this Reason: Because Walter d'Espec and William earl of Albemarle, who were the chief commanders and had entrenched themselves at Alverton expecting the enemy there; they set up a mast at the top of which they placed a silver pix with consecrated host, and the banners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverley, to serve as an ensign, where they were to meet and rally in case of need. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 203.*

(f) *The town was burnt by accident. See Section XIII.*

(g) *Peerage Vol. II. part II. p. 87, 88.*

wards the name of *Mortimer's* hole) and from this time *Peverel* held it to the day of his death, and was succeeded in his honours and possessions by his son (as the peerage will have it) or his grandson if we believe *Camden*, who says, *p. m.* 484.

“ *WILLIAM PEVEREL* lord of *Nottingham* had a son of the same name, who died during his father's life time, and he had likewise a son *William* deprived of his estate by *Henry II.* for combining with the wife of *Ranulph* earl of *Chester*, who was youngest daughter of the earl of *Gloucester*, to poison the said earl her husband.” This happened the first of *Henry II.* This *William Peverel* fearing the rigour of the king, he betook himself (a) first to a monastery at *Len-ton*, (not of his own foundation as this author will have it, but his grandfather's) not thinking himself safe there, he quitted the habit he had newly taken upon him and fled, the king seized the major part of his possessions, and among others of his castles that of *Nottingham*, which he first granted to *Ranulph* earl of *Chester*, (b) but soon after had that and the rest of *Peverels* lands in his own possession again, and kept them in his hands a considerable number of years, during which time it seems, (c)

REGINALD de LUCY had this castle in keeping for the king (the peerage says he held it for *Henry the younger*, *Vol. II. part 2. p.* 131.) till *Robert* earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby* in the war between the two *Henry's*, father and son, took it in behalf of *Henry the son* and drove *Lucy* out of it, plundered the town and distributed the spoil among his soldiers. After the death of king *Henry the younger*, the king gave the castle to

JOHN earl of *MORETON*, his fourth son. This prince was governor of it during the remainder of his father's life, and was also left in possession by his brother *Richard I.* when he went into the holy land. In the absence of the king earl *John* being suspected of a design (d) of mounting his brother's throne, *William Longchamp*, chancellor and bishop of *Ely*, being constituted protector of the kingdom, dispossessed him of *Nottingham* castle. At which time

WILLIAM MARESCHAL, earl of *Pembroke*, took possession and the custody of the castle upon him for the king, and put in *Alan de Lee* and *Peter Rowan-court* for his Deputies.

THIS nobleman tho' the castle did not long remain in his hands made a very great figure in his time, and well deserves our notice, (e) he obtained by the king's favour, for his wife, *Isabella* the heiress of *Richard Strongbow* earl of *Pembroke*. Upon *Richard I.* his coming to *England*, after the death of his father *Henry II.* and being thus advanced, he bore the royal scepter of gold with the cross upon the head of it at his coronation; he was appointed one of the justices in the government of the realm at the king's going into the holy land; he was likewise a trustee for the performance of what king *Richard* agreed upon with the *French* king for their joint engaging in that war. The 11th of king *John* he was sent out of *Normandy* to keep peace in *England* till the king's coming, and obtained several of the possessions of *Giffard*

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(a) *Magna Brit. & Hibern Vol. IV. p.* 5. --- (b) *ibid.* --- (c) See *Thoroton p.* 489. --- (d) *Stow Sum. p.* 165. --- (e) *Peerage, Vol. II. part 1. p.* 281.

earl of *Bucks*; the 6th of king *John* he had other lands granted to him; the 9th of this king he obtained the whole province of *Lemster* by grant; the 15th, king *John* made him governor of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Gowther*; the 16th of king *John* he was constituted with *Nicholas* the pope's legate, a commissioner for restoring what had been taken from the king's subjects by reason of a late interdict; also the same year he was intrusted with *William* earl of *Warren* and others for giving safe conduct to such rebel barons as would implore the king's pardon at *Northampton*; and the next year when the barons met at *Brackley* in an hostile manner, he was sent by the king to know their demands, by whom they returned answer, "That if the king would not ratify their laws and liberties they would constrain him to it," which being refused by the king, they formed an army; upon the death of king *John*, he convened many of the nobility, and setting young *Henry* in the midst of them said: *Behold your king*: Whereupon his coronation was appointed. (a) He resided at *Nottingham*, whither the earl of *Chester* retired to him, after he was forced to quit the siege of *Mount-Sorrel*: (b) And this earl the short time he had to live, proved as faithful to this king as he had been to his father, being the principal person who had fixed the crown on his head, and was made guardian by the rest of the lords. He reduced his own sons who had been in arms, which much weakened the rebel party. He laid siege to *Mount-Sorrel*, in com *Leicester*, one of the strongest holds of the barons, and soon after encountered them at *Lincoln*, gained the victory and then went to *London* and besieged it; and through his skilful conduct peace was brought about with the adverse party. The second of *Henry III.* he was sheriff of *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* and died the 3d of that king full of age.

A N D now to return from this long digression, earl *John* mustered up what forces he could, and finding those intrusted by *Pembroke* not altogether incorruptible, he soon got possession of the castle of *Nottingham* again, and made himself master of divers other castles, which he fortified for his own use; however the unwearied opposition of *Longchamp* obliged him at last to make peace, and by articles to surrender *Nottingham* castle; notwithstanding all this, we find him at the return of king *Richard* after he was released from his captivity, that this castle was held for earl *John*, by

ROGER MONTBEGON, who according to the peerage, [vol. II. part. 2. p. 147.] sustained a siege against the bishop of *Ely*, vicegerent of the realm, and upon the king's return and his besieging in person, he after some days resistance submitted himself, paying 500 marks to make his peace. I read in another place, that at this very time *William Vendeval*, held out three days against king *Richard*, and then surrendered at discretion; it is not unlikely that this *Vendeval* might be deputy constable of the castle. Since this time it mostly continued in the crown, for after the death of king *Richard*, it was in king *John*'s hands, who the 6th of his reign commanded

REGINALD de CLIFTON, (c) in whose custody it then was, that immediately upon sight of his letters, he should deliver to

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(a) Matthew Paris. ----- (b) Peerage *ibid.* ----- (c) Thoroton, p. 489 from
pat. 6 *John*, m. 7. ----- (d) Peerage vol. II. p. 2. p. 52.

ROBERT de VETERIPONTE, the castle of *Nottingham*. (d) This *Robert Vipount* was a man of considerable note, he held before of king *Henry II.* eight knights fees of the honour of *Totneys* and accounted 85*l.* of the honour of *Tickhill*. In the 4th of king *John* he was with the king in *France*, and probably in the memorable battle of *Mirabel*, and for his services there had a grant of the castles of *Appleby* and *Burgh* with other privileges the year following, which grants included the barony, tho' not the borough of *Appleby*, which had been before granted to the burgesses there. This *Robert* the 5th of king *John* had the custody of *Windsor* castle and that of *Bowes* in *Westmorland*; and in the 6th of the said reign he became constable of the said castle as has been said, as he did, sheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derbyshire*, 1st. jointly with *Richard de Beauchamp*, after by himself the year following. In the reign of this king we meet with another chatelain:

(a) *PHILIP MARCH*, who in the king's greatest difficulties proved to him a faithful and trusty servant, after the pope had absolved all his subjects from the oath of allegiance.

THIS king upon conclusion of a peace with the barons, agreed among many other articles, that the castle of *Nottingham* should be put under the possession of the barons, and that the constable of the castle should be sworn to be faithful to them; but this concession the king soon repented of, and the war between him and the barons revived again. I find not any more governors mentioned in this reign, but it appears still to have been in the crown, for in the 10th of *Henry III.* son of king *John*,

(b) *RALF FITZ NICHOLAS* was warden of the castle of *Nottingham*.

(c) *HUGH FITZ RALPH*, was also in the fore part of this king's reign, sheriff of *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, and governor of the castle of *Nottingham*.

(d) *WILLIAM BARDOLF*, was likewise governor of *Nottingham* castle in the time of *Henry III.* who firmly adhering to him was taken prisoner at the battle of *Lewis*. He died the 4th of *Edward I.*

(e) *HUGH de SPENCER*, one of the greatest barons of that time, taking arms with other nobles in defence of their ancient privileges, was chosen by them the 42d year of *Henry III.* one of the twelve, who with twelve others chosen by the king were to amend and reform what they should think amiss. The 44th of *Henry III.* he was preferred to that great office of fines justicier of *England*. In the battle wherein the king was taken prisoner the barons made him governor of *Oxford* castle, in com. *Suffolk*, of all the castles of the *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, of *Bernard*-castle in the bishoprick of *Durham* and *Nottingham*. (f)

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(a) *Magn. Brit. & Hibern. Vol. IV. p. 12.* ----- (b) *Thoroton, p. 489.* -----
 (c) *Peerage, Vol. II. part 2. p. 189.* ----- (d) *ibid. p. 173.* ----- (e) *Collin's peerage, Vol. I. p. 207.* ----- (f) *He was killed at the memorable battle of*
Evesham, where prince Edward got the day. Peerage, Vol. II. p. 2. p. 65.

(g) A F T E R the battle of *Lewis* king *Henry III.* determined the strife between him and his barons, delivered *Edward* his eldest son for a pledge, who after he was freed from that custody, had the castles of *Dover*, *Bamburgh*, *Scardeburgh*, *Nottingham* and *Corff* committed to him as hostages for five years, by the king his father, the 49th of *Henry III.*

(b) R O B E R T T I B E T O T, son of *Henry Tibetot*, who had a grant of *Edward III.* of the forfeited lands of *Adam de Paynel* for his good services to the king, was governor of *Dorchester*-castle, and being a trusty servant to king *Edward*, attended him to the holy-land. He was after made governor of the castles of *Nottingham*, *Caermarthen* and *Cardigan*, and being the king's lieutenant in *Wales*, took *Rees ap Meridith* their prince prisoner. His son *Pain* was warden of the forests beyond *Trent* and governor of *Northampton* castle, &c.

(i) R E G I N A L D de G R E Y, (whose father *John de Grey*, besides many posts and honours he possessed, was the 49th of *Henry III.* after the battle of *Evesham* made by that king sheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derbyshire*) was the 6th of *Edward I.* appointed sheriff of the same counties, and governor of *Nottingham* castle, and the next year governor of the castle of *Northampton*, in the 9th of this king he was justice of *Chester*, (which post his father had formerly enjoyed) and merited so well from the king, that he had part of the honour of *Monmouth* given him, and in farther consideration of his services, obtained from the king the castle of *Rutkyn*, with other lands. He was appointed assistant to prince *Edward* in the government of the realm during the king's absence, and the 31st of *Edward I.* he was in the king's army in *Scotland*. He died the 1st of *Edward II.* Of this branch of the *Greys* was descended the lady *Jane Grey*.

J O H N S E G R A V E, son of *Nicholas Segrave*, (who was about the 45th of *Henry III.* one of the ringleaders of the rebellious barons of *Nottingham*) was in his father's life time warden of the forests beyond *Trent* and constable of *Nottingham* castle, in the reign of *Edward I.* In the 24th of that king he was made constable of the *English* army in *Scotland*; this was the year after the death of his father. He had after the principal command at the battle of *Faukirk*, and was soon after made governor of *Berwick*, in which command he was wounded and taken prisoner by the *Scots*, but being released he attended the king into *Scotland*, was at the siege of *Caerlaverock*, and upon the king's return he was left lieutenant there. Nor was he less in power and favour with king *Edward II.* for in the first year of his reign, the king made him justice of all the forests from *Trent* northward, and governor of *Nottingham* castle, and the next year warden of all *Scotland*. He was again in the wars of *Scotland* and taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle of *Bonnocksbourn*, but the 18th of *Edward II.* the king having conceived a displeasure against him for the escape of *Roger* lord *Mortimer* out of the tower, sent him with *Edmund* earl of *Kent* into *Gaucygyne*, under colour of defending those places, where there being a mortality, he died, having had summons to parliament from the 14th of *Edward I.* to the 18th of *Edward II.*

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(k) *ROBERT de CLIFFORD*, was one of the peers in parliament at *Lincoln* the 22d of *Edward II.* who subscribed that letter to the *Pope*, declaring king *Edward's* right to the superiority and dominion of the realm of *Scotland*, against which country he valiantly served that king, who made him justice of all the forests beyond *Trent* and governor of *Nottingham* castle.

WE have already mentioned that *Segrave* was made governor of *Nottingham* castle in the first year of the reign of king *Edward II.* and in the 4th of this reign, 1311.

PIERS GAVESTONE, the great favourite of this king, who was earl of *Cornwall*, was appointed constable of *Nottingham* castle and warden of the forests on this side *Trent*, and enjoyed many other estates and honours. The many extraordinary grants the king bestow'd upon this *Gascoign* gentleman, greatly displeased the nobility and the people. He was banished this same year and returned the next, viz. 1312, surrendered himself and *Scarborough* castle on condition he might see the king and be tried by his peers according to the usual form. The earl of *Pembroke* undertook to carry him to the king and restore him to the barons, and intended that the king should come and see him at the castle of *Wallingford*, and coming to (l) "*Deddington* in *Oxfordshire*, he left him in custody of his servants, and himself "and lady lay at a neighbouring place:" But the earl of *Warwick*, violently against the interview of the king and *Gavestone*, came in the night and took him away by force; the next day in the morning the same earl with some others the most violent of that party; after a quick trial ordered his head to be cut off, which was done in the presence of the earls of *Lancaster*, *Warwick* and *Hereford*, on *Blacklow-hill* near *Warwick* the 19th of *June*.

THE next governor of our castle I meet with is :

(m) *RICHARD de GREY*, of *Codnove*, of the senior branch of the *Greys*, present dukes of *Kent*. He was made governor of *Nottingham* castle the 19th of *Edward II.* and the last of this king's reign. This nobleman was very much employ'd, for in the 4th of *Edward II.* he was sent into *Scotland*, and two years after he was appointed seneschal of *Gascoigne*; in the 8th of this king he obtained the wardship of *Ralph* the son and heir of *Richard Basset*, for the sum of 800 l. and received command at the same time to advance with horse and arms to *Newcastle upon Tyne* and other parts of the marshes of *Scotland*, for the king's service. In the 12th and 13th he was again in the wars of *Scotland*, and the 17th of that king he was constituted steward of the dutchy of *Aquitain*, being sent the next ensuing year together with his brother *Nicholas* and many other great men with an army to seize that dutchy into the king's hands, in regard the king of *France* refused to do homage to king *Edward* for the same. He was governor when king *Edward III.* surprized the earl of *March* in the castle of *Nottingham*; his deputy constable was Sir *William Eland*; he was continued

(k) *Rapin, Vol. I. p. 390.* ----- (l) *Wallingham.* ----- (m) *Peerage, Vol. II. part 2. p. 231.*

tinued governor the 1st of *Edward* III. in this year he was sent to guard the marches of *Scotland* and died in this king's service the 9th of his reign.

W H O was governor during this long reign, I have not been able to discover except that the forest books mentions one, (n)

STEPHEN RUMBYLOWE, to have been constable of *Nottingham* castle the 31st *Edward* III. he was probably but deputy constable to some great personage. Nor do I find who was governor in the reign of *Richard* II. but in the 8th of *Henry* IV.

(o) *RICHARD GREY*, great-grandson of the former *Richard*, was constable of *Nottingham* castle and chief ranger of the forest of *Shirwood* for term of life. In the 14th of this king he was constituted governor of the castle of *Frounsac* in the dutchy of *Aquitain*, the same year being lord chamberlain to the king, he was joined in commission with *Thomas* bishop of *Durham* and others, to treat with the ambassadors of *John* duke of *Burgundy*, for a marriage between prince *Henry* and the lady *Anne*, daughter of that duke; and after when the prince attained the crown, in his second year, he was again commissioned with the bishop of *Durham* to treat with the french king, about a marriage betwixt *Catherine* the daughter of the said king and king *Henry* V. He was likewise employed to treat with the *Scots* about a truce by sea and land. In the 4th of this reign he was made warden of the east-marches. In the 5th of the same king, governor of the castle of *Argentines* in the dutchy of *Normandy*, but died the year following. This great man was twice in the wars of *France* in the reign of *Richard* II. viz. the 17th and 21st. The second of *Henry* IV. he was first made admiral of the king's fleet northward, and afterwards constituted jointly with Sir *Richard le Scroop*, governor of the castle of *Roxborough* in *Scotland*, and next year he was sent into *France* upon the king's service, and was the 5th of *Henry* V. made justice of *South-Wales*.

FROM the 6th of *Henry* V. to the 23d of *Henry* VI. I find no mention made what person or persons had the custody of our castle, and then

(p) *RALPH CROMWELL*, obtained a grant from the crown to himself and his heirs, of the office of constable of the castle of *Nottingham* and steward of the same, as also the wardenship of the forest of *Shirwood*, with the parks of *Beskwood* and *Clypston*, to hold by fealty only for all services. The 25th of *Henry* VI. mention is made of

JEFFRY KNYVETON, as constable of this castle and clerk of the forest. This man could only be deputy under *Cromwell*, who then was still alive, tho' afterwards he died the 34th of *Henry* VI. without issue. There was in the 25th of *Henry* VI. one *Gualfrid Knyveton*, mayor of the corporation of *Nottingham*, whom I take to be the same man.

THE next governor I meet with is,

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(n) Section VIII.

(o) Peerage Vol. II. p. 2. p. 232.

(p) *ibid.* page 207.

RICHARD HASTINGS, Esq; who the 10th of *Edward IV.* with *Joan* his wife, daughter and heir of *Richard Welles* knight, lord *Welles* and *Willoughby* had special livery of the castles, lordships and lands of her inheritance, and the 15th of *Edward IV.* was made deputy constable of *Nottingham* castle, and warden of the forests and chaces north of *Trent*, in the absence of *William* lord *Hastings*. In the 22d of *Edward IV.* and the 1st of *Richard III.* this gentleman was summoned to parliament by the title of lord *Welles*.

(q) Sir **JOHN BYRON**, knight, he received the honour of knighthood *September 22*, in the first of king *Henry VII.* who the same year made him constable of *Nottingham* castle and porter of the same, steward and warden of the forest of *Shirwood*, of *Billay*, *Birkland*, *Rumwood*, *Ouseland*, and *Fulwood*, with 40l. &c.

HENRY earl of **RUTLAND**, son and heir of *Thomas* the first earl of *Rutland* of that family, in the first of *Edward VI.* sacked *Haddington* in *Scotland* with 3000 men; the second of the same reign he was made constable of the castle of *Nottingham* and chief justice of the forest of *Shirwood*, as also warden of the east marches and middle marches towards *Scotland*, and two years after he accompanied the marquis of *Northampton* in *France*, who then went upon a solemn embassy to that king. In the 3d of *Philip* and *Mary* he was made captain general of all the forces then designed for the seas, and likewise of the whole fleet; but served only as general of the horse at *St. Quintin* in *Picardy*. In the first of queen *Elizabeth* he was constituted lieutenant of the counties of *Nottingham* and *Rutland*, and soon after lord president of the council of the northern parts of the realm, as also installed knight of the garter; he died *September* the 17th 1563, the 5th of *Elizabeth*.

JOHN, after his brother *Edward's* death without issue male, became the 4th earl of *Rutland* of this family in 1587 the 29th of *Elizabeth*, and was made the same year constable of the castle of *Nottingham* and the next lieutenant of *Nottinghamshire*. He died without issue male 1588, [says the peerage] and was succeeded by his brother: But *Wright* tells us that *John* had three sons, *Roger*, *Francis* and *George*; this *Roger* therefore was son and not brother of *John* earl of *Rutland*.

ROGER earl of **RUTLAND**, who after three years travels went voluntary the Island voyage, was colonel of foot in the *Irish* wars, and the 24th of *Elizabeth* constable of the castle of *Nottingham*, and chief justice of the forest of *Shirwood*. In the first of *James I.* he was constituted lieutenant of *Lincolnshire* and steward of the manour of *Stoke* and *Grantham*; he was also sent the same year ambassador to *Denmark*, to the christening of that king's first son, and with the order of the garter to the king himself. He died 1612.

FRANCIS earl of **RUTLAND**, who succeeded his brother *Roger*, was justice of all the forests north of *Trent* and knight of the most noble order of the garter; to him king *James* granted the property of the castle of *Nottingham* to him and his heirs. He died without issue male *December 17*, 1632, the 8th of *Charles I.* and his only daughter and heir was mother to *George Villiers's* second duke of *Buckingham* of that family.

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AFTER the restoration the said duke claimed the castle of *Nottingham* in right of his mother, then sold it to *William Cavendish*, marquis and afterwards duke of *Newcastle*, who notwithstanding his great age, viz. 82, in the year 1674, employ'd many hands in clearing the foundation of the old castle and lived so long as to see this present fabric raised about a yard above ground, which was finished in the time of *Henry* his son and successor in his estates and honours, as appeared by the inscription on an oblong square white marble table, in the wall over the back-door, now not legible, but preserved and communicated to me by the late Mr. *Jonathan Paramour*, once a servant in that most noble family. viz.

This house was begun by *William* duke of *Newcastle* in the year 1674, (who died in the year 1676) and according to his appointment by his last will and by the model he left, was finished in the year 1679.

THE founder of this modern castle designed it to be one of the compleatest and best finished in *England*, for which end that most honourable lord ty'd the revenue of a considerable estate to be employ'd for that purpose, until the accomplishment of the whole according to his Intention.

THE building is on a rustic basement which supports in front a *Corinthian* order, with a double stair-case landing at the grand apartment. The architect was one *March* a *Lincolnshire* man, who with Mr. *Richard Neal* of *Mansfield-Woodhouse*, one of duke *William's* stewards, Mr. *Mason* of *Newark*, the duke's solicitor, and Mr. *Thomas Far*, steward both to duke *William* and duke *Henry*, was made joint trustees for finishing the work. * *

OVER the door of the north east front is placed an equestrian statue of the founder with the face to the north, carved out of one single block of stone, brought from *Donnington* in

* * * An Account of what *Nottingham-Castle* cost Building, beginning February the 12th 1680, and ending April the 14th 1683.

His grace the duke of <i>Newcastle</i> paid with 500 <i>h.</i> of wood.		473	11	5	d.
And his grace <i>Henry</i> duke of <i>Newcastle</i> , Oct. 16th 1680.		72	59	6	7
Feb. 5th.	To Mr. <i>Wright</i> for cedar wood.	120	0	0	
1680.	To d ^o . for marble chimney peices.	52	0	0	
	To packing them.	3	13	4	
12th.	To d ^o . for a saw for the cedar.	1	10	0	
	More paid from the 12th of Feb. 1680, to the 20th of Aug. 1681.	351	13	6	
	More paid from the 20th of August 1681, to the 12th of November following.	552	14	5	
	More paid from the 12th of November 1681, to the 18th of February following.	253	2	11	
	From the 18th of February 1681 to the 14th of April 1683.	677	5	7	

Total. 14002 17 11

in com. *Leicester* ; the statuary's name was *Wilson*, an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable, that soon after this performance of his, he was for a time spoiled for a statuary ; because a *Leicestershire* widow lady, the lady *Putsey*, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted and married him ; but he living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir *William* returned to his former occupation, and the publick recovered the loss of an eminent artist. The east, south and west sides of the building are encompassed with a yard paved with broad stones, and secured by a breast wall of stone ; here the ladies and gentlemen in this town walk and take the air both in winter and summer, to which they are more particularly invited by a convenient arcade under the south side of the castle, where in rainy or windy weather they may walk under shelter ; on the north side there is a spacious green court, much larger than that mentioned in the old works, because the structures of the new tower took up a great part of this ground, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect ; in this court facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park ; about twenty odd yards west of this, there was a door leading by a stair-case cut in the rock, into the great and strong tower built by *Edward IV.* which tower was half an octagon, the walls of which were upwards of 12 feet thick ; this passage Mr. *Paramour* remembred very well ; besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the mote more directly opposite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finished for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle, but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after ; this has lately been made good with earth and is railed on each side and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his grace and family are here, the trades people who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building ; at the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock where his grace the present duke in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughter-house to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and when drefs'd, by the just-mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store places ; at the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick, this opened the way into the dungeon of which *Leland* speaks, and also Mr. *Camden*, where those figures we have spoken of before were engraven on the walls. His grace when at *Nottingham* in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether any thing of them was yet to be found, but it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made.

TO this castle belongs a small adjoining park, which till after the year 1720 was well stocked with deer : It was also for its bigness, till the civil war, pretty well provided with timber trees, when it was sequestred and the trees cut down. If this is the spot, (as Dr. *Thoroton* with serjeant *Boun* supposes) which *William Peverel* had licence to enclose for an orchard, and which in *Knyveton's* survey is called the *Conygarth*, i. e. the warren, it now is enlarged to almost twice that extent, containing at present upwards of an hundred acres.

IN the park a good way west of the castle, near and facing the river *Leen*, we see the ruins of an ancient pile of building, not erected upon, but cut and framed in the
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rock

rock, concerning which, for want of any written account, various have been the conjectures of the learned in antiquities, Dr. *Stukeley*, who in his *Itinerarium curiosum*, gives us a very lively representation in a copper-plate, of these ruins in *Nottingham*-park, commonly called the rock-holes, allows his antiquarian fancy a more than sufficient scope in this description.

“ O N E may easily guess (says the doctor) *Nottingham* to have been an ancient town of the *Britains* ; as soon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and I doubt not here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort ; that which I have described in plate 39. will give us an idea of them ; 'tis in the duke of *Newcastle's* park : *What is visible at present, is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no reason to doubt but it is formed upon theirs.* — This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn out into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The church is like those in the rocks of *Bethlehem*, and other places in the holy-land ; the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a steeple I suppose where a bell hung, and regular pillars ; the river winding about makes a fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle, the way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety ; without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy their place of judicature, or the like ; there is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that square called the *Temple* in the *Pictish* castle, plate 38. in *Scotland*. Between this and the castle is an hermitage of like workmanship.”

I have chose this description of Dr. *Stukeley*, it being pretty accurate as to what remains of this old fabric, but as to his own remarks and conjectures I shall here examine them as briefly as I can. And

1st. W I T H relation to the doctor's guess work, that *Nottingham* has been an ancient town of the *Britains*, I refer the reader to my introduction, and leave the decision to himself.

2dly. He calls it a colony ; if I understand the word, it signifies a certain number of families who fix upon some tract of land to settle their abode there, and cultivate (*qui terram colunt*) the same for their sustenance ; such different families we observe among all nations, in all ages and countries, to have been found to live in separate habitations, huts or houses ; but the ruins of this place clearly appear to be the remains of one single large frame of building or apartments, having communication with each other ; it therefore can only have been contrived for the habitation of one large family or else society of men or women.

3d. T H E doctor will needs have it a *British* colony, and promises by his plate of these excavations, to give the curious an idea of that kind of colonies or british villages. For my part I have very frequently and very coolly and deliberately inspected this ruinous place, but cannot after the nicest observation find the least mark of *British* original ; the whole which is still left plainly demonstrates the *Gothic* taste ; and indeed the doctor sufficiently oversets his own opinion when in the same paragraph he honestly owns, that *what is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time*, and what is invisible, (I say) can convey no idea : However he in the same breath repents of his concession, saying : *He sees no doubt but it is formed upon theirs.*



A View of the Rock Holes in the Park near Nottingham belonging to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

theirs. We will suppose there had been excavations in this ledge of rock, fit for habitations made by the *Britains*, and the *Saxons* afterwards had enlarged, altered and framed them after their own way and taste of building; would such a transformed fabric be capable of giving the curious (perhaps a thousand years after) the least idea of what is entirely changed? The most then that he can mean by this last expression is, that he believes that the *Britains* made this piece of rock hollow after their manner, before the people in the succeeding ages made it convenient for their use, which I will not dispute with him: Besides what makes the doctor's strong conjecture still more improbable, is his confessing *there is regularity in these ruins*, especially in the pillars in the church as he calls it, when *Cæsar* plainly tells us, the *Britains* observed no regularity in the building of their habitations, nor did they make so much as any regular streets in their colonies or villages.

4th. OUR antiquary seems to please himself in the richness of his imagination, when he proceeds: *The river here winding about makes a fortification to it for it comes to both ends of the cliff*. I am satisfied the doctor never asked one question about the water, else he might soon have been undeceived, for it is not very many years ago since a small part of the river *Leen* was brought on the westend within the pales of the park, for the conveniency of watering horses and cows, which since it has been disparked are here agisted, and by this water so running in the park, the most western part of this rocky frame, by far the most ruinous, is so filled with it that there is no passing around the rock, a poor fortification, which annoys and in some measure destroys that which it should strengthen, and the water which comes into the park near the south east part of the castle rock, and forms a large pool, reaching pretty near the cliff he speaks of, is of the same date with the water works in this town, and is rented of his grace by the proprietors for a reserve of water; moreover the very channel of the *Leen* itself, running from *Lenton* bridge close by the castle, and passing by *Sneinton* meadows, in order to discharge itself into the *Trent*, is an artificial channel, and cannot be proved more ancient than the conquest, much less traced back to the *Britain's* time, or even to the time when these rock habitations were framed, for it is easy to be discovered that the front of this structure looked towards the south (where the river runs by) and came a great deal more forward than what is now to be seen of it; some ancient people still remember that these ruins were much larger, reaching nearer to the *Leen*, and an old man lately deceased, *John Hilton* by name, upwards of 90 years of age (who enjoyed his senses perfectly,) told me that he had heard his father say: "That in the time of the civil war, the *Round-heads* (for so he called the parliament party) had demolished a great part of the *rock-houses* in the park under pretence of their abhorrence to popery." so far *John Hilton*. What seems to confirm in some measure the truth of this assertion is, that this place is by the people in general to this day, as commonly called the *Popish houses* as the *Rock holes*.

IF after what has been said in this place, it be allowed that the front of this ancient building stood south, and that it came considerably farther out towards the *Leen* it may reasonably be supposed, that it was made before the *Leen* was brought to run by the castle, *i. e.* before the conquest. (f) For no persons would ever have been so foolish as to build the front of their houses so near the water, (whatever they might

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their back parts) that they could not step out of their door but must step into a river. Besides tho' I have no reason to induce me to believe these rocky remains *British*, yet even this pleads their antiquity: That we have had divers buildings belonging to this town which are either mostly or entirely worn away by injury of time, the names of which, (and of some the places were once they stood) are still known, *e. g.* St. *Anne's* chapel, St. *Michael's*, St. *Lawrence's* hospital, &c. but of the ruins in the park we may safely say, that time has obliterated the very name of them, which confirms that of *Ausonius*: *Mors etiam saxi nominibusq; venis.*

I N all likelihood this might once be a monastery where a certain number of *Anchorets* had placed themselves, before monks of any particular denomination or order were known in *England*. Dr. *Thoroton* p. 491 says, "That in the first of *Henry II.* (rather the 5th of *Stephen*) there is mention made of *Monachi de Nottingham*" : whence he first infers, "That the house of the *Carmelites* was before *Henry* the 2ds. time a religious house of monks:" He continues in the same paragraph, "which must either be the monks of *Lenton* or some religious persons here."

I do not see how the friars of *Lenton* could be called *Monachi de Nottingham*, who had no convent within the territory of *Nottingham*, and it is certain that at that time there were no friars of any particular denomination in this town; for the *Minors* did not come into *England* till the 4th of *Henry III.* about the year of *Christ* 1220, and according to bishop *Tanner's Notitia Monastica*, did not reach *Nottingham* till 1250, the 34th Year of *Henry III.* the founder of their convent; and the *Carmelites* had no convent till the 4th of *Edward I.* 1276, the founders of which are said to be the lord *Gray of Wilton* and Sir *John Shirley*; I should therefore think it most probable, that the monks inhabiting these rocky dwellings were meant, who afterwards, not unlikely, might take upon them the rule of the *Carmelites*, and might by their founders be removed into the town, to the place which is still known by the name of *White-friers*.

Dr. *STUKELY* talks of an hermitage near to these ruins of like workmanship more towards the castle. There is indeed an oblong square arched place, not a great way eastward of the said ruins cut out in the rock, which has nothing observable in it denoting the abode of an hermit, but seems very well suited for a stable to shelter a cow or two in, which most of the communities used to keep, were the place admitted of it. So much of the rock holes in the park at *Nottingham*.

I N this part of the park is the most clear and most perfect echo I ever met with any where; for standing with one's back against the park pales facing these caves, and raising one's voice to no higher pitch than common conversation, the echo repeats every word distinctly, tho' beginning with a consonant, unless it be with an *M*, *N*, *S*, or *V*.

B E F O R E I conclude this section, I think it will not be displeasing to the reader if I present to his view a table shewing the succession of the several dukes of *Newcastle* and annex to it a short account of the honours conferred upon them as rewards of their merit, and singular services done to their king and country.

THE 1st. duke of *Newcastle* and founder of the present castle of *Nottinham* was *William Cavendish*, son of *Sir Charles Cavendish*, (younger brother of *William* the first earl of *Devonshire*) and *Catherine* daughter and heir to *Cuthbert* baron *Ogle*, married to him the 4th of *Car. I.*

THIS *William* had a brother *Sir Charles*, who died without issue.

H.E. was the 8th of *James I.* made knight of the *Bath* at the creation of *Henry* prince of *Wales*. King *Charles I.* made him governor of the prince his eldest son.

IN the year 1642 upon the great defection of the king's subjects the 18th of *Car. I.* he first manned and fortified the town of *Newcastle* and the castle of *Tinmouth* for the king's service, and afterwards levying other forces in the midst of winter, routed the greatest part of those rebels that had made head in *Yorkshire*, taking most of the strong holds in that county. His victories at *Gainsborough* in com. *Linc.* *Chesterfield* in com. *Derb.* *Piercy-brigg*, *Secroft*, *Tankersley*, *Tadcaster*, *Sheffield*, *Rotherham*, *Tarum*, *Beverley*, *Carwood*, *Selby*, *Halifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*, all in *Yorkshire*, testify'd his courage and conduct, in the last of which, having vanquished their greatest northern army, (himself leading on) he took 22 cannons and many colours.

IN 1642 he received the queen at her landing at *Bridlington* in com. *Ebor.* who brought with her supplies of arms and ammunition, and conducted her safely to the king at *Oxford*, for which services he was by letters patents bearing date at *Oxford* the 19th of *Car. I.* created marquis of *Newcastle* and baron *Cavendish*.

AFTERWARDS he stoutly defended the city of *York* for three months space against three powerful armies, and at last upon the depression of the royal interest in *England* followed king *Charles II.* into banishment, during the continuance of the usurpation, by whom he was created knight of the garter, and soon after the restoration viz. the 17th of *Charles II.* anno 1664, advanced to the title of duke of *Newcastle* and earl of *Ogle*.

H.E. married two wives, 1st. *Elizabeth* daughter and sole heir to *William Basset* of *Blore* in com. *Stafford* Esq; widow of *Henry Howard*, a younger son of *Thomas* earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had issue,

CHARLES, who married -----, daughter to *Richard Rogers* of *Brianston* in com. *Dorset*, and died without issue in his father's life time.

HENRY his successor and three daughters. viz.

JANE, wedded to *Charles Cheney* of *Chesham-Loy*, in com. *Bucks*, Esq;

ELIZABETH, to *John Eggerton* earl of *Bridgwater*; and

FRANCES, to *Oliver St. John*, after earl of *Bolinbroke*.

H.E. married to his second lady *Margaret* daughter to *Thomas Lucas*, of *St. John's* near *Colchester* in *Essex*, Esq; a very learned lady and philosopher, but by her had no issue.

THE

THE second duke of this family was

HENRY CAVENDISH, duke, marquis and earl of *Newcastle*, earl of *Ogle*, viscount *Mansfield*, baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover*, *Bothal* and *Hepple*, also baron *Ogle* and knight of the garter. He was in the reign of *James II.* one of the privy council and governor of *Berwick*, and lord lieutenant of the counties of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham*, and died 1691.

HE married *Frances* daughter of *William Fierepont*, second son of *Robert* earl of *Kingston*, by her he had issue:

HENRY CAVENDISH, styled earl of *Ogle*, his only son, (of the privy council to king *Charles II.*) who married *Elizabeth* daughter and heir to *Joceline Piercy* earl of *Northumberland*, whereupon he assumed her title and bore her arms, but died without issue at *London* 1680.

THE late duke thus deprived of male issue, the ducal estate devolved to

JOHN HOLLES, fourth earl of *Clare*, in right of his wife *Margaret*, 3d. daughter of *Henry* duke of *Newcastle*. This nobleman appeared with a spirit like his noble ancestors, and that with the earliest, in the just assertion of the liberties of these nations from the bondage of popery and tyranny; in consideration of which he was in the 6th year of king *William* and queen *Mary* 1694, advanced to the dignity of marquis of *Clare* and duke of *Newcastle*, having been before sworn of their majesties most honourable privy council; also in the 10th of king *William III.* 1698, installed knight of the most noble order of the garter.

IN the year 1700 when the lords in parliament framed and passed an act for authorizing certain commissioners to treat of a union with *Scotland*, his grace was then nominated for one of them, but the treaty at that time not having its desired effect, he was in the 5th year of queen *Anne* 1706, by commission under the great seal of *England*, again appointed of that number, under whose management that great and remarkable work was accomplished. By another act passed in the 4th of queen *Anne* as lord privy seal, he was appointed one of the lords justices, till the arrival of a successor, and in the 7th of queen *Anne*, upon the unhappy loss of *George* prince of *Denmark*, was appointed one of the lords commissioners for holding the first parliament of *Great-Britain*, having before been constituted lord privy seal, and sworn of her majesty's most honourable privy council; he was also lord lieutenant of the county, and of the county of the town of *Nottingham*, lord warden of the forest of *Shirwood*, lord lieutenant of the east and north ridings of the county of *York*, and governor of the town and fort of *Kingston upon Hull*. He had by his lady one only daughter, the lady *Henrietta*, now countess dowager of *Oxford* and countess of *Mortimer*. This duke having likewise no issue male, settled the ducal estate upon his nephew

THOMAS lord *PELHAM*, eldest son of *Thomas* lord *Pelham* and *Grace* his second lady, youngest sister of *John* duke of *Newcastle*, was born the 21st of *July* 1694. He had this large estate left him by the last will of his uncle, bearing date *July* 15th 1711, and that he should bear the name and arms of *Holles*.

THE



The remaining Part of the old Front of Thurland Hall in Gridlesmithgate Nottingham. The Possession of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle 1750

THE *Pelhams* are an ancient and renowned family ; they took their name from the lordship of *Pelham* in *Hartfordshire*, and mention is made that the said lordship in the 21st of *Edward I.* was part of the possessions of *Walter de Pelham*; in the reign of king *Edward III.* *John de Pelham* gained great fame, being with that king at the battle of *Poitiers*, which was fought on monday *September 19, 1356*, the 30th of *Edward III.* He was competitor with *Sir Roger de la Warr* in taking *John* king of *France* prisoner in the battle, and tho' above ten other knights challenged the taking of that king, yet it was found that *Sir Roger* and *Sir John de Pelham* were most concerned, wherefore in memory of so signal an action, and that king's delivering his sword to them, *Sir Roger* had the chamfet or chape of his sword, for a badge of that honour, and *John de Pelham* afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used as a seal manual, and at others on each side a cage, being the emblem of captivity of the said king, and was therefore born for a crest ; the buckles were likewise used by his descendants ; and the second coat in his grace's atchievement is charged with two belts having buckles to them.

THE son of this *Sir John* of the same name, was no less famous than his father, who for his honourable exploits in the service of king *Henry IV.* was by him rewarded with honour and possessions ; he was at the coronation of that king created a knight of the *Bath*, and he also had granted to him for term of life, the honour of bearing the royal sword before him, in all places and at all times requisite. He was in the 5th of king *Henry IV.* made constable of *Pevensey* castle, and filled up several eminent posts ; he had the duke of *York* committed to his keeping, as also afterward *Edward* earl of *March* and his brother, sons of *Roger* earl of *March*; the king granted to him for his good services the manors of *Crowhurst*, *Burwash* and *Benylham*, with the appurtenances, as also the rape of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, with all franchises, &c. in as full and ample a manner as *John* duke of *Britain* and his ancestors enjoyed them, or the king's father *John* duke of *Lancaster* deceased. He was in no less favour with king *Henry V.* who in the first of his reign sent him one of the ambassadors to treat of a peace and conclude of a marriage, between him and the princess *Catherine*, daughter to *Charles* the *French* king ; in the same year *Sir John* had granted to him the guardianship and government of *James* king of *Scots*, with an allowance of 700*l.* p. ann. for his diet and to find him in necessaries, in such a place or places as should be agreed on by his majesty's council and the said *Sir John Pelham*; the 6th of *Henry V.* he attended the king in his expedition i to *France*; at the siege of *Rohan* the king committed to his custody queen *Joan*, last consort of king *Henry IV.* and mother-in-law of *Henry V.* who was arrested by the duke of *Bedford* the king's lieutenant in his absence and committed to the castle of *Leeds*, there to abide the king's pleasure, being accused of conspiring with frier *Randell* her confessor, by sorcery and necromancy, to destroy the king, and being ordered into *Sir John's* custody he appointed nine servants to attend her and to bring her to his castle at *Pevensey*; he was also at the head of affairs in the reign of *Henry VI.* and was one of the ambassadors sent to treat with *William* bishop of *Glasgow* and other ambassadors of *Scotland*, for concluding a peace between both realms, and died the 7th of *Henry VI.* His seal of arms was three pelicans wounding themselves in the breast, and his crest a peacock in his pride, circumscribed *sigil. Johannis Pelham.*

Sir JOHN PELHAM, the only son of the last *Sir John*, was with king *Henry V.* in the *French* war ; his father granted to him the constablenesship of *Pevensey* with

with the fees and wages thereto belonging, which he had of the grant of *Henry IV.* to him and his heirs male under his seal of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, in consideration that he had took the same by a strong hand at the king's last arrival in *England*, and held it for his use ; whereunto is appendent the seal of the arms and crest of the family as now born, and on each side of the helmet the buckles of a belt.

THIS Sir *John* was chamberlain of the household of queen *Catherine*, confort of king *Henry V.* which queen by a charter dated at *Radham* in com. *Herts.* the 24th of *June* 1434, grants to her thrice dear and well beloved Sir *John Pelham* and *Owen Tyder*, Esq; full power and authority, to remove and displace the bishop of *Lisieux* her chancellor in *France*, and to take from him her seal, as also the survey and repair of all her towns, castles, &c. The name of Sir *John* is here first mentioned, tho' *Owen Tyder* was then the queen's husband. He bore on his seal quarterly 1st. and 4th, three *Pelicans*, and in the 2d. and 3d. ermin on a fess, three crowns, and for his crest a cage on a helmet, and on each side the buckles of a belt. King *Henry VI.* confirmed to him his manors of *Crowhurst*, *Burwashe*, and *Benylham*, with the rape of *Hastings* ; he had also the office of master of the royalties and forests which the queen held in dower in *Normandy*. And notwithstanding the king's having annulled the grant of the 27th of *Henry VI.* and given a patent to Sir *Thomas Hoo*, chivaler ; our Sir *John* died possessed of them the 36th of *Henry VI.* as appears by his last will and testament. He had three sons, *John*, *William* and *Thomas* ; the eldest dying without issue male, the estate came to *William*, who also died without issue male, so that the estate devolved to the youngest brother *Thomas Pelham*.

WHICH *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; was seated at the time of his death at *Buxted* in *Suffex* ; he died *February* the 1st. the 7th of *Henry VIII.* and had four sons and two daughters.

JOHN PELHAM, eldest son of *Thomas* died in his father's time without issue, so that

WILLIAM, the second son, came to the estate in the 16th of *Henry VIII.* in consideration of the expences he had been at in the king's service, and of his good and great services done him, he obtained a grant to inclose and impark 500 acres of wood and 200 acres of land called *Hethwode* or the old *Brule* in the parish of *Laughton* in *Suffex*, and to have free-warren in all his lands in *Laughton*, *Hotblie*, *Chittinglie*, *Waldren*, *Hotbfield*, *Rype*, *Challington*, *Helmlie*, and *Arlyngton*, in the said county, and a several fishery in the said manours and parishes, &c. after which he received the honour of knighthood and attended the king the 24th of *Henry VIII.* at his meeting with the *French* king at *Sandingfield*, from whence they rode to *Bologne*. He died the 30th of *Henry VIII.*

WILLIAM PELHAM, third son of Sir *William*, was one of the most famous men of his time, being from his youth employed in the service of his country.

HE had the command of the pioneers in the army under the duke of *Norfolk*, which was sent to the assistance of the *Scots* against the *French* in the third year of queen *Elizabeth*.

HE was one of those appointed to confer with the queen regent of *Scotland*, when the forces came before *Leith* ; at the siege of *Leith*, of which he had the chief direction

tion, he caused a fort to be built to batter the south-side of the town which had the name of *Mount-Pelham*.

I N the year 1562 he embarked with the earl of *Warwick* general of the army, sent to the assistance of the protestants in *France*; he was at the taking of *Caen* in *Normandy*.

A N D in the year 1563, he was wounded in defence of *Newhaven*, which endured a long siege and held out till queen *Elizabeth* expressed with tears the commiseration of the sad state they were reduced to, and by proclamation, (wherein she commended the valour of her commanders and soldiers) declare she would no longer expose her bravest men to the fury of two enemies, the sickness and the sword, and therefore gave orders to the earl of *Warwick* to capitulate upon honourable terms, who immediately sent Mr. *Pelham* to the marshal *Montgomeracy* constable of *France*, to agree upon the articles of surrender, and when they were signed he was one of the four hostages for the performance of them.

I N 1579 when in *Ireland* sent against the rebels, he was knighted by the lord deputy, who dying the same year in *September*, Sir *William Pelham* was by the council chosen the 11th of *October* following, justicier of *Ireland*, with the authority of lord deputy, till a lord deputy was created; he knighted the same day the lord chancellor *Gerrard* and young *Edward Fitton*, son of Sir *Edward Fitton*, president of *Connought*, who had performed great services against the rebels.

D U R I N G his government, he constrained the baron *Lixnaw* to yield; besieged *Carrieffoil* in *Kerry*, took it by storm and put all the garrison to the sword; he drove the earl of *Desmond* to lurk in places of secrecy with his followers, after he had dispossest him of all his castles; he continued lord justice of *Ireland* till the 14th of *September* 1580, when he surrendered the sword to *Arthur Grey* of *Wilton*, knight of the garter and then embarked for *England*. The queen well satisfied with his services, made him master of the ordnance and swore him one of her privy council.

I N the year 1585, when the queen had appointed the earl of *Leicester* general of her forces in the *Netherlands*, Sir *William Pelham* was likewise constituted a field-marshal.

I N the year 1586, he commanded the *English* horse, ranging all over *Brabant* and taking several places; at the siege of *Darwborough* he narrowly escaped with life, and at last died at *Flushing* in *November*. the 30th of queen *Elizabeth*.

Sir *NICHOLAS PELHAM*, eldest son of Sir *William* was sheriff of the counties of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, the 3d of *Edward VI.* the same year he received the honour of knighthood at *Westminster* with the duke of *Lunenburg*, Sir *Ambrose Dudley*, second son of the earl of *Warwick*, Sir *John Parrot* and Sir *Thomas Russel*.

H E had the greatest interest of any commoner in the county of *Sussex*; when the *French* attempted to land at *Seaford*, he gathered such a force as frustrated their design and obliged them to return to their Ships; he departed this life the 2d of *Eli-*

beth, aged 44 ; he was member for the borough of *Arundel* the 1st of *Edward VI.* and served as knight of the shire for the county of *Sussex* the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary* ; he was succeeded by

JOHN, his eldest son, who the 13th of *Elizabeth* served in parliament as knight of the shire for the county of *Sussex*, with *Thomas Palmer*, and received the honour of knighthood from her majesty at *Rye* in *Sussex*, on the 12th of *August* 1573 ; he died 1580 and left his son *Oliver* to succeed him, who dying in his minority 1584.

THOMAS PELHAM, brother to the last Sir *John*, succeeded his nephew ; he was returned to parliament with *William Covert*, as knight of the shire for *Sussex*, the 28th of queen *Elizabeth*, was sheriff of *Surry* and *Sussex* the 31st of queen *Elizabeth*.

ON the erection of the dignity of baronets by king *James I.* he was advanced to that degree the 22d of *May* 1611, and was the 7th in order of precedence ; in his creation patent it is recited : “ That his majesty calls to mind the good and acceptable services of Sir *John Pelham*, knight, as well to king *Henry IV.* as to our lord *Henry* king of *England* the 5th, as to his ancestor *James* late king of *Scotland*, the 1st of his name, as guardian and governor to his said ancestor during his minority whilst he remained in *England*, as by certain letters patents of the aforesaid *Henry*, late king of *England* the 5th. plainly appears &c.” He died the 2d of *December* 1624, and left his son

THOMAS PELHAM, bart. 27 years old. This Sir *Thomas* was in his father's life time, the 21st of *James I.* elected knight of the shire for *Sussex*, as also in the 1st parliament of king *Charles I.* and in that held the 15th of the same king, and in that which met the 3d of *November* 1640 ; in these parliaments he constantly voted with those who were for preserving the rights and liberties of the subjects, and endeavoured the composing of our differences during the civil wars, without being any ways concerned in the usurpation of the government, for during *Oliver's* usurpation he lived retired, and departed this life in *August* 1654 ; his successor was

Sir *JOHN PELHAM*, bart. his eldest son, who was elected knight of the shire for the county of *Sussex*, in the parliament which met the 25th of *April* 1650, which voted the restoration of king *Charles II.* He was amongst other exemplary virtues, peculiarly famed for his hospitality and moderation ; his great interest in the county appears, in that he was chosen in four succeeding parliaments in the reign of king *Charles II.* and in that of 1678-9, Sir *Nicholas Pelham* his brother was with him chosen knight of the shire for *Sussex*, whilst his eldest son *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; was elected member for east-*Grinstead*, and also for the borough of *Lewis*, an honour whereof few instances can be given. Being near 80 years old he died in 1702-3, succeeded by his eldest son

Sir *THOMAS PELHAM*, bart. after lord *Pelham* ; he was first elected for the two just mentioned boroughs, in the parliament which met at *Westminster* the 6th of *March* 1679 and for *Lewis*, in all the parliaments after, during the reigns of king *Charles II.* and *James II.* and the convention parliament, wherein he promoted the succession of king *William* and queen *Mary*, to the crown of these realms.

ON their majesties accession. he was first made one of the commissioners of the customs, and on the 19th of *March* 1689, constituted one of the commissioners of the treasury, which office he voluntarily resigned in 1694 when it was in his power to have continued in the commission. He was elected one of the knights of the shire for *Suffex* in three several parliaments, in the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*, and for the borough of *Lewis* in all other parliaments whilst he continued a commoner.

IN 1695, the house of commons nominated him one of the commissioners to examine Sir *Thomas Cook*, and to inspect into bribery and corrupt practices, of which, some of their own members were then accused.

IN 1701, he was again constituted by king *William* one of the lords of the treasury; and at length having discharged these trusts with great fidelity, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of baron *Pelham* of *Laughton* in *Suffex*, by letters patents bearing date the 29th of *December* 1706, the 5th of queen *Anne*. His lordship died at his seat at *Halland* the 23d of *February* 1711-12, and is succeeded in honour and estate, by *Thomas* his eldest son. (s).

HAVING now taken a concise view of the ancient and most valuable family of the *Pelhams*, who have always been couragious and faithful servants to their king and country; we now return to his grace, in whom not only center all the honours and estates, but likewise all the virtues of the *Pelham's* and the *Hollses*.

IN the year 1714, the 26th of *October*, his majesty king *George* I. was pleased to advance him to the dignity of the earl of *Clare* in com. *Suffolk*, and viscount *Haughton* in com *Nottingham*, with remainder to the honourable *Henry Pelham* his brother, and to his heirs male.

HE was on the 28th of *October* 1714, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of *Nottingham*, and *Custos Rotulorum* thereof, the 16th of *November* following.

ON the 10th of *November* 1714, he was constituted *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of *Middlesex*, and lord lieutenant of the said county, and of the city and liberty of *Westminster* the 28th of *December* following; also in the same year he was constituted steward, keeper and warden of the forest of *Shirwood* and park of *Folewood* in the county of *Nottingham*.

AND his majesty farther considering his great merits and zeal to his service, was graciously pleased on the 2d of *August* 1718, to create him marquis and duke of *Newcastle* with remainder to his brother the right honourable *Henry Pelham*. On the 13th of *April* 1717, he was declared lord chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy council the 16th of *April*; also at a chapter held at *St. James's* the 31st of *March* 1718, was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble

C. c 3

(s) The reader will find a more particular account of this noble family in Arthur Collins's *peerage of England*, Vol. I. from page 393 to p. 432.

ble order of the garter, and installed at *Windsor* the 30th of *April* following. On the 22d of *July* his grace was one of the peers commissioned by his majesty who signed at the cockpit *Whitehall* in conjunction with the imperial plenipotentiary and others the treaty of alliance between his *Britannick* majesty, the *Emperor*, and the king of *France*, pursuant to a convention between his majesty of *Great-Britain* and the *French* king.

ON the 19th of *May* 1719 he was declared one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, which honour he had likewise in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727.

ON the 4th of *June* 1719, being commissioned by the sovereign with *Henry Grey* duke of *Kent*, lord privy seal, and *John* duke of *Mountague*; they installed at *Windsor*, *Evelyn Pierrepont*, duke of *Kingston*, a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He was likewise in commission with the said duke of *Kingston* the 24th of *May* 1720, and installed *Charles Spencer* earl of *Sunderland*, a knight companion of the said order; on the 2d of *April* 1724, his grace resigning his post of chamberlain of the household, was declared one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in the 8th of the same month took his place at the board.

IN *April* 1726 he was chosen recorder of *Nottingham*. At his present majesty's accession to the throne his grace was continued in all his places and sworn of his privy council. In *July* 1737, he was chosen high-steward of *Cambridge*; and in 1740, he was one of the regents, during his majesty's stay beyond the seas. Also in 1749 he was chose chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*.

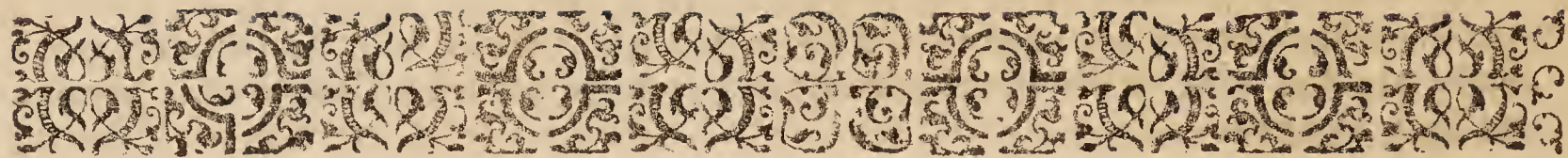
NOTHING can be a greater testimony of his graces inheriting all the virtues of his noble ancestors, than what is said in his preamble of his patent of earl of *Clare*: to witt:

G E O R G E R. &c.

CUM regii muneris et dignatis sit nobilissimos juvenes ad majorum merita non solum imitanda sed suis etiam virtutibus superanda exhortari nullus sane inter proceres eo nomine commendatior nostro que favore dignior, quam per quam fidelis et dilectus noster *Thomas Holles* dom. de *Pelham* nobis innotuit. Si enim vel à patre vel à matre sibi derivatum sanguinem spectemus hinc *Hollesiorum*, inde *Pelhamorum* series antiquissima tam rerum bene gestarum, quam titularum numero in signis eluceffit; ille autem utrusque gentis hæres nequaquam indignus, ad avitas virtutes tanquam hæreditatem optimam adeum das imberbis adhuc feliciter contendebat, et dux novicæstri, nullum extitisse filium minime dolere videtur cum nepotem tali ingenio præditum in loco filii charissimi habere posset. Qua propter illum tantæ spei juvenem de imperio jam tam bene meritum de patriâ olim quam optime meritum rerum amplissimarum hæredem constituit. Nos autem virum illustrissimum tam animi quam fortunæ dotibus ornatum comitum numero ascribi volumus minime dubitantes quin novæ dignitatis incrementum cumulatus et adhuc insignius virtutum splendore redditurus sit ut ad excelsiorem post hæc honoris gradum invitatus licet evehatur quem à nobis ipsi jam oblatum minus ambire mereri quam voluit.

TO conclude, it may be said with truth of his grace, that there are no parties so opposite which do not agree in their esteem and affection for him, and who are not equally pleased with all the advancements and posts he has from time to time obtained and long enjoyed.

SECTION X.



S E C T I O N X.

A brief history of all the noblemen who have been dignify'd with the title of earl of NOTTINGHAM, from the conquest to this day, to which is added a list of the members of parliament both for this town and the county at large.

1st. F E R R E R S.

THIS family owes its original to *Walchelin de Ferriers* or *Ferrariis*, a norman, whose son *Henry de Ferrariis* to whom king *William the Conqueror*, gave *Tutbury* castle in com. *Stafford*, also large possessions in that county, *Berks*, *Oxon*, *Wilts*, *Lincoln*, *Bucks*, and *Gloucester*, which *Henry* founded the priory of *Tutbury*. He was succeeded by

ROBERT his third son, (the two elder *Eugenulph* and *William* died during their father's life) he was earl of *Derby*; one of the witnesses to the laws made by king *Stephen* in the first year of his reign; he commanded the *Derbyshire* men at the famous battle at *Northallerton*, where the barons gained a glorious victory over *David* king of *Scots*, for which his service he obtained the earldom of *Derby* but died the year following, 1139, and was succeeded by his son

ROBERT de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*, he stiled himself according to *Dugdale*, *Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis*, and likewise *Comes Junior de Nottingham*, (t) as appears among others by an ancient charter of his bearing date A. D. 1141, in which he confirmed to the church of *St. Oswald of Nottle*, whatsoever *Henry de Ferrers* his grandfather, *Eugenulph de Ferrers* his uncle, *Robert* his father or any of their wives or barons had given beforetime to that church: He was a benefactor to the monks of *Tutbury* in com. *Stafford*, to the canons of *Nottle*, as has been said, in com. *Ebor*, to the monks of *Geronden*, in com. *Leicester*, and *Cumbermere*, in com. *Chester*; moreover he founded the priory of *Derby*, (which was afterwards translated to *Derley* in that county) and the abbey of *Mereval* or *Murval* in com. *Warwick*. He died the 12th of *Henry II.* 1165, and was succeeded by his only son

WILLIAM de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*; he certified the second of *Henry II.* the knights fees he then held to be 79 in number; he confirmed his

his ancestors grants to the monks of *Tutbury*, and was a benefactor to the knights hospitallers. (v) “ He was married to *Margaret* daughter and heiress of *William Peverel*, whose grandfather was natural son to *William the Conqueror*, (See Section IX.) “ The marriage rites of him and his countess, were performed by *Thomas a Becket*, archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Canterbury*.” He died the 19th of *Henry II.* 1172, succeeded by his son.

ROBERT de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*, as heir to his father, and earl of *Nottingham* as derived by his mother, (who died the 19th of *Henry II.* the same year and month with his father.) He joined with the rebellious barons the earls of *Chester*, *Leicester*, *Norfolk*, and others, taking part with king *Henry* the younger (whom king *Henry II.* had caused to be crowned in his life time;) and mann'd his castles of *Tutbury* and *Duffield* against the father, also entered and destroyed *Nottingham* then held for the king; but the old king prevailing over his enemies *Robert* made his submission, rendering up his castles of *Tutbury* and *Duffield*, and giving security for his future fidelity; but the king did so little trust him that he forthwith demolished those forts. He founded the priory of *Woodham-Ferrers* in com. *Essex*, and died the first of *Richard I.* 1189. His son

WILLIAM de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* succeeded him as earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, but was the same year outed of these two earldoms by *Richard I.* who bestowed them on his brother *John* earl of *Moreton*. This *William* was at the burning of *Nottingham* when his father made that spoil there; he did not continue dispossessed long before his death, for attending the king to the holy-land he died at the siege of *Acon* the 3d of *Richard I.* His son *William* succeeded him, but not in the titles of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, nor do I find that any more of this family were earls of *Nottingham*, tho' the peerage gives that title to four succeeding earls of *Ferrers*: However this *William* was in the succeeding reign of king *John* created earl of *Derby* i. e. the 7th of that king, by a special charter; he was girt with a sword by the king's own hand, (being the first of whom in any charter that expression was used) having likewise a grant of the 3d penny of all the pleas impleaded before the sheriff, through the county whereof he was earl, to hold to him and his heirs in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors enjoyed the same.

2d. P L A N T A G E N E T.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, mentioned already in Section IX. was 4th son of *Henry II.* to him his brother *Richard* gave the earldom of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, and to whom the king his father had before granted the castle of *Nottingham* and the honour of *Peverel*.

THIS title of earl of *Nottingham* it seems lay dormant till 1377, when the family of the *Maubrays* obtained it.

3d. M A U B R A Y.

JOHN de MAUBRAY, lord *Maubray* of *Axholm*, by *Elizabeth Seagrave* his wife, daughter and heir of *Margaret Brotherton* dutchess of *Norfolk*, was born at *Epworth* the 8th day of *August* 1365, and was created earl of *Nottingham* in the year 1377, on the day of the coronation of king *Richard II.* This *John* died without issue
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being scarce 18 years old, after whose death king *Richard* bestowed the earldom on.

THOMAS MOUBRAY, his younger brother who was likewise immediately after by the same king created duke of *Norfolk*. He also died young at *London* about the feast of *St. Agath*, the 8th of *February* 1381, the 6th of *Richard II.* and was buried at the friers *Carmelites* in *London*.

THOMAS MOUBRAY, was created earl of *Nottingham* the 9th of *Richard II.* 1382, he was hereditary earl marshal and duke of *Norfolk* the 21st of *Richard II.* 1398; he used to stile himself duke of *Norfolk*, earl of *Nottingham*, *Marshal* of *England*, lord of *Moubray*, *Seagrave*, *Gower* and *Brews*. This gentleman soon after he was created duke of *Norfolk* was banished by king *Richard*, with *Henry* of *Lancaster*; the cause of this banishment was, (a) for that *Henry* duke of *Hertford* one day by chance conferring with *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* made many complaints unto him against the king's majesty, all which being misunderstood by *Norfolk*, he watched an opportunity to discover all the whole matter to the king, who being very much moved at it called duke *Henry* before him, who stiffly denied the accusation, pronouncing himself not guilty, and that by arms he would retort the fault upon the accusers head, if it would please his majesty but to grant him leave. On the contrary *Moubray* maintained what he had before affirmed; in the heat of this contention the day was assigned wherein the combat should be tried; but the king considering it was only for words (if any such were spoken) was advised by his council to forbid the combat, and seeing there was no certain proof in whom the fault rested, and that neither might be held free, they were both banished; *Henry* had most favour for he was banished for ten years, and after it was decreed but for six years, and at last before one year came about, was called home by the nobles, and caused to take upon him the crown; but *Thomas* was longer exiled and farther off, first travelling into *Italy*, afterward to *Venice* where with grief (b) he died *September* the 27th the first of *Henry IV.* He was first married to *Elizabeth Strange*, his first wife, *August* 23, -----, she died without issue, and was daughter to *Sir John Strange*, son and heir of *John* lord *Strange* of *Blackmere*. The second lady was *Elizabeth* eldest sister and coheirefs of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, by her he had *Thomas* earl of *Nottingham*, and *John* duke of *Norfolk*: Also three daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Issabell*.

THOMAS MOUBRAY, eldest son and heir of *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, when the dukedom was bestowed upon his father by king *Richard II.* the earldom of *Nottingham* did also belong to him by custom of the land, as his father's eldest son, (c) he also enjoyed the marshalship of *England* as due to him by inheritance. He died in the month of *May* A. D. 1405, in the 6th year of king *Henry*, leaving no children.

This

(a) *The peerage*, part I. vol. II. p. 235: Says he was accused by *Henry* of *Bolnbroke*, for words irregularly spoken of the king, &c.

(b) *The peerage* says he died of the pestilence at his return from *Jerusalem*. It enumerates many posts the king employed him in, and that he was made knight of the garter the 19th of *Richard II.*

(c) *Dugdale* says he never had the title of duke of *Norfolk*, nor any other but that of earl *Marshal*.

This *Thomas* had two ladies, the first was *Constance* daughter of *John Holland* earl of *Huntingdon* and duke of *Exeter* : The second was *Elizabeth* daughter of *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*. The earldom of *Nottingham* was after translated to

JOHN MOUBRAY, brother to this *Sir Thomas*, which *John* in a parliament holden in the third year of *Henry VI.* was restored duke of *Norfolk* with his posterity. He was the 5th of that name among the barons of *Moubray*. He died A. D. 1432, and was buried in the abbey or house of *Carthusians*, within the isle of *Axholm* in the 11th year of *Henry VI.* His lady was *Catherine* daughter to *Ralph* lord *Nevil*, the first earl of *Westmorland* and *Jane* his wife, daughter to *John* duke of *Lancaster*, by whom he had *John* duke of *Norfolk*, *Anne*, married to *William Berkeley*, and *Catherine*. (d)

JOHN lord *MOUBRAY*, the 6th of that name of the barons of *Moubray*, duke of *Norfolk*, earl *Marshal*, earl of *Nottingham*, lord and baron of *Seagrave* and *Gower* son and successor of *John* the 5th duke of *Norfolk*, in the dignities aforesaid. "This person died A. D. 1461, the first of *Edward VI.*" and lies buried by the high altar in the abbey of *Thetford*. His lady was *Eleonora* daughter of *William Bouchier*, earl *Ewe* in *Normandy*, and *Anne* his wife daughter of *Thomas Woodstock* duke of *Gloucester* by whom he had

JOHN lord *MOUBRAY*, the 7th of that stock and name, he was in the life time of his father created earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, by king *Henry VI.* and he came after the death of his father by right of inheritance, duke of *Norfolk*, *Marshal* of *England*, earl of *Nottingham*, baron *Seagrave* and *Gower*. He died in his castle of *Farmingham* the 15th of *Edward IV.* and was buried in the monastery of *Thetford*, leaving only one daughter and heir, who was by king *Edward* presently married to his younger son

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4th

(d) *Peerage vol. II. part I. p. 225.* in the 3d of *Henry V.* he was with the king at the siege of *Harfleur*, the 5th of *Henry V.* at the siege of *Cain* in *Normandy*, and continued there till the death of that king. The 1st. of *Henry VI.* retained in the king's wars. The 8th of *Henry VI.* retained again in the king's war and made knight of the garter.

(e) *Ibid. p. 236.* He went the 17th of *Henry VI.* ambassador to treat of a peace between *France* and *England*, the 23d of *Henry VI.* being confirmed duke of *Norfolk*, he had a grant of a place and seat in parliament and elsewhere, next to the duke of *Exeter*, he was also knight of the garter; the 25th of *Henry VI.* he went in pilgrimage to *Rome*; the 35th of *Henry VI.* he had licence to visit other holy places, in *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *Brittany*, *Picardy*, and *Cologne*, and the blood of our Saviour at *Windismark*. As also a second journey to *Rome* and *Jerusalem*, having vowed to do it for the recovery of the king's health. In the first of *Edward IV.* he was constituted justice itinerant of all the forests south of *Trent*.

(f) *Anne*, by his lady *Elizabeth* daughter to *John Talbot*, first of that family earl of *Shrewsbury*. *ibid.*

4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, of *Shrewsbury*, second son of king *Edward IV.* enjoyed all these honours in right of his wife, and was also earl *Marshal* and had the baronies of *Moubray*, *Seagrave* and *Gower*, together with the vast inheritance of that family : He was made knight of the garter by his father, but with his elder brother king *Edward V.* was murdered by his uncle *Richard III.* who usurped the throne under that title 1483. He and his wife both died issueless.

5th B E R K E L E Y.

THE vast inheritance of the *Moubrays* came next to the *Howards* and *Berkeleys*, in respect of *Margaret* and *Issabel* daughters to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*. Sir *John Howard* son of Sir *Robert Howard* and *Margaret* coheir of *Thomas de Moubray*, was created duke of *Norfolk* the 28th of *June* the first of *Richard III.* as also earl *Marshal* of *England*, and the same day and year

WILLIAM lord *BERKLEY*, of *Berkley* castle in *Gloucestershire*, son of *James* lord *Berkley*, by *Issabell* daughter to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* was created earl of *Nottingham* ; king *Edward IV.* in the 20th of his reign had raised him to the dignity of a viscount. The *Peerage* vol. I. p. 310, says, " That he afterwards adhering to the duke of *Buckingham* in his design of pulling down king *Richard*, he fled into *Brittany* to *Henry* duke of *Richmond*," (after king *Henry VII.*) by whom he was constituted earl *Marshal* of *England*, the 26th of *October*, the 1st of his reign, " with limitation of that office to the heirs male of his body." [*Peerage* *ibid.*] " He was also advanced to the dignity of marquis of *Berkley*, the 4th of *Henry VII.* January 28th. He was famous for his great dispute with *Thomas* viscount *Lisle*, about certain lands in contest between them, who upon a challenge sent him by the said viscount, meeting with others on both sides, the viscount was slain." He married three wives, but left issue by none of them, and taking occasion to except against his brother *Maurice* as his successor, because he had not married with a person of honourable parentage, gave all his lands from him, particularly the castle of *Berkley*, and those lands and lordships that were the body of that ancient barony, to the king, a good part of which remained in the possession of the crown 'till the death of king *Edward VI.* so that *Maurice* enjoyed nothing of the honour.

6th F I T Z - R O Y.

HENRY FITZ-ROY, natural son to *Henry VIII.* by *Elizabeth* daughter to Sir *John Blount*, knight, the lady *Talboise* ; he was created duke of *Richmond* and earl of *Nottingham*. He was but six years old when these titles were conferred upon him, (g) at which time also he was constituted lieutenant general of the king's forces, north of *Trent*, and warden of the marches of *Scotland*, and soon after admiral of

(g) *Glover's catalogue of honour*, p. 404. All in ore day viz. the 18th of *June* 1525, the 17th of *Henry VIII.* at the palace of *Bridewell* ; he was also at the same time created duke of *Sommerfet*.

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the 22d of *Henry VIII.* made lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *William Skef-*
 constituted his deputy. He studied at *Paris* with *Henry* earl of *Surrey*,
 at friendship between them on the score of their education together,
 and our earls intermarriage with *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Howard*,
 k and sister of the earl of *Surrey*, but by her had no issue. He was
 of the garter (b) the 24th of *Henry VIII.* he went bravely attended
Henry at *Calais*, at an intended interview between the *English* and
 He died the 28th of *Henry VIII.* 1536.

7th H O W A R D, of *Effingham*.

ES lord H O W A R D of *Effingham*, son of *William Howard*
 left colateral branch of the *Howards*; was in his father's life time
 ble persons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of *Elizabeth*,
 lady *Anne* of *Austria* daughter to *Maximilian* the emperor, from *Zea-*
 n, and in the 16th of *Elizabeth* was installed knight of the garter. In
Elizabeth upon the death of *Edward* earl of *Lincoln*, lord high admiral of
 g then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before
 constituted his successor in that great office, whereupon anno dom. 1588,
Elizabeth when the *Spanish Armada* threatened an invasion here; he
 lieutenant general of the queen's whole fleet at sea, whose success
 answered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a per-
 knowledge in maritime affairs, discreetly wary, truly valiant, industrious
 finally, one whom the sailors entirely loved.

h of *Elizabeth*, when farther danger threatened from the *Spaniards*,
 ed with the rebellious *Irish*, he was made joint general of the *English*
 bert earl of *Essex*, for the defence of this realm, both by sea and land,
 the land, and he for the sea. In which year also he was made justice
 the forests south of *Trent* for life; and not many months after in confi-
 eminent services against the *Spanish Armada*, as also for sacking *Ca-*
 and destroying the *Spanish fleet* in harbour there; he was advanced to
 title of earl of *Nottingham*, as descended from the family of *Mou-*
 which had been earls of that county before. In the 41st. of *Elizabeth*,
 still continuing in high reputation at court, the *Spaniards* again stirring, he was con-
 stituted lieutenant general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of *Elizabeth* he
 was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl Marshal of
England.

I N the first of *James I.* preceeding his coronation, he was made *Lord Great*
Steward of *England* for that occasion, and the next year upon renewing the com-
 mission to seven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl Marshal of *Eng-*
land, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of *James I.* he surren-
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(b) But died soon after, viz. the 22d of July 1535, in the 27th year of *Henry VIII.*
 in his father's house at *St. James* near *Westminster*. His body was carried to *Hare-*
mingham in *Suffolk*, and there was buried. Glover's Cat. of Hon.

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of April and ended
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200 Birtory - 40 virtualled for 2
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of *England*; the 22d of *Henry VIII.* made lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *William Skefington* being constituted his deputy. He studied at *Paris* with *Henry* earl of *Surrey*, there was a great friendship between them on the score of their education together, which occasion'd our earls intermarriage with *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Howard*, duke of *Norfolk* and sister of the earl of *Surrey*, but by her had no issue. He was created knight of the garter (b) the 24th of *Henry VIII.* he went bravely attended to meet king *Henry* at *Calais*, at an intended interview between the *English* and *French* kings. He died the 28th of *Henry VIII.* 1536.

7th H O W A R D, of *Effingham*.

CHARLES lord *HOWARD* of *Effingham*, son of *William Howard* head of the eldest colateral branch of the *Howards*; was in his father's life time one of those noble persons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of *Elizabeth*, conducted the lady *Anne* of *Austria* daughter to *Maximilian* the emperor, from *Zealand* into *Spain*, and in the 16th of *Elizabeth* was installed knight of the garter. In the 28th of *Elizabeth* upon the death of *Edward* earl of *Lincoln*, lord high admiral of *England*, (being then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before him) he was constituted his successor in that great office, whereupon *anno dom.* 1588, the 30th of *Elizabeth* when the *Spanish Armada* threatened an invasion here; he was constituted lieutenant general of the queen's whole fleet at sea, whose success therein fully answered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a person of great knowledge in maritime affairs, discreetly wary, truly valiant, industrious in action, and finally, one whom the sailors entirely loved.

I N the 39th of *Elizabeth*, when farther danger threatened from the *Spaniards*, who were joined with the rebellious *Irish*, he was made joint general of the *English* army with *Robert* earl of *Essex*, for the defence of this realm, both by sea and land, viz. *Essex* for the land, and he for the sea. In which year also he was made justice itenerant of all the forests south of *Trent* for life; and not many months after in consideration of his eminent services against the *Spanish Armada*, as also for sacking *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and destroying the *Spanish fleet* in harbour there; he was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of *Nottingham*, as descended from the family of *Moubray*, some of which had been earls of that county before. In the 41st. of *Elizabeth*, still continuing in high reputation at court, the *Spaniards* again stirring, he was constituted lieutenant general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of *Elizabeth* he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl Marshal of *England*.

I N the first of *James I.* preceeding his coronation, he was made *Lord Great Steward* of *England* for that occasion, and the next year upon renewing the commission to seven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl Marshal of *England*, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of *James I.* he surrendered.

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(b) But died soon after, viz. the 22d of July 1535, in the 27th year of *Henry VIII.* in his father's house at *St. James* near *Westminster*. His body was carried to *Birmingham* in *Suffolk*, and there was buried. *Glover's Cat. of Hon.*

dered his patent for the office of lord *Admiral*, which was given to the marquis of *Buckingham*.

T H I S noble earl's first lady was *Catherine* daughter of *Henry (Clary)* lord *Huntdown*, (i) by whom he had issue two sons, the first *William*, who married *Anne* daughter and sole heir, to *John* lord *St. John* of *Bletsoe*, but died in his father's life time, leaving issue *Elizabeth* his only daughter and heir, married to *John* lord *Mordaunt* of *Turvey* in com. *Bedford*, afterwards earl of *Peterborough*.

T H E second was

C H A R L E S, who succeeded him in his honours; he had also three daughters *Elizabeth*, *Frances* and *Margaret*.

T O his second lady he married *Margaret* daughter to *James Stewart* earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, which *Margaret* was naturalized in the parliament of the 1st of *James I.* by whom he had issue two sons, *James* who died young, and *Sir Charles Howard* knight, and died the 22d of *James I.* having been knight of the garter 52 years, being then 88 years of age.

C H A R L E S, his second son succeeded, (the elder as has been said dying before the father without issue male) he first took to wife *Charity* daughter of --- *White*, and widow of *Leche* of the city of *London*; afterwards *Mary* daughter of *Sir William Cockaine* knight and alderman of *London*, by whom he had no issue; thirdly *Margaret* daughter to *James* earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, by whom he had issue *James*, who died unmarried.

C H A R L E S succeeding him in his honours, married *Arabella* daughter of ----- *Smith*, Esq; but died without issue 1681, upon whose decease the barony descended and came to *Francis Howard* of *Great-Buckham* in com. *Surrey*, the next heir male, &c.

8th. F I N C H.

T H E first of this collateral branch raised to the dignity of peerage was *Sir Heneage Finch*, knight, who being a great proficient in the study of the laws in that honourable society of the inner-temple *London*, was upon the happy restoration of king *Charles II.* made solicitor general, and the next year autumn-reader of the before specified inn of court anno 1660; in the 12th of *Charles II.* he was by the name of *Sir Heneage Finch*, of *Raunston* in com. *Buck.* advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and in the 22d anno 1670, constituted the king's attorney-general. Anno 1673, he was made keeper of the great-seal, and shortly after created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Finch* of *Daventry*, in com. *Northampton*, (being then owner of that manor) and finally in the 33d of *Charles II.* advanced to the dignity

(i) He was the son of *William Clary* by his wife *Mary Bollen*, sister to queen *Anne Bollen*.

nity of earl of Nottingham. He married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Daniel Harvey*, merchant of *London*, by whom he had issue ten sons: *Daniel*, *Heneage*, (the second son, after lord *Guernsey*) *William*, *Charles*, who died unmarried; *Edward*, *Henry* and *Robert*, who also died unmarried, *Edward*, *John* and *Thomas*, being before deceased. Also four daughters, *Elizabeth* married *Samuel Grimston*, at that time son and heir to Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* baronet, master of the rolls, *Mary* and *Anne* deceased, and another *Mary*. This earl dying anno 1682, was succeeded by

DANIEL earl of Nottingham, he was a person profoundly learned both in the laws and divinity; distinguished by many eminent posts in the reign of king *William III* queen *Anne* and king *George I*. "In the year 1720-1, the university of *Oxford* in a full convocation unanimously decreed, ----- That the solemn thanks of that university be returned to the right hon. the earl of Nottingham for his noble defence of the christian-faith contained in his lordship's answer to Mr. *Whiston*'s letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and the Holy-Ghost; and that Dr. *Skippen* vice-chancellor, *William Bromley* and *George Clark*, Esqrs. representatives of the university, wait on the said earl, and present to his lordship the thanks aforesaid of the whole university." ----- *Collin's peerage. vol. II. p. 234-5.* ----- In the year 1729, *John* earl of *Winchelsea* dying without issue, that title devolved to his lordship, who departed this life the 1st of *January* 1729-30.

THIS noble lord was married first to lady *Effex Rich*, 3d daughter and one of the coheirs to *Robert Rich* earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had issue one only surviving daughter, the lady *Mary*, married first to *William Saville*, late marquess of *Halifax*, and since, anno 1707-8, to *John* duke of *Roxborough*, of the kingdom of *Scotland*. His second lady was *Anne* only daughter of *Christoffer* lord viscount *Hatton*, (by his first wife *Cicilie* daughter of *John Tuston* earl of *Thanet*) by whom he had issue five sons and nine daughters.

DANIEL, the present earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, *William*, *John*, *Henry*, *Edward*; the lady *Effex*, eldest daughter; the lady *Charlotte*, lady *Anne*, who died young, lady *Isabella*, lady *Mary*, lady *Henrietta*, lady *Elizabeth*, lady *Frances* and lady *Margaret*.

DANIEL, earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of *Rutland* in the 9th year of queen *Anne*, and served for the same county in all parliaments whilst he continued a commoner: On the accession of his majesty king *George*, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*, at the same time his father was declared lord president of the council, also the 10th of *October* 1715, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and resigned all his employments on the 29th of *February* 1715. His lordship was made comptroller of his majesty's household *May* 24, 1725, which office he voluntarily resigned after he succeeded his father as earl. In the year 1729, his lordship married *Frances Fielding*, daughter of the right honourable *Basil* earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he has issue one daughter, lady *Charlotte*, and her ladyship dying in *September* 1734, at *Wentworth-house* in *Yorkshire* the seat of his brother-in-law *Thomas* earl of *Malton*. He married in *January* 1737-8, *Mary* daughter and co-heir of Sir *Thomas Palmer*, of *Wingham* in *Kent*, baronet, by whom he has had also issue, seven daughters, three of which are now alive.

The ARMS of the several Earls of NOTTINGHAM.

1st. FERRERS.

Arg. 6 horse shoes fab. 3. 2. 1. nail holes or.

Robert son of *William Ferrers*, bore his mother's arms, i. e. the arms of *Pevere*.

vary or. & gules.

2d. JOHN PLANTAGENET,
after king of *England*.

Gules 3 Lyons passant gardant or. over all a bend az.

3d. MOUBRAY.

Gules a Lyon rampant arg. arm'd and langued az.

King *Richard II.* granted to *Thomas Moubray* duke of *Norfolk* and earl of *Nottingham* to bear the arms of *Edward the Confessor*, viz. Az. a cross patonce between 5 martlets or. as well in his seal as in his banner with two ostrich feathers erected. He bore these impaled with his other of the marshalship of *England*, and on his crest a Lyon and two escutcheons collateral with the Lyon. *Glover's cat. hon. p. 870.*

The 17th of *Richard II.* the king acknowledging his right to bear for his crest a golden leopard with a white label about his neck, (which right did belong to the king's eldest son) did grant him and his heirs a coronet arg. to be used instead of the label about the neck of the leopard. *Peerage vol. II. p. I. p. 268.*

4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET
duke of *York*.

Quarterly *France* and *England* a label of 3 arg. charged with 9 torteauxes. On an in-escutcheon the arms of *Moubray*.

5th. BERKLEY.

Gules a chevron between ten crosses forme (6 above and 4 below) arg.

6th. FITZROY.

France and *England*, a border quarterly ermin and compony arg. and az. a batune sinister of the 2d. an in-escutcheon quarterly gules and vary or. and vert. a Lyon rampant arg. on a chief az. a castle between two buck's heads. cabossed of the last.

8th. HOWARD.

Gules on a bend between 6 cross-croffets fitch arg. an in-escutcheon or. thereon a demy Lyon rampant (depicted as the arms of *Scotland*) pierced through the mouth with an arrow. This charge on the bend was an honourable augmentation granted by king *Henry VII.* to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* and his heirs male upon routing the *Scots* at the great battle of *Floddenfield*, where *James IV.* king of *Scots* was slain.

9th. FINCH.

Arg. a chevron between three griffins passant fergreant fab.

Hen. 4 p ap Glouc.
 Hen. 4 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p. ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Leic.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Glouc.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 5 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p a p Westm.
 Hen. 6 ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Leic.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Cantab.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Cantab.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Read.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6 p ap Covent.
 Hen. 6 p ap Westm.
 Hen. 6. p ap Westm.
 dw. 4 p ap Westm.
 dw. 4 p ap Westm.

Johannes Zouche, Miles. Hugo Hufsey, Mil.
 Willielmus Reginaydon, Thomas de Staunton.
 Robertus Plimpton, Henricus de Sutton.
 Johannes Zouche, Miles. Tho. Rempston, M.
 Robertus Plumpton, Miles. Hen. de Sutton.
 Hugo Hufye, Radulphus Makerell.
 Tho. de Rempston, Miles. Will. de Compton.
 Thomas Chaworth, Henry Pierpoint.

Johannes Zouche, Hugo Hofye.
 Thomas Chaworth, Radulphus Makerell.
 Richardus Stanhop, Henricus Pierpoint.
 Johannes Zouche, Richardus Stanhop.
 Thomas Chaworth, Henricus Pierpoint.
 Henricus Pierpoint, Willielmus Merings.
 Gervasius de Clyfton, Norman Babyngton.
 Hugo Willoughby, Radulphus Makerell.
 Richardus Stanhop, Johannes Berwys.
 Richardus Stanhop, Miles. Johannes Bowys.
 Richardus Stanhop, Miles. Norman Babyngton.

Richardus Willoughby, Johannes Gower. (a)
 Thomas Chaworth, Willielmus Plympton.
 Johannes Zouche, Willielmus Merings.
 Nicholaus Fitz-Williams, Ric. Illingworth.

Johannes Roos, Armig. Ric, Estlyngworth.
 Johannes Stanhop, Miles. Hen. Bosom, Miles.
 Johannes Wastneffe, Richardus Illingworth.
 Robertus Clifton, Johannes Stanhop.
 Richardus Illingworth, Johannes Wastneffe.
 Robertus Strelley, Miles. Joh. Stanhop, Armig.

Robertus Strelley, Miles. Johannes Stanhop.
Desunt.

Henricus Pierpoint, Johannes Stanhop.

(a) B. W. list Bower.

Here Ends PRYNE'S List.

Johannes Rothell, Johannes Jo
 Thomas Mapperley, Johannes
 Johannes Tannesley, Thomas
 Robertus Glade, Johannes Tan

Henricus Preston, Walterus Stac
 Johannes Allestre, Johannes Bi
 Henricus Preston, Willielmus E
 Willielmus Stacy, Thomas Fox.
 Thomas Page, Johannes Bingha

Thomas Page, Richardus Samon
 Thomas Page, Johannes Allestre
 Johannes Wilford, Thomas Page
 Johannes Allestre, Johannes Wi
 Willielmus Burton, Willielmus
 Thomas Pogg, Johannes Manche
 Johannes Manchester, Johannes
 Johannes Manchester, Johannes
 Johannes Plumptre, Johannes M
 Willielmus Halifax, Galfridus K
 Johannes Manchester, Robertus I
 Johannes Plumptre, Willielmus I
 Thomas Alestre, Thomas Thurla

Thomas Babyngton, Robertus R
 Thomas Thurland, Thomas Alle
 Thomas Thurland, Thomas Alle
 Thomas Thurland, Thomas Babir
 Richardus Delwood, Johannes Sq

Robertus Stable, Johannes Serjean

Thomas Nevil, Johannes Hunt.

next was *Barebones* Parliament, consisting but of 139 Members; it met *July* 4th 1653, and was dissolved
dd, but I find in *Peck's desideriat. curiosa lib. 5. p. 25.* that *Gervas Pigot*, Esq; was required by Writ from
 cure that the just-mentioned Gentleman and *John Odingsells*, were summoned for the County, and that only
 Parliament which *Oliver Cromwell* called after he was made Protector, met *September* 3, 1654, it was by
 mbers for the Town or County of *Nottingham* in either of these two last.

Edw. 4 p ap Westm. | John Byron, Esq; William Meryng, Esq; | John Mapully, John Clerk.

The Writ, Indentures and Returns, from the 17th of *Edward IV.* to the 1st of *Edward VI.* are all except an imperfect bundle of the 33d of *Henry VIII.* which wants for the County but those for the Town are, Robert Lovat, Richard Hasylligg.

w. 6 p at Westm.	Michael Stanhope, Kt. John Markham, Kt.	John Pastell, Nic. Powtrell, Rec.
w. 6 p at Westm.	<i>defunt.</i>	Robert Hasylligge, Fran. Colman.
ry 1 p at Westm.	John Hercy, Kt. John Hollis, Kt.	Hump. Quarndbye, Tho. Markham.
ry 1 p. at Oxford.	John Constable, Kt. Elizeus Markham, Esq;	Hump. Quarndbye, Fran. Colman.
2 P. and M. p at West.	Ric. Whalley, Esq; Elizeus Markham, Esq;	Nic. Powtrell, Esq; Will. Markham.
P. & M. p at West.	Richard Whalley, Esq; Ant. Forster, Esq;	Hugh Thornhill Esq; J. Bateman.
P. & M. p at West.	John Markham, Kt. Hugh Thornhill, Esq;	Fran. Colman, Ed. Bowne, gent.
z. p at Westm.	<i>defunt.</i>	<i>defunt.</i>
z. p at Westm.	John Manners, Esq; John Mollineux, Esq;	Humph. Quarndbye, gt. J. Bateman.
iz. p at Westm.	Rob. Markham, Esq; Edward Stanhop, Esq;	Ralph Barton, Will. Balle, gent.
iz. p at Westm.	Henry Pierpoint, Esq; Edw. Stanhop, Esq;	Tho. Mannours, kt. Joh. Bateman, gt.
iz. p at Westm.	Tho. Manners, Kt. Robert Constable, Kt.	Ric. Parkyns, Esq; R. Bateman, gt.
iz. p at Westm.	Tho. Manners, Kt. Thomas Stanhop, Kt.	Rob. Constable kt. R. Parkyns, Esq;
iz. p at Westm.	Robert Markham, Esq; Brian Lascells, Esq;	Geo. Mannors, Esq; R. Parkyns, Esq;
iz. p at Westm.	Cha. Cavendish, Esq; Phil. Strelley, Esq;	Hump. Bonner, gt. R. Parkyns, Esq;
iz. p at Westm.	<i>defunt.</i>	H. Bonner, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald.
ies 1 p at Westm.	Cha. Cavendish, Kt. Robert Pierpont, Esq	Will. Gregory gt. Will. Grayes, gt.
mes 1 at Westm.	John Holles, Kt. Percival Willoughby. kt.	Ric. Hart, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald.
mes 1 p at Westm.	<i>defunt.</i>	<i>defunt.</i>
mes 1 p at Westm.	Gervase Clifton, kt. George Chaworth kt.	Mic. Purefoy Esq; John. Lascells Esq;
arles 1 p at Westm.	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. Rob. Sutton, Esq;	J. Byron, Esq; Fran. Pierpont, Esq;
arles 1 p at Westm.	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. Hen. Stanhop, Esq;	Rob. Greaves, gent. J. Martin, gent.
arles 1 p at Westm.	Hen. Stanhop, Esq; Tho. Hutchinson kt.	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. J. Byron, Esq;
arles 1 p at Westm.	Ger. Clifton, kt. John Byron, kt.	C. Cavendish, kt. H. Peirpoint, Esq;
arles 1 p at Westm.	Tho. Hutchinson, Esq; Rob. Sutton, Esq;	C. Cavendish, kt. Gil. Boun, ser.
arles 1 p at Westm.	Tho Hutchinson, kt. Rob. Sutton, Esq;	G. Millington, Esq; F. Peirpont, Esq;

In the room of these last in this long parliament came John Hutchinson, Esq; & Ger. Pigot, Esq; In the room of Francis Pierpoint came William Stanhope, Esq; parliaments which did sit during the intestine troubles and the succeeding Usurpation were :

which king *Charles* called to meet at *Oxford*, January 22d. 1642-3, I find no members either for the Town or County of *Nottingham*.

year. *Heath* says there were but two Members for *Nottinghamshire*, viz. *John Odingells* and *Edward* cell, to appear the 4th of *July* 1553, as Member for the County of *Nottingham*, which makes me con- d *Cludd* of *Southwell*, was for the Town of *Nottingham*.

1657. *Richard Cromwell's* Parliament sat Jan. 27th 1659; I have not been able to find who were

This and the two foregoing tables comes in after page 209.



[illegible]

Robertus Jorte. (d) -- Johannes Byks. Milites.
*Petrus Foun.
Paganus de Villers. ---- Petrus Foun.
Johannes de Monteny. --- Willielmus de Eland.
*Johannes Byke. --- *Rogerus de Verdon.
Johannes Ingram. ---- Johannes de Oxen.
Johannes le Brett. ---- Richardus de Strelley.
Willielmus de Eland. ---- Tho. de Rade. Milites.
* Richardus de Strelley. ---- *Johannes de Oxen.
* Willielmus de Eland. ---- Thomas de Radcliff.
Johannes de Brett. ---- Richardus de Strelley.

* Joh. de Oxenford. ---- * Richardus de Strelley.
Thomas de Bekeryng. ---- Richardus de Strelley.
Willielmus de Eland. --- Ric. de Strelley. Milites.
* Johannes de Oxenford. --*Richardus de Strelley.
Willielmus de Eland. --- Richardus de Strelley.

Willielmus de Eland. --- Johannes de Oxenford. (e)
Richardus de Willoughby. (f) -- (f) Petrus Foun.
Johannes de Vaus. --- Willielmus de Gotham.
Egidius de Meignill. --- Rogerus de Enington.
Johannes Darcy. -- Johannes Deyncourt.
Robertus Jorte. -- Thomas de Asheburne.
Johannes Barry. --- Robertus Jorce.
Galfridus de Staunton. --- Johannes de Vais. (g)
Robertus de Jorte. (h) - Richardus de Willoughby.
Reginald de Aflacton. (i) --- Robertus le Jortz. (k)
Thomas de Newmarsh. -- Johannes de Kinton.
Johannes de Vaus. -- Gervasius de Clifton.
Willielmus Trufsbu. Nicholas Bernack (l)
Johannes de Vaus. Gervasius de Clifton.
Thomas de Bykering. Willielmus del Ker. (m)
Thomas de Bykering. Johannes de Wadsworth.
Willielmus de Wakebrigg. Willielmus del Ker.
(n) Ric. de Grey Miles. *But one kt. by the writs.*
Richardus de Grey. Miles
*R. Grey de Landeford. *Will. de Wakebrigg.
Ric. de Bingham (o) Rogerus de Hopewell.
Richardus de Grey. (p) Johannes Bozoun.

*Ric. de Grey de Landeford. *Johannes Bozoun.
Thomas Malett. Hugo de Herty.
Richardus de Grey. Willielmus Wakebrigg.
Richardus de Grey. Willielmus Wakebrigg.

Lawrentius Spicer. R
Johannes Fleming. A

Willielmus Gotham. R

Joh. de Widmerpoole.
Rob. Morewode. Johan
Joh. Wydmerpoole. J
Joh. de Feriby. Willi
Joh. de Feriby. Ric. c
Johannes de Feriby. V

Will. de Gotham. Rad
Rogerus Bothayle. W
Will. Gotham. Rober
Nicholaus Ingram. Si
Rogerus de Bothale. W
Joh. de Feriby. Rad.

Joh. Colier. Will. de
Robertus Moorwood. W
Galfridus Fleming. W

Will. de Loderham. Sim
Rob. Ingram. Ric. N

Rad. Taverner. Ric. 1
Rad. Taverner. Hugo
Rad. le Taverner. J. de

Hugo le Spicer. Johanna

Will. Findern. Thoma
Robertus Burnby. Thon
Thomas Moorwood. Joh
† Rog. de Hoppewell, Re
Tho. de Moorwood. Joh

Johannes Ingram. Rob
R. de Hoppewell, jun. W.

All our Historians agree
a Parliament was held at
Lingham 1330, 15 days after
Michaelmas the 4th of *Edward*
also another the 12th of
Edward III. 1337. (b) B. W.
Conf. (c) B. W. *List* Conf.

(d) B. W. *List* is Joyce. (e) B. W. *List* Richardus de Strelley. (f) B. W. *List* William de Eland. (f) B. W. Johannes de Oxenford. (g) B. W. *List* Vaus. (h) Johannes de Vaus. (i) Galfridus de Staunton. (k) Johannes de Mufters. (l) B. W. *List*, Michael Bernack. (m) B. W. *List*, Johannes de Wadefworth. (n) B. W. *List* Richardus Grey de Landeford. (o) B. W. *List* names Byngham last. (p) B. W. Ri-

† Senior

44 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 45 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 47 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 48 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 49 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 40 Edw. p ap Westm.
 42 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 43 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 45 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 45 Edw. 3 Counc. Wint.
 46 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 47 Edw. 3 p ap Westm.
 50 Edw. p ap Westm.
 49) 50 Ed. 3 p ap Westm.
 51 Ed. 3 p. ap. Westm.
 51 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 52 Rich. 2 p. ap. Glouc.
 52 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 53 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 54 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 55 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 56 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 57 Ric. 2 p ap new Sarum.
 58 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 59 Rich. 2. p ap Westm.
 60 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 61 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 62 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 63 Rich. 2 p ap Cantab.
 64 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 65 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 66 Rich. 2 p ap Wynt.
 67 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 68 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 69 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 70 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 71 Rich. 2 p ap Westm.
 72 Hen. 4 p ap Westm.
 73 Hen. 4 p ap Westm.
 74 Hen. 4 p ap Wint.
 75 Hen. 4 p ap Westm.
 76 Hen. 4 p ap Westm.

Richardus de Grey, Rob. de Morton
 Simon de Leek, Will. de Wakebrugg
 Rich. de Bingham, Tho. de Nevil (r)
 Simon de Leek, - Robertus de Morton
 Simon de Leek, *Robertus de Morton
 Simon de Leek, Robertus de Morton
 Simon de Leek, Sampson de Strelley
 Robertus de Morton, Will. de Strelley
 *Rogerus Beler, *Robertus de Morton
 Rogerus Beler
 Simon de Leek, Richardus de Grey
 Simon de Leek, Joh. de Gateford (s)
 S. de Leek, Chivaler. Joh. de Birton
 Joh. Aunesley, Joh. de Beckyngham

 S. de Leek, Chivaler. J. de Annesley
 J. de Annesley Miles, W. de Nevil M
 J. de Annesley M. J. de Beckyngham
 Johannes de Annesley, Joh. Parker (t)
 Samp. de Strelley Miles, R. de Morton
 Joh. de Gaytford, Robertus Basely
 Simon de Leek, (v) T. de Bampfston M
 Samp. de Strelley, Tho. de Rempston M
 Simon de Leek, Miles. Joh. de Burton
 S. de Strelley, M. Joh. de Berton (u)
 Bert. de Bolynbrok, Tho. de Annesley
 Rob. de Basely, Tho. de Annesley
 Joh. de Annesley, M. Ric. de Bevercote
 J. de Annesley, Miles. Joh. de Birton
 Joh. de Annesley, Joh. de Leek, Milites
 Joh. de Leek, Joh. de Annesley, Milites.
 Joh. de Annesley, Rob. de Cokfield, M.
 Joh. de Leek, Johannes de Gaytford
 Joh. de Burton, Miles, Hugo Cressy
 Rob. Cokefield, Miles, Tho. Hercy, M
 *Tho. Rempston, M. *Joh Gaytford, M
 *Will. Nevil, Miles, Nic. de Strelley
 Tho. de Rempston, Miles, Nic. Burden
 Tho. de Rempston, Miles Hugo Cressy
 Tho. de Rempston, M. Rob. de Morton
 Joh. Gaytford, Willielmus de Leek.
 Joh. de Burton, Miles, Joh. Knyveton.
 Ric. Stanhop, Miles, Joh. Clifton, M.
 Ric. Stanhop, Miles, Simon de Leek
 *Tho. Chaworth, M. *Rich. Stanhop, M.

Will. Soliere, Thomas Moorwood.
 Will. de Waggbrug, Tho Moorwood
 Rogerus de Hoppewell, Hen. Ward
 Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior.
 Hugo Spicer, Rogerus Hoppewell.

 Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chamberlain
 Thomas de Morewode, Petrus Maso
 Rogerus de Hulme, Henricus Bradme
 Rogerus de Holm.
 Johannes Cropshull (w) Johannes Bor

 Robertus German, Willielmus Copp
 Robertus German, Will. Capper.

 Robertus German, Tho. de Bothale
 Henricus Cook, Robertus German

 Tho. Bochale, (x) Joh. de Tammes

 Richardus Milford, Robertus German
 Johannes Crawshawe, Will. Hunst
 Will. Bottiler, Robertus de Hender

 Thomas Meverley, Willielmus Bot
 Willielmus Botiler, Robertus German

 Thomas Mapurley, Willielmus Bott
 Willielmus Bottiler, Nicholas Allen

 Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapper
 Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapper

 Johannes de Plumptre, Joh. Taunton

 (y) Walterus Starcy, Thomas Fox.

)) B. W. List places Aun-
 ly and Bekyngham in the
 list of Edward III.

(r) B. W. List Thomas de Roldeston,
 (s) B. W. List Gaytford. (t) B. W.
 List, Willielmus Parker. (v) B. W.
 with much more probabily Thomas de
 Rempston. (u) B. W. List Johannes
 de Burton.

(w) B. W. list Cropshull.
 (x) List Thomas Bothale.
 (y) Walterus Stacy idem.

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is organized into several columns and rows, separated by faint vertical and horizontal lines, suggesting a ledger or table format. No specific words or numbers can be discerned.]

A Copy from Mr. *Prynne's* fourth part of a Register, &c. of Parliam
for the County of *Nottingham*, and the *Burgeſſes* for the Town
IV. of which thoſe Parliaments and names mark'd with an Afteric,
Bucks. and generouſly communicated to me. This Liſt is cont

Reign. Where held.

23 Edw. I. p. ap. Weſtm.
25 Edw. I. p. ap. Lond.
26 Edw. I. p. ap. Ebor.
28 Edw. I. p. ap. Linc.
28 Edw. I. p. ap. Lond.
28 Edw. I. p. ap. Weſtm.
30 Edw. I. p. ap. Lond.
*30 Edw. I. p. ap. Weſtm.
33 Edw. I. p. ap. Weſtm.
34 Edw. I. p. ap. Weſtm.
*34 Edw. I. Counc. Weſtm.
35 Edw. I. p. ap. Karl.
1 Edw. II. p. ap. North.
2 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
4 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
5 Edw. II. p. ap. Lond.
5 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſt.
6 Edw. II. p. ap. Wind.
7 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
8 Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor.
8 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
9 Edw. II. p. ap. Linc.
10 Edw. II. Counc. Linc.
12 Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor.
12 Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor.
15 Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor.
17 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
18 Edw. II. p. ap. Lond.
19 Edw. II. p. ap. Weſtm.
1 Edw. III. p. ap. Ebor.
1 Edw. III. p. ap. Linc.
*1 Edw. III. p. ap. Weſtm.
2 Edw. III. p. ap. Nov. Sar.
2 Edw. III. p. ap. Ebor.
2 Edw. III. p. ap. North.

Knights of the Shire.

Gervafius de Clifton. — Johannes de Ant
Willielmus de Stanton. — Willielmus de
Richardus de Bingham. — Richardus de
Ranulp. de Waldesby. — (a) Will. de Cha
Will. de Chadwort. Miles. — Randulphu
Randulphus de Wandſley. — Will. de C
Philippus de Laſſeys. — Robertus de Ecco
Johannes de Lysbers. — Robertus de E
Thomas Malet. — Hugo de Herſey.
Robertus de Jorts. — Robertus de Sam
Robertus de Standely. — Robertus de J
*Thomas Malet. — *Johannes de Villers
Walterus Gouſle. — Petrus Pycot. M
Johannes de Grey. (b) — Willielmus de
Walterus de Gouſhill. — Thomas Malet
*Willielmus Farwell. —
Thomas Malet. — Hugo de Hercy. M
Petrus Pycot. — Petrus Foun. Milites.
Petrus Picot. — Petrus le Fown.
Joh. de Charveleys. — Gervafius fil. G

Johannes de Lyforus. — Petrus Fenn.
Laurentius de Chawork. — Hugo de He
Thomas de Longevillers. — Petrus Fou
Richardus Willoughby. — Petrus Fou

Robertus de Jortz. — Richardus de W
Reginald. de Aſlaſton. — Robertus de
Johannes Bary. — Robertus Ingram.
Radulphus de Burton. — Petrus Foun.
Petrus Foun. — Robertus Ingram. Mil
Johannes de Anneſley. — Willielmus de
Philippus de Calſetoſt. — Petrus Foun.
Henricus de Facombergy. — Robertus
*Robertus Ingram. — *Petrus Fen de

(a) *B. Willis* his Liſt has *Bray*. — (b) *Brown Willis* with good reaſon ſuppoſes that i

Writs, so far as it recites the names of the *Knights of the Shire*
Nottingham, from the 23d of EDWARD I. to the 12th of EDWARD
since discovered by *Brown Willis*, Esq; of *Whaddon-Hall* in com.
to the 16th of *Charles I.*

Burgesses of the Town.

Johannes de Fleming. — Willielmus de Hardeby.

Johannes le Fleming. — Adam. de le Fleming.
Cedula Amissa.

Johannes de Crophill. — Gualterus de Thornton.
Adam. Fleming. — Johannes Ingram.

John Fitzadam de Morter. — Walter de Thornton.
Johannes Lamboks. — Robertus Ingeham.

Johannes de Nottingham. — Johannes Ingram.
Johannes de Beston. — Johannes de Bere.

Willielmus Gilham. — Johannes Lambok.
Johannes Lamboks. — Richard le Curzun.
Johannes Lambocks. — Richardus de Brumby.

Hugo Stapleford. — Richardus Palmere.
Johannes Bryan. — Robertus de Brundby.
Willielmus Gotham. — Bartholomeus Cotgreve.

Willielmus Buck. — Johannes de Palmere.

Galfridus le Flemyng. — Simon de Folevil.

Robertus de Brunuby. — Alanus Cardoun.
Richardus Curzin. — Johannes le Cupper.
Johannes Bully. — Johannes Widmerpoole.

Nicholas Shelford. — Willielmus de Shelford.

Johannes Peruwyke. — Petrus Briffield.

dd be *Chaworth*. —

A Catalogue of KNIGHTS of the SHIRE and BURGESSES who have served for the County, and the Town of NOTTINGHAM from the 23d of EDWARD I. to this present Time.

I hope it will not be displeasing to most of my readers, if I here premise a few words concerning the antiquity of these national meetings taken from some of our best authors.

P A R L I A M E N T S in *England* are as ancient as the government of the *Saxons*; they called such an assembly of the states of the nation *Witnagemot* or an assembly of wisemen; this was composed of the dignitaries in the church, the *Thanes* or earls, the *Wites* which were the head magistrates of tythings, and burgeses which were some times the chief magistrates, sometimes others chosen by the several boroughs.

A F T E R the conquest, the norman parliaments agreed with the *Witna-gemot* of the *Saxons* so far as relates to the ecclesiastics, the nobles and the burgeses, but the conqueror designing to weaken the power of the *Saxon* earls, he in some measure separated the barons estates from the counties, and made them acknowledge no superior but the crown, by this they became members of the legislature by succession, whereas the *Wites* were chosen to serve the county only for a time. The barons were designed to represent the tenants of their respective baronies, which excused them from paying towards the wages of knights of the shire.; in short they had an equal authority with earls in parliament, and as great a power over their vassals, the only difference consisted in the extent of their possessions. This new creation of lords of parliament continued without opposition till the end of the reign of king *Henry I.* afterwards in the civil wars, especially between king *Stephen* and the empress *Maud* and her son *Henry II.* when the barons espoused different interests, each party treated the opposite side as rebels, and as both knew what power the barons had over their vassals, and having many to reward for their good services, they divided the forfeited baronies into lesser tenancies, still holding immediately of the crown, which increased the number of these petty sovereigns (*k*) to that degree, that the kingdom was very unequally represented; this becoming at last an intollerable grievance, a clause was inserted in the *Magna-Charta* of king *John*, that all the greater barons should be summoned severally to parliament, and the lesser barons in general, by which the latter were excluded from sitting in parliament singly and in their own persons, but by this general summons they had a right to chuse from among themselves such as they thought fit to be their representatives, and none had a vote in the election of these, (who from the tenure of their lands and from representing the county for which they served were called *knights of the shire*) but the immediate tenants of the crown (*l*) till the 8th of *Henry VI.* all freeholders of 40 s. *per annum* were permitted to vote for *knights of the shire*; upon this foot it stands to this day. The right of chusing representatives for burroughs differs according to the different places, for in some the burgeses only are electors, in some the burgeses and freeholders, and in others all who pay scot and lot. In the town and county of the town of *Nottingham*, the burgeses and freeholders chuse their representatives.

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(*k*) They were called the lesser barons, (*l*) They are chosen in the county-courts.

THE surviving members of the long parliament which met in *November* 1640, dissolved themselves the 17th of *March*, (or according to *Whitlock*, the 10th.) 1659 by an Act made for that purpose, and writs were issued out in the names of the *keepers of the liberties of England*, for another to meet *April* 25, 1660. The speaker was Sir *Harbottle Grimstone*: This proclaimed king *Charles II.* they were by the king constituted a parliament and after making several necessary laws, were by him dissolved *December* 29th 1660.

For the County, 1660.

William Pierepont.

Gilbert lord Houghton.

For the Town, 1660.

Arthur Stanhope.

Robert Pierepont.

THE first parliament called by king *Charles II.* was to meet *May* the 8th 1661, this continued to the 25th of *January* 1678, i. e. 17 years 8 months and 17 days; during which time they had three speakers, the first Sir *Edward Turner*, to the year 1672; the second Sir *Job Charlton*, (who desired to be dismissed on account of his ill state of health); and the 3d. *Edward Seymour*, Esq; chosen in his room:

1661.

{ Sir John Clifton,

{ John Eyres, Esq;

Sir Scroop How, Kt.

Sir Francis Leek, kt. & bart.

1661. The same.

THE second parliament of king *Charles II.* met *March* 6th. 1678; they chose Sir *Edward Seymour*, speaker, who was refused by the king, then they chose serjeant *Gregory*; it was prorogued to the 15th of *March*, sat till the 27th of *May* 1679, prorogued to the 14th of *August*, but dissolved by proclamation before that day.

1678. For the County.

Sir Scroop How, Kt.

John White, Esq;

1678. For the Town.

Robert Pierepont, Esq;

Richard Slater, Esq;

THE 3d parliament of king *Charles II.* met *October* the 17th 1679, after a prorogation of ten days, and adjourned to the 30th of that month. This after several prorogations, sat at last *October* the 21st. and continuing sitting till *January* 10, then was prorogued to *January* 20, 1680, but dissolved by proclamation before that time. The speaker was *William Williams*, Esq;

1679. The same.

1679. The same.

THE last parliament of king *Charles II.* appointed to meet at *Oxford* the 21st of *March* 1680-1. The speaker *William Williams*, Esq; was dissolved the 28th of the same month, upon ordering the second reading of the exclusion bill. It is called the parliament of 1681, because they had entered that year before they were dissolved.

1680-1. The same.

1680-1. The same.

king

KING *Charles* having reigned several years without a parliament, and being weary of it resolved to call one, but did not live to do it. But king *James* who came to the crown *February* 1684-5, summoned a parliament to meet the 19th of *May* 1685. Sir *John Trevor* was chosen speaker and approved the 22d. It sat *July* the 2d, adjourned to *August* the 4th, and after several adjournments they sat again *November* the 9th; the king made a speech and declared he would keep his popish officers in the army, which being disliked by the parliament it was prorogued on the 20th, to *February* the 15th, then to *April* 28th, next to *November* the 22d, 1686, but dissolved before then by proclamation, dated *July* the 2d.

1685. For the County.

Sir William Clifton, bart.
Reason Mellish, Esq;

1685. For the Town.

John Beaumont, Esq;
Sir William Stanhope, kt.

T H E king declared *August* the 24th in council, that another parliament should be summoned for *November* the 27th 1688; the writs bearing date *September* the 5th but upon news of the prince of *Orange's* design were recalled.

T H E king declared in council, *November* 29th 1688, that a free parliament should meet the 5th of *January*, and *November* the 30th a proclamation was published that all should have liberty to sit in parliament notwithstanding their having been in arms, but on the 10th of *December* he ordered the writs not sent out to be burnt, and the same night on his going away, he threw the great-seal into the *Thames*.

A convention was called by letters of summons from his royal highness the prince of *Orange* to meet at *Westminster* the 22d of *January* 1688-9; *Henry Powel*, Esq; was chosen speaker. This convention was declared by an act of parliament passed the 23d of *February* to be a lawful parliament. They continued sitting till the 20th of *August* 1689, then after divers adjournments and a prorogation for two days viz. to *October* 23d. they met and sat till *January* the 27th, were prorogued to the 2d of *April* 1690, but before that day were dissolved, *February* 6th 1689, by proclamation, and writs were issued out for a new parliament to meet the 20th of *March* 1689-90.

1689-90. For the County.

John lord Houghton, made a peer, and }
succeeded by John White, }
Sir Scroop How, kt.

1689-90. For the Town.

Hon. Francis Pierepont.
Edward Bigland, serj. at-law.

T H E second parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met on the day appointed viz. the 20th of *March* 1689-90, and chose for their speaker, Sir *John Trevor*, sat till *May* the 2d 1690, and after several adjournments and prorogations to *October* the 2d, they sat again till *January* the 5th, then after several adjournments and three prorogations they sat a 3d time from *October* the 22d to *February* the 24th, and after one adjournment and several prorogations, sat a 4th time, *November* the 4th to *March* the 14th; after several proclamations they sat a 5th time, *November* the 7th to *April* the 25th 1694, during which time, viz. the 20th of *March*, Sir *John Trevor* was expelled the chair and house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans was passed, and *Paul Foley* Esq; was chosen in his room. Then after three

prorogations they sat a 6th time, from *November* 12th till *May* the 3d, and after several prorogations were dissolved by proclamation, *October* the 11th 1695.

1690. For the County.

Sir Scroop Howe, kt.
William Sacheverel, *died*.
John White Esq;

1690. For the Town.

Charles Hutchinson, Esq;
Richard Slater, Esq;

THE third parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met *November* the 22d. 1695, of which *Paul Foley*, Esq; was chosen speaker. It sat till *April* 27th 1696, and after several prorogations sat a second time, from *October* the 20th to *April* the 16th 1697. It sat a third time after divers prorogations on the 3d of *December* to *July* the 5th 1689, then was prorogued to the 2d of *August* next following, but was dissolved before that time by Proclamation.

1695. For the County.

Sir Scroop How, kt.
John White, Esq;

1695. For the Town.

Charles Hutchinson, Esq;
Richard Slater, Esq;

Mr. Hutchinson dying, William Pierepont.

THE 4th parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met on the 24th of *August* 1698, but was prorogued to the 27th of *September*, and after three more prorogations they met on the 6th of *December* when they chose for their speaker Sir *Thomas Littleton*; then adjourned to the 9th, and continued sitting till *May* the 4th 1699; then after divers prorogations they sat a second time *November* the 16th 1699, till *April* the 11th 1700, when this parliament was dissolved.

1698. For the County.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.
Gervas Eyre, Esq;

1698. For the Town.

William Pierepont Esq;
Richard Slater, Esq; who
dying Robert Sacheverel, Esq;

THE 5th parliament of king *William* III. met on the 10th of *February* 1700-1, chose for their speaker *Robert Harley*, who was approved by the king the next day, they continued sitting till *June* the 24th 1701 and after several prorogations was dissolved by proclamation *November* the 11th, and a new parliament appointed to meet *December* the 30th 1701.

1700. For the County.

The same.

1700. For the Town.

William Pierepont, Esq;
Robert Sacheverel Esq;

THE 6th and last parliament of king *William* III. met on the day appointed and chose *Robert Harley*, Esq; for their speaker, who was approved the next day by the king, they continued sitting till *May* the 25th 1702, (the king dying *March* the 8th) by virtue of the statute of the 7th and 8th of *William* III. then were prorogued by queen *Anne* to *July* the 7th, but dissolved by proclamation dated *July* the 2d. This parliament was the first of queen *Anne*.

1701. For the County.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.
Sir Francis Mollineux, bart.

1701. For the Town.

William Pierepont Esq;
Robert Sacheverel, Esq;

T H E second parliament of queen *Anne* and the first of her calling, was appointed to meet *August* the 20th 1702, but was prorogued to *October* the 8th, then to *October* the 20th, when they met and chose *Robert Harley*, Esq; speaker. They continued sitting till *February* the 27th, and after several prorogations they sat a second time *November* the 9th 1703, and continued sitting till *April* 1704; after three several prorogations their 3d session began *October* the 24th 1704, which continued sitting (under their own adjournment) till *March* the 14th, and then was prorogued to the 5th of *May* 1705, but was dissolved by proclamation dated *April* the 23d.

1702. For the County.

Sir Francis Molineux, bart.
Gervas Eyre, Esq; *who dying*
John Thornhagh, Esq;

1702. For the Town.

William Pierepont, Esq;
George Gregory, Esq;

T H E 3d parliament of queen *Anne* was prorogued on the 14th of *June* 1705, on the day that the writs were returnable, to *September* the 6th, then to *October* the 25th, when the commons chose for their speaker *John Smith*, Esq; one of the privy council, they continued sitting under their own adjournment till *March* the 19th, then were prorogued to the 21st of *May*, and after several prorogations sat a second time *December* the 3d. and continued till *April* the 8th 1707, under their own adjournments, then were prorogued to the 14th of *April*, then sat till *April* the 24th, again prorogued to *April* the 30th; then they were dismissed without prorogation, adjournment or dissolution, the lord keeper declaring the queen's pleasure, that they should meet as the members of the parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, and the queen should signify the time of their meeting by proclamation.

1705. For the County.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.
John Thornhagh, Esq;

1705. For the Town.

Robert Sacheverel, Esq;
William Pierepont, Esq; *dead.*
John Plumptre, Esq;

A proclamation dated *April* the 29th 1707, declaring (according to the 22d article of the *Union* between *England* and *Scotland*) that the lords of the parliament of *England*, and the commons of the present parliament of *England*, are members of the respective houses of the first parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, and *June* the 5th 1707, another proclamation appointed the first parliament of *Great-Britain* to meet at *Westminster* the 23d of *October* next, on which day they met and chose for their speaker *John Smith*, Esq; who was their former speaker, adjourned in obedience to her majesty's pleasure to *November* the 6th, and after two prorogations, they on the 15th of *April* were by another proclamation dissolved.

T H E third parliament called by queen *Anne* and the second of *Great-Britain*, (and the first summoned by the queen's writs as such) met on the 8th of *July* 1708, was first prorogued to *September* the 9th and by successive proclamations to *November*

16th when they met and chose for their speaker Sir *Richard Onslow*, they continued sitting till the 21st of 1709. The second session began *November* the 15th, and continued till the 5th of *April* 1710. They were after several prorogations dissolved by proclamation on the 21st of *September*.

1708 For the County.

Sir Francis Willoughby, bart.
John Thornhagh, Esq;

1708. For the Town.

John Plumptre, Esq;
Robie Sherwin, Esq;

THE 4th parliament of queen *Anne's* calling and the 3d of *Great-Britain*, met *November* 21 1710; They chose for their speaker *William Bromley*, and continued sitting till *June* the 12 1711. After several prorogations the second session began *December* the 7th, they sat till *December* the 22d, when the lords adjourned to *January* the 2d and the commons to the 14th. This parliament continued sitting till *June* the 21st 1712, then adjourned to *July* the 8th and after many prorogations sat again and continued till *July* the 16th when they were prorogued to *August* the 28th but dissolved by proclamation before that day on the 8th of *August* 1713.

1710. For the County.

The right hon. Scroop lord visc. How.
William Levinz, Esq;

1710. For the Town.

John Plumptre, Esq;
Robert Sacheverel.

THE fifth parliament of queen *Anne's* calling and the fourth of *Great-Britain* began to sit *February* the 16th 1713, and chose Sir *Thomas Hanmer* speaker, they continued sitting till *July* the 9th 1714, then were prorogued to *August* the 10th, but upon the queen's death on the first of *August*, they met again the 2d, adjourned to the 25th, were prorogued by the lords justices to *September* the 23d, then by commission to *October* the 21st, then to *January* the 13th, but dissolved by proclamation *January* the 5th 1714-15.

1713. For the County.

The hon. Francis Willoughby, Esq;
William Levinz, Esq;

1713. For the Town.

Robert Sacheverel, Esq;
Borlace Warren, Esq;

THIS parliament was the 5th of *Great-Britain* and the first called by king *George I.* It met *March* the 17th 1714-15, *Spencer Compton* was chosen speaker, continued sitting till *September* the 21st 1715, then adjourned to *October* the 6th, and after several farther adjournments, the second session began the 9th of *January*. The septennial act to continue this parliament till *March* the 17th 1722, was passed *May* the 7 1716 continued sitting till *June* the 26th 1716, after several proclamations the 3d sitting but 2d session, began *February* the 20th, they sat till *July* the 15th 1717, and after several prorogations the 4th sitting and 3d session began *November* the 21st, which continued till *March* the 21st then they were prorogued to *May* the 20th 1718, and after three farther prorogations, their 5th sitting and 4th session began *November* the 11th, this continued till the 18th of *April* 1719. Then after five several prorogations, the 6th sitting and 5th session began *November* the 23d, being a busy time (the south-sea year) they continued sitting till *June* the 11th 1720, after several prorogations they sat the 7th time and held their 6th session *December* the 8th and continued to *July* 29 1721, when they were prorogued to *July* the 13th, then they

sat

sat till *August* the 7th, then were prorogued to *October* the 19th, when their 8th sitting and 7th session began, and continued till *March* the 7th, at which time the king made a speech and prorogued them to the 15th, but on *March* the 10th they were dissolved by proclamation, and writs were issued for electing a new parliament returnable the 10th of *May* 1722.

1714-15. For the County.

The hon. Francis Willoughby, Esq;

William Levinz, Esq;

1714-15. For the Town.

John Plumptre, Esq; got an office and re-chosen.

George Gregory, Esq;

THE second parliament of king *George I.* and the 6th of *Great-Britain*, was prorogued *May* the 4th by writ, from *May* the 10th to *June* the 5th, and after several prorogations they began their first session *October* the 9th and continued to *May* the 27th 1723; then after several prorogations they met a second time *January* the 9th, they sat till *April* the 24th 1724, then after divers prorogations their 3d session began *November* the 12th and continued till *May* the 27th 1725, when they adjourned on account of the king's birth-day and the restoration, to *May* the 31st, were prorogued at several times to *January* the 20th, then their fourth session began, which continued till *May* the 18th 1726, they were prorogued at several times to *January* the 17th when their 5th session began; *May* the 15th they were prorogued to *July* the 21st, and by several prorogations to *June* the 27th, but on the death of the king the parliament met *June* the 15th, and was prorogued by his present majesty to the 27th when they met again, and continued sitting till *July* the 17th, then were prorogued to *August* the 29th, this was the 6th and last session, for on the 7th of *August* they were dissolved.

1722. For the County.

The right hon. Scroop lord visc. How,
Sir Robert Sutton knight of the bath.

1722. For the Town.

John Plumptre, Esq;
George Gregory, Esq;

THE first parliament summoned by the writs of king *George II.* and the 7th of *Great-Britain* met *November* the 28th 1727, was prorogued by commission to *January* the 11th, then to the 23d, they chose for their speaker *Arthur Onslow*, who notwithstanding his excuses was approved by his majesty on the 27th. The king opened the session by a speech, they sat till *May* the 28th 1728, was prorogued to *August* the 8th, and by several farther prorogations to *January* the 21st, when they met and sat a second time till *May* the 14th 1729. After several prorogations they sat a third time on the 15th of *May*, were prorogued at several times to *January* the 21st, when the 4th session was opened, and concluded *May* the 7th 1731. After several prorogations the 5th session began *January* the 13th and sat till *June* the 1st 1732, prorogued at several times to *January* the 16th, when the 6th session began, this ended *June* the 13th 1733, and after divers prorogations the 7th session began *January* the 7th, and concluded *April* the 16th 1734, and was dissolved by proclamation the 18th.

1727. For the County.

The right hon. Scroop lord visc. How. Office.
William Levinz, Esq;
Thomas Bennet, Esq;

1727. For the Town.

Borlace Warren, Esq;
The hon. John Stanhope Esq;

The

T H E second parliament summoned by king *George II.* and the 8th of *Great-Britain* did meet *June* the 13th 1734, was prorogued to *July* the 16th, and by several other prorogations to *January* the 14th, they chose *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; for their speaker, who was approved by his majesty the 23d, they sat till *May* the 15th. After divers prorogations the 2d session began *January* the 15th and concluded *May* the 20th 1736. The 3d session was opened by commission on account of his majesty's indisposition *February* the 1st. and continued to *June* the 21st. 1737, prorogued at several times to *January* the 24th, when the 4th session was opened by his majesty, this continued to *May* the 20th 1738, then was prorogued at several times to *February* the 1st when the 5th session began and continued to *June* the 14th 1739. By several prorogations the 6th session was deferred to *November* the 15th then sat to the 29th of *April* 1740, was prorogued at several times to *November* the 18th, then the 7th and last session was opened which continued to *April* the 25th, was prorogued to *May* the 12th, but dissolved *April* the 28th 1741.

1734. For the County.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; *dead*.

William Levinz, Esq; *jun*.

The honourable John Mordaunt, Esq;

1734. For the Town.

John Plumptre, Esq;

Borlace Warren, Esq;

T H E 3d parliament called by the writs of king *George II.* and the 9th of *Great-Britain* did meet on the of 1741. They chose *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; a third time unanimously their speaker.

1741. For the County.

William Levinz, Esq;

The hon. John Mordaunt, Esq;

1741. For the Town.

Borlace Warren Esq; *dying*.

Sir Charles Sedley, bart.

John Plumptre, Esq;

T H E 4th parliament called by the writs of king *George II.* and the 10th of *Great-Britain* did meet 1747

1747. For the County.

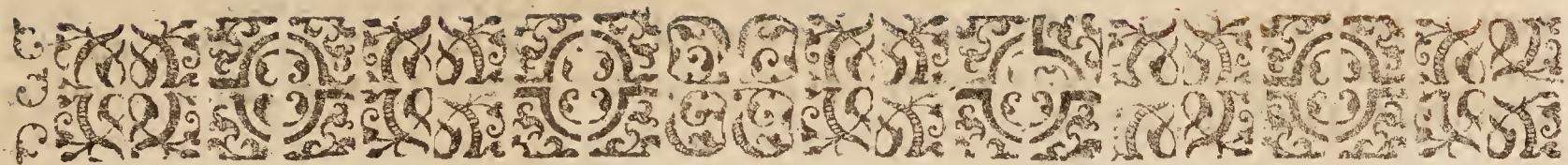
The right hon. lord Robert Sutton,

John Thornhagh, Esq;

1747. For the Town.

Sir Charles Sedley, bart.

The right hon. *George* lord vis. *How*.



S E C T I O N XI.

Memorable Persons born in or near this Town, or who have made it their Abode.

A M O N G such memorable persons as have made choice of *Nottingham* for their residence, or have occasionally visited this town, the first rank is due to crown'd heads and sovereign princes, of whom is remarkable, that to go no farther back then the conquest, (regard being had of the great distance of *Nottingham* from the metropolis, hardly any inland town in *England* has been visited or chosen for a place of residence more frequently and by more of our monarchs, than this ancient borough.

T H A T *William the Conqueror* was here both in his march against the earl of *Northumberland*, when he ordered the building of *Nottingham* castle, and also in his return from the north, is beyond all doubt.

K I N G *Stephen* in the war with the empress *Maud* resided frequently at this castle.

H E N R Y II. was a considerable time at *Nottingham* after he had taken the castle, and before he was king.

R I C H A R D I. after his return from captivity came to *Nottingham* and besieged the castle in person, which was then held for his brother *John*, he also held a great council here.

K I N G *John* resided much at *Nottingham* both as earl of *Mortain* and after as king. It was at *Nottingham* he ordered the *Welch* hostages to be hanged, and lastly he died, in this his beloved county, at *Newark*, 12 computed miles from *Nottingham*.

H E N R Y III. was at *Nottingham* 1252, for it appears that he there granted unto *Ralph de Fresheville* free warren in all the demesne lands of his manors of *Boney* in *Nottinghamshire*, *Cruch*, *Scardecliff*, *Atwoldeston*, *Chelardeston* in *Derbyshire*, and *Cuswortham* in *Yorkshire*, which grant is dated *December* the 1st the 36th of *Henry* III. He was likewise here in the 39th of his reign, as appears by a charter granted to *Nottingham* dated *July* the 20th 1255.

E D W A R D I. during his war with *Scotland* was divers times at *Nottingham*.

E D W A R D II. and *Issabella* of *France* his queen, had their residence at this castle, and *Issabella* whilst she was queen regent resided at *Nottingham* castle when her favourite was surprized there by the king's band.

EDWARD III. was at *Nottingham* in the year 1330, where about *Michaelmas* he held a parliament, he after held a second in the year 1337, in which an act was past in favour of the cloth-trade, and great encouragement was given to foreign clothiers to settle in *England*.

RICHARD II. was at *Nottingham* in the year 1387, and again in the 15th year of his reign, and likewise in 1397.

HENRY also lived some time *Henry* IV. when a combat was appointed betwixt and englishman and a frenchman, but for some reasons was not performed. *Anonym.*

EDWARD IV. was at *Nottingham* in 1470; the same king resided for some time at *Nottingham* when he was enlarging the castle with strong and beautiful additional buildings.

RICHARD III. was at this town in 1483, in the month of *August* when he took his circuit northward, during the execution of that execrable murder of his two nephews and others of their relations; he also resided here in 1685, and from hence went to the battle of *Bosworth*, where he lost his life.

HENRY VII. in 1487, was at *Nottingham* castle, where he held a council of war before he marched to the famous battle of *Stoke by Newark*.

MY anonymous of *Nottingham* says, there goes a vulgar tradition: "That king *Henry* the VIII. made a secret boon voyage to the town of *Nottingham*, but that having no warrantable ground and the occasion unworthy so great a prince, I pass it over in silence." Let this my author think what he will concerning this journey of gallantry, I cannot help being of opinion that the tradition he mentions is not altogether without foundation, when among the records of the town of *Nottingham* I find a promissary note for 147 *l.* 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* dated *February* the 14th in the fourteenth year of his reign, this was in the year 1523: He could not then want money for publick uses, because, but the latter end of the preceding year after cardinal *Woolsey* had caused a new survey to be made all over the kingdom, like that of *Doomsday* book in the *Conqueror's* reign, a general loan was given to the king, of the tenth of his lay subjects, and a fourth of the clergy, according to the true value of their estates, besides 20,000 *l.* which he borrowed of the city of *London* in particular; wherefore, and seeing that the sum of the loan was made up by the voluntary subscription of a certain number of private persons, it should seem to have been borrowed for the king's private occasion, tho' the war with *Scotland* and *France* at that time furnished a plausible pretence. Moreover if we consider the extreme liveliness, not to say violence, of that monarch's passion, together with his age, *viz.* not quite 31, at which he was at the height of his strength and vigour, the whole seems to strengthen the conjecture in favour of the tradition.

THE same author informs me that king *James* I. was six several times at *Nottingham*, and appeals to persons living when he wrote his account. This prince's royal consort *Anne* of *Denmark* as also queen *Mary* consort of *Charles* I. have both visited this town.

THE

THE last mentioned king was here twice whilst prince and four times after he was king. “ In his journey to *Scotland* passing through *Nottinghamshire*, his majesty and all his retinue were entertained by the earl of *Newcastle* at his own expence, in so wonderful a manner (says my just-mentioned author,) and in such excess of feasting, as had scarce ever been known in *England*, and would still be thought very prodigious, if the same nobleman had not within a year or two afterwards made the king and queen a more stupendous entertainment at his return from *Scotland*, which happened about the end of *August* 1633. The third time this king visited *Nottingham*, was when he set up his standard here in 1642; and the fourth and last time was in 1645-7, after he had been delivered to the *English* commissioners at *Newcastle*.

BOTH the *Electoꝛ Palatine* and his brother prince *Rupert*, were divers times at *Nottingham*.

QUEEN *ANNE*, whilst yet princess took her refuge at *Nottingham* at the revolution.

KING *William* III. was likewise at *Nottingham*.

BESIDES the just mentioned stars of the first magnitude, my *Anonymous* adds a list of eminent personages, who had before, and in his Time, chosen the town of *Nottingham* for their abode, concerning which take his own words :

“ HERE have inhabited from time to time divers of the nobility, and others of honourable birth and great and ancient families ; here lived in the memory of several persons yet alive, to omit more ancient times, that noble and wise lord *Edward* earl of *Rutland*, Sir *Thomas Mannors* his brother, Sir *William Courtney* of the west, after them Sir *Henry Talbot*, son to that great and opulent lord *George* earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Sir *Anthony Strelly*, Sir *Edward Stanhope*, and after them *Thomas* lord *Scroop*, Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Sir *John Buron*, Sir *John Souch*, Sir *Philip Strelly*, Mr. *Henry Caven-* dish eldest son of that wise and rich lady *Elizabeth* countess of *Shrewsbury*, the root and stock of so many noble families. And of later time *Henry* lord *Stanhope*, Sir *Edward Osburn*, knight and baronet, vice president of the north, Sir *Thomas Peckham*, (who tho’ born a stranger to these parts took such a liking to this town, that at his death he gave to it a hundred pounds legacy,) and Sir *Thomas Huey*. And at this day here resides much, that wise, stout and learned lord the earl of *Clare*, and his noble son the lord *Houghton*, Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, Sir *Thomas Wamsley*, Mr. *William Stanhope*, Mr. *Richard Buron*, and Mr. *Charles Cotton*, a gentleman tho a stranger here, of an ancient family and worthy. Besides other gentlemen whose names for brevity sake I here omit. Of this catalogue many have travelled not only in this kingdom, but most of the foreign parts of the world, in which they could not but see great variety of countries, cities and towns of pleasure; yet after all have made choice of this place for their rendezvous and residence not for any lands or means they have here, or to make any benefit by traffic or trading but only for their delight and pleasure.”



SECTION XII.

A short account of the neighbouring seats of the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.

KNIVETON.

THIS is a village in the hundred of *Bingham*, situate near the south-bank of the river *Trent* about seven miles south-east of *Nottingham*, on a considerable high cliff, where Sir *Charles Molineux*, bart. who is lord of the manour here and patron of the living has a seat. The late Sir *Francis*, who was a great sportsman, used annually to spend the hunting season here.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Peter*; the vicarage 6*l.* when the prior of *Newbow* in *Lincolnshire* was patron, now it is 4*l.* 9*s.* and 6*d.* in the king's books. Not far from hence in the same hundred is

KIRKETON by SCREVEYTON.

THIS manour is commonly called *Kirton-hall*, the house is situated in the very division of the lordship of *Colston* and *Screveyton*. This place was formerly the seat of the *Whalleys* and their progenitors the *Leeks* and *Kirtons*. Of this family were *Edward Whalley* major general on the parliament side, and *Henry* his brother advocate, who both were advanced by *Oliver Cromwell*, their kinsman on the female side. It is now the mansion house of *Robert Thoroton*, Esq; of the family of Dr. *Thoroton*, who wrote the antiquities of *Nottinghamshire*.

CARCOLSTON.

IN the same hundred and a neighbour of the preceding, the seat of *Robert Sheppard* Esq; auditor of his grace the duke of *Rutland*. The church is a vicarage, valued at ten marks when the prior of *Wirkfop* was patron; it is now in the king's book 6*l.* 10*s.* and the duke of *Newcastle* patron.

WIVERTON.

ALSO in *Bingham* hundred, now depopulated. Here Sir *Thomas Chaworth* in the 24th of *Henry VI.* made a park, having the king's licence for it. Dr. *Thoroton* takes him to be the chief builder of that once very grand and strong house in this place, which after him was the principal mansion house of his successors. In the civil war it was made use of as a garrison for the king, which occasioned its ruin; since which time most of it is pulled down and removed, except the old uncovered gate-house which still stands as a monument of the magnificence of that family.

L A N-

L A N G A R.

T H E principal seat of the right honourable the lord viscount *How* of the kingdom of *Ireland*. This is distant about six miles from *Nottingham*, in the same hundred. Here stood a very goodly old house with a park to it well stocked with deer. This house has since the death of the late lord *How*, at his government of *Barbadoes*, been very much beautified, by the lady *Pembroke*, sister of the late lord, who chusing to live at this seat during his present lordship's minority, has adorned it with a new front of stone towards the garden, at her own expence.

T H E church stands close to the house and is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, in it are several tombs of the *Scroops* and *Chaworth's* lords of *Wireton* and *Ansely*. The rectory of *Langar* has but one third of the tythes, was 10*l.* and the lord *Scroop* patron; is now 10*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* value in the king's book, and *George* lord viscount *How* patron.

C O L S T O N - B A S S E T.

I N the hundred of *Bingham* seven miles from *Nottingham*, here is one of the seats of the right honourable the earl of *Strafford*. Colonel *Francis Hacker* the great republican had a house in this place built by *Francis* his father.

T H E church dedicated to St. *Mary* stands in the fields, now all enclosed, and the town thereby depopulated, says *Thoroton*, p. 80. The vicarage was eight marks when then the prior of *Laund* was patron, now 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the king's book, and the king patron.

O W T H O R P.

A L S O in the same hundred four miles from *Nottingham*, at present the jointure house of Mrs. *Hutchinson* relict of *Julius Hutchinson*, and descendant of Sir *Thomas Hutchinson* by his second lady *Catherine* daughter to Sir *John Stanhope*, knight, and half sister to the first earl of *Chesterfield*. It is a very good house, which was built by colonel *John Hutchinson*, member of parliament for the town of *Nottingham* in the long parliament and continued in it till the restoration, he was also governor of the castle of *Nottingham* for the parliament, in discharge of which trust he was so faithful to his principals, that he stood proof against all temptations; whose widow daughter of Sir *Alan Apsley*, sold it together with the greatest part of the estate, to *Charles Hutchinson*, eldest son of the said Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, by his second lady. The colonel was his eldest son by the first, viz. lady *Margaret* daughter of Sir *John Byron* knight; he pulled down the old church which was pretty large, and the chancel, both covered with lead, and caused this present small one to be built to the north wall of the chancel, in which he made a vault wherein his body now lies, being brought from *Sandown* castle in the county of *Kent*, where he died a prisoner. Dr. *Thoroton* wrongly says *Deal* castle, as plainly appears by the following monumental inscription:

Quosq;
Domine

In a Vault under this Wall lieth the Body of *John Hutchinson* of *Owthorpe* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq; eldest Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Byron* of *Newstead* in the same County.

This Monument doth not commemorate
Vain airy Glories, Titles, Birth and State,
But sacred is, to free illustrious Grace,
Conducting happily a Mortal's Race,
To end in Triumph over Death and Hell,
When like the Prophet's Cloak the frail Flesh fell,
Forfaken as a dull impertinent,
Whilst Love's swift fiery Chariot climb'd the Ascent,
Nor are the Reliqu's lost but only torne
To be new made and in more lustre worne,
Full of this Joy he mounted he lay downe,
Threw off his Ashes and took up his Crowne,
Those who lost all their Splendour in his Grave,
Ev'n there yet no inglorious period have.

He married *Lucy* daughter of Sir *Allen Apsley*, lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, by his third Wife the Lady *Lucy*, daughter of Sir *John St. John's* of *Didiard Eregon* in the County of *Wilts*, who died at *Owthorpe* *October* 1659, and lies buried in the same Vault.

He left surviving by the said *Lucy*,
4 Sons, *Thomas* married *Jane*
daughter of Sir *Alexander Radcliff*,
buried also in the same Vault, and
Edward, *Lucius* and *John*; four
daughters *Barbara*, *Lucy*, *Margaret*
and *Adelia*, which last lies also
in the same Vault.

He died at *Sandown* Castle in
Kent, after eleven Months harsh
Imprisonment, without Crime or
Accusation, upon the 11th Day
of *September* 1663, in the 49th
Year of his Age, full of Joy in
assured Hope of a glorious Re-
surrection.

S T A U N T O N.

T H I S is in *Ruscliff*-hundred; here is a house belonging to Sir *William Parsons*, bart. who not many years since built an handsome dwelling house for his place of residence on the *Short-hill* at *Nottingham*. The Rectory was 46 s. 8d. and now is in the king's book 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. and Sir *Robert Clifton* patron, as his ancestors have been ever since the reign of *Edward III*.

W I D M E R P O O L.

I N the same hundred near the borders of *Leicestershire*, where is still remaining a branch of the ancient family of the *Widmerpools*, of which see *Thoroton* p. 40. The rectory was 15 l. and Mr. *Pierpont* patron, now 14 l. 16 s. in the king's book and the duke of *Kingston* patron.

S T A N F O R D.

I N the hundred of *Ruscliff*. Here the late Mr. *Lewis* had a handsome seat, whose father rebuilt the church. The rectory was 20 marks and the late Mr. *Ingleworth* patron, now 9 l. 7 s. 6 d. and Mr. *Lewis* patron. This family had it by purchase, viz. *Thomas Lewis* alderman of *London*. The house was built in 1647, by one *Robert Raynes*, whose son sold it.

N O R M A N T O N upon S O R E.

H E R E is the house of *John Richards*, Esq; formerly a branch of the *Nottingham Willoughby's* lived in this place, viz. *William Willoughby*, who was buried here A. D. 1581. The rectory was 12 l. when the prior of *Durham* was patron, now 7 l. 11 s. and *Daniel Earl* patron. The church is dedicated to St. *John, Francis Lewis* Esq; patron, 1728.

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY was buried at *Normanton upon Sore*, ann. dom. 1587; he gave out of his lands in *Nottingham* and *Lenton*, 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be yearly paid to five towns in course, *Normanton*, *Great-Marlow*, *Nuneaton*, *Nottingham* and *Wolvey*.

S U T T O N-B O N N I N G T O N.

T H E rectory of *Bonnington* was 12 l. value and Mr. *Barkley* patron. The rectory of *Sutton* 7 marks and the prior of *Reppington* patron. In the king's Books the rectory of St. *Michael* in *Sutton-Bonnington*, 15 l. 2 s. 1 d. and the rectory of St. *Anne's* there 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. and *Henry Walker* of *Epperston*, and *Henry Sherbrook* of *Oxon* patrons.

Great-L E A K or East-L E A K.

A L S O in *Ruscliff*-hundred. Here the late Sir *Thomas Parkyns* of *Boney-park*, bart. did build some years ago a large house designed by him for his grandson, which the country

country people call the lanthorn-house on account of its having windows on all sides but it has never yet been inhabited. The rectory formerly belonged to the prior of *Reppington*, and was valued at 3 *l.* at present the earl of *Huntingdon* is patron, and it is in the king's books 25 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* the Rev. *Granville Wheeler*, Esq; rector. The church is dedicated to St. *Helen*.

Little-L E A K, or West-L E A K.

C L O S E by the foregoing, the family of the *Mansfields* have been lords of this manour ever since the 36th of queen *Elizabeth* and have made it their place of residence, but at the death of the late *Thomas Mansfield* Esq; barister-at-law in the year 1713 the male line being extinct, his eldest sister *Elizabeth* relict of *George Chadwick*, Esq; was for some time in possession of this estate, and lived in the house, and upon her decease in the year 1746 it devolved to her only Son *Evelyn Chadwick*, major of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland's* regiment of dragoons.

T H R U M P T O N.

I T is in the same hundred, lately the house of *John Emmerton*, Esq; formerly belonging to the family of the *Pigot's*. This house has been very much improved by the last possessor, who left it to *William Westcombe*, Esq; who is still making farther improvements. Of the last Sir *Gervase Pigot* but one, it is remarkable, that being high-sheriff and in mourning for his daughter he gave black liveries with small silver trimming, which happened to suit his men for their last attendance upon their master to his vault, for he died soon after the midsummer assizes 1669 (a). In the church are divers latin monumental inscriptions of the *Pigots*, and a very beautiful monument for the 1st Sir *Gervase Pigot*.

C L I F T O N.

T H E seat of Sir *Robert Clifton*, knight-baronet, and knight of the bath. From this lordship the ancient family of the *Clifton's* derive their name; it lies in the hundred of *Rushcliff* on the south-side and close by the side of the river *Trent*, three miles south-west from *Nottingham*; the goodly old house as it had from time to time been beautified, so it has since Sir *Robert's* second marriage with *Hannah* eldest daughter of Sir *Thomas Loom*, gained several considerable additions, among which is a very beautiful summer-house of stone, at the west end of a fine long gravel-walk beyond the bowling-green, which commands a fine prospect of *Nottingham*, and looks a great way down the river *Trent*; there is also made several vists and at the farther end of them an *ha ha*. This house stands on the top of an high and towards the river almost perpendicular cliff, whence probably it took its name, as well as the whole lordship; it enjoys a prospect of many miles whilst it yields a delightful view to those who pass along the opposite side of the

(a) *Thoroton* p. 14.

the *Trent*, which runs close by the foot of the cliff; it looks down upon a carpet of luxuriant meadows on the north side of *Trent* belonging to its lord, who enjoys also *Wilford* lordship, which affords him a passage through his own ground on both sides of the river to the boundaries of the county of the town of *Nottingham*. The provident care of the late Sir *Gervase*, and the love of planting trees of the present Sir *Robert Clifton*, has caused this lordship to be well wooded. The whole estate is fertile and well tenanted. The *Trent*, of which Sir *Robert* has the royalty on both sides from *Thrumpton* to *Nottingham* lordship, does plentifully furnish him with all kinds of fish, nay in the season with plenty of Salmon and sometimes even Sturgeon, which induced an old servant of the family to write the following lines, still to be seen in the hall, wherein he introduces the *Trent* speaking to the lordship:

Thee *Clifton* do I love of all the store
Of stately buildings that enrich my shore,
And shall be proud to serve thee at thy wish,
With my best choice and bravest kind of fish.
My fattest Pikes I'll cause to leap on land,
And betray Salmon to thy fishers hand,
And Sturgeons large as presents will I bring,
From the vast empire of our *Trident* king.
Thee ever fresh and fruitful will I make,
Whose flowing stream shall ne'er thy cliff forsake.

U P O N the whole whether we consider the pleasant situation of the house with its embellishments, or the fertility of the land, and the trees in the hedge rows, which for the benefit of his tenants the late Sir *Gervase* caused to be planted with the best sort of fruit-trees; or we take notice of the delightful walk from *Nottingham* to *Clifton*, we must confess that the owner possesses a pretty paradise, who after a course of years will have nothing to wish for, than that there may never want an heir male to carry the name of this ancient and considerable family to late posterity, an earnest of which he has already received in a son born *June* — 1744, baptized by the name of *Gervase*.

T H E *Cliftons* have been lords of *Clifton* and *Wilford* ever since the reign of king *Henry III.* but held lands in them long before, and had been persons of note and a knightly family for above 600 years in anno 1630, as appears by the stately monument erected in memory of his wives, *Penelope*, *Frances* and *Mary*, by the famous Sir *Gervase Clifton*, the inscription whereof I have annexed to the end of the account of this seat, as also that of Sir *Gervase*.

Dr. *Thoroton* p. 52, 53, in the pedigree begins with *Alvederus de Clifton*, knight, lord of the manour of *Wilford* and keeper (*guardianus*) of the castle of *Nottingham*, whose son *Robert de Clifton*, kt. lord of *Wilford*, was also keeper of the castle of *Nottingham*, but in the margin he tells us, that he had this from an old skin of parchment among the collection of St. *LoKniveton*, of dubious authority. However he pursues the succession from this *Robert* lineally, whence it appears he allows the relation, but will not allow that his father and he were lords of *Wilford* and keepers of the castle of *Nottingham*; the first he proves, but as to the latter I see no improbability of their being entrusted with the care of this castle under *William Peverel* and his son, tho' the last lived in it themselves.

T H E R E is a college at *Clifton* begun to be built by Sir *Robert de Clifton* dedicated to the *Holy-Trinity*, but he dying *April* the 9th, the 18th of *Edward IV.* his son Sir *Gervase* accomplished the design of his father, as appears by the inscriptions which were upon their gravestones in the north-isse of the church of *Clifton* which is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

T H E rectory of *Clifton* was 22*l.* and *Wilford* 16*l.* and now it is 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and *Wilford* 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the king's book, Sir *Robert Clifton* patron, as his ancestors have been ages before.

I N this church are divers ancient monuments, besides the modern one of Sir *Gervase*, the first baronet of this family, and that which is erected for his wives.

T H I S Sir *Gervase* succeeded his grandfather in his estate, his father dying before him, and having left Sir *Gervase* an infant of but one year old behind, the only male heir gotten by a consumptive parent, who nevertheless lived to the Age of 80 years, the rest the inscription shews: *viz.*

Hic intus cum patribus et uxoribus suis dormit generosissimus dominus *Gervasius Clifton*, miles, et (primæ creationis sc. *Jac.* 9.) Baronettus qui de patria ex tribus regibus in octo parliamentis bene meruit, nec non de *Carolo I.* durante bello in præfidiis *Oxonio* et *Newarka* quem antea cum *Maria* regina in manerio de *Clifton* festive refecerat. Septem uxores duxit quarum tres juxta memorantur. *viz.* 1. *Penelope* filia *Roberti* comitis *Warwic.* 2. *Francisca* filia *Francisci* comites *cumbriæ.* 3. *Maria* filia *Joh. Etioke* arm. relicta *Francisca Leek*, militis. 4. *Issabella* vidua *Johannis Hodges* alderman. *Lond.* hic sepulta *July* 10, 1637. 5. *Anna* filia *Francisci South* militis, hic etiam condita *Jun.* 1, 1639. 6. *Jana* filia *Anthonii Eyre* de *Rempston* arm. mater *Roberti Clifton*, *Jane* et *Caroli Clifton* obiit *Londini* huc translata *March* 17, 1655. 7. *Alicia* filia *Henrici* comitis *Huntingdon*, marito superfuit sed eodem anno 1666 in ecclesia *Sti. Egidii London* inhumata. Ipse lætus felicem obivit mortem *Jun.* 28 et pompâ decorâ hic repositus fuit *Aug.* 2d. 1666. anno ætat. suæ 80. Hunc secutus est filius ejus dom. *Cliffordus Clifton* miles, &c.

I N the chancel on the side of the vault is the inscription on Sir *Gervase's* first three wives.

Memoriæ conservandæ causâ
Dilectissimarum sibi conjugum.

Penelopes filiæ *Roberti* comitis *Warwicensis* et *Penelopes* uxoris ejus, scæminæ tum corporis tum animi egregia pulchritudine conspicua. Quæ cum convixisset marito annos 5. peperissetque ei unicum filium *Gervasium* mortua est et hic conditur obiit 26 die *Octobris* anno salutis MDXIII. ætatis 23.

Franciscæ *Francisco* et *Grifildæ* comite et comitißæ *Cumbriæ* genitæ nobilissimæ prudentissimæ pientissimæ scæminæ quæ relicta prole, *Margareta*

gareta

garetta, Francisca, Anna Clifford et *Letitia* migravit ex hac vita die *Novembris* anno dom. 1627, ætatis suæ 33. et eodem conditur.

Mariæ filiæ *Johannis Egiok* de *Egiok* in comitatu *Wigornie* armigeri et *Annæ* uxoris ejus, *Francisci Leek* de *Sutton* in agro *Derbieni* equitis aurati viduæ, lectissimæ fœminæ, ætatis in senectutem inclinatæ animi in marito liberos materni, mortua est 19 die *Januarii* anno dom. 1630. Et sepulta in templo divi *egidii*.

Illis quidem Monumentum
sibi vero meditamentum.

Inter sepulchra majorum suorum qui per annos plusquam sex centos equestri dignitate villam hanc incoluerunt posuit *Gervasius Clifton*, eques auratus et baronettus.

Expecta tot terra meis majoribus orta
Tandem me ejusdem hinc ordinis loci
Et similem ; quod si quisquam concidere nobis
Muneris ecce tibi est ut similem facias.

W O L L A T O N - H A L L .

THIS noble pile of building is situated about two miles west of *Nottingham*, from several points of which it presents itself in a very beautiful view, and greets those who travel from *Nottingham* towards *Derby* with a very beautiful aspect. It is a grand fabric of stone, and the front enrich'd with curious masonry work, and adorned with divers busto's of great men among the ancients, placed in niches. Over the door facing the fountain is this inscription : *En has Francisci Willoughbæi ædes rara arte extructas Willoughbæis relictas. Inchoatæ, 1580. Finitæ, 1588. -----* That which exceeds all the rest within, is the beautiful hall, for spaciousness and loftiness hardly matchable in any of the neighbouring counties. This pompous edifice was built in the reign of queen *Elizabeth* by Sir *Francis Willoughby* kt. at immense expence, which perhaps might induce a certain translator of *Cambden* to make his author say, " That Sir *Francis* built it out of ostentation to shew his riches," tho' I find no such expression in any of those latin editions of *Britannia* which are fallen into my hands. The 3d edition published 1590, speaking of the *Leen*, says, page 433 : "*Fertur proxime (linum fluviolus) Woollaton Francisci Willoughbæi villam summo artificio summaq; arte nuper constructam ;*" and the edition of 1600 expresses the same passage thus : "*Linum rivulus fertur proxime Woollaton ubi ædeo prospectu lætissimo et summo artificio sane magnificas maximis impensis Franciscus Willoughbæus eques auratus nostra memoria extruxit.*" Neither of these passages have any sting in them ; however thus much is certain, that altho' all the stone was brought from *Ancaster* in *Lincolnshire* in exchange for pit-coal, yet by that time the house was raised and finished, it had sunk three whole lordships : Indeed in that frugal reign of queen *Elizabeth*, it was looked upon rather as a princely building than the seat of a commoner ; it is highly probable that Sir *Francis Willoughby*, having neither son nor brother alive, and none but daughters to share this great inheritance, would hardly have thought of building, (much less of erecting so expensive a fabric) had not the prospect of the continuance of his name at *Wollaton*, by a union of his family with a branch of the house of *Eresby*, encouraged him to it. This leads me (contrary to my declared intention in the preface, that I would not meddle with pedegrees) to make mention of the descent of these two ancient families, induced to it

by the gross mistake of *Arthur Collins* in his peerage published in 1741, in 4 volumes 8vo. "He calls the family of Sir *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in com. *Nottingham*, another branch of this ancient family (meaning *Eresby*) of the *Willoughbys* descended from Sir *Richard Willoughby* lord chief justice of *England*, the greatest part of that long and flourishing reign of king *Edward III.* and the said Sir *Richard* from *William de Willoughby*, younger brother of Sir *Robert de Willoughby*; lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* living in the reign *Edward I.* and *Edward II.* as I have before observed, under the title of *Willoughby* of *Parnham*." What he says in this place ought to be a just caution to all persons ever to look at the bottom of the page for this authors vouchers, for what I here quoted is *gratis*, said without any proof, and tho' he refers you to the title of the *Willoughby's* of *Parnham*, which is page 48, he does not tell us how many sons Sir *William Willoughby* had, nor does he there tell us that Sir *Robert* had any brother at all. He quotes *Thoroton's Antiquities* concerning the marriage of *Bridget Willoughby* of *Wollaton* and Sir *Percival Willoughby*, and yet by an unwarantable negligence never looked two pages back into the true and genuine pedigree of the *Willoughby's* of *Wollaton*; besides he gives us the arms of the lord *Middlton* descended from the union of the two families, whose arms he bears, viz. quarterly 1st. & 4th. or. fretty az. the 2d. & 3d. cr. entre bars gul. 3 waterbougets ar. which last were the arms of Sir *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and of his ancient ancestor *Richard Bugge* of *Willoughby*. The following table will set the reader to rights.

B O T H these noble families united by the marriage of Sir *Percival Willoughby*, with *Bridget*, eldest daughter and coheir of the oft mentioned Sir *Francis*, (by whom he got both *Wollaton* and the greatest part of his large Inheritance) have had very considerable personages among their ancestors.

T H E first having their antiquity as far as the conquest from *John de Willoughby* a norman knight, who took his sir-name from *Willoughby*, a lordship in *Lincolnshire*, which he held by the gift of *William I.* this was the original ancestor both of the house of *Parnham* and *Eresby*, from a younger branch of which last descends *Francis* the present lord *Middleton* by the father's side. viz. of

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY youngest son of *Christopher*, who was created knight of the bath at the coronation of king *Richard III.* which *Thomas* having applyed himself to the study of the law, was knighted by *Henry VIII.* and the 22d of the same reign was constituted the king's serjeant, and in the 29th of *Henry VIII.* was advanced to be chief justice of the common pleas. His son *Robert* seated at *Boerplace* in *Kent*, married (according to *Collins*) *Dorothy* daughter of Sir *Edward Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in com. *Nottingham*, who brought him *Thomas* his son and heir.

T H I S *Thomas* had by his lady *Catherine* daughter of Sir *Percival Hart* of the county of *Kent*, seven sons and three daughters, of which sons the eldest was Sir *Percival Willoughby*, who married as above.

T H E *Wollaton* family had for its original ancestor *Ralpe Bugge* of *Nottingham*, a man of considerable note in the town and the ancestor of several good families. He lived in the reign of king *Henry III.* He bore on a jeys three water bougets, which were also born by the elder branch of his family, who after took the name

name of *Bingham*, whilst *Richard de Willoughby*, being of the younger branch, bore the three boudgets on two bars, the same as my lord *Middleton* now quarters them. These *Willoughby*'s take their fir-name from *Willoughby* on the *weld*, a lordship in the county of *Nottingham*.

Sir *RICHARD de WILLOUGHBY*, grandson of the abovesaid *Ralph Buge*, was one of the judges of the king's bench from the 3d of *Edward III.* to the 31st of his reign, and was sometime chief justice of *England* when *Galfridus le Scroop* was gone on the king's business beyond the seas. He was the great advancer of his family, and left *Edmund de Willoughby* by *Joan* his second wife, all his children by the first dying without issue: Which *Edmund* had a son of his own name *Edmund*, father of Sir *Hugh Willoughby* knight, who married *Margery* daughter and coheir of *Baldwin Trevil*, for his second wife, who brought him *Robert de Willoughby* for his heir; his children by his first lady dying young, except Sir *Richard Willoughby* the eldest. Sir *Hugh* his father was knight of the shire for the county of *Nottingham* the 6th of *Henry VI.* and *Richard* the 13th of the same king, Sir *Hugh* and *Richard Willoughby*, Esq; (as we have reason to believe) were sheriffs of *Nottingham* and *Derby* in the same reign, the one the 9th the other the 28th of *Henry VI.* as also the first of *Edward IV.* but this Sir *Richard* dying without issue, the above-mentioned *Robert Willoughby*, Esq; succeeded him; he married *Margaret* daughter of *John Griffith* knight of *Wicknor* in the county of *Stafford*, by her he had Sir *Henry Willoughby* knight and banneret, who was sheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derby* the 11th of *Henry VII.* he died 1528, having married four wives, by the first *Margaret* daughter of Sir *Robert Markham* knight, he had Sir *John Willoughby*, who left no issue, Sir *Edward*, &c. By the 3d *Elen* daughter and heir of *John Egerton* of *Wren-hall* in the county of *Chester*; he had Sir *Hugh Willoughby* knight the famous navigator, who being of an enterprizing genius, went out in order to discover the north-east passage, but was with his company found frozen to death. His lady was *Jane* daughter to Sir *Nicholas Sirelley*, who brought him a son, which after his grandfather was named *Henry*.

I return to Sir *Edward Willoughby*, second son and successor of Sir *Henry*; he had by his lady *Anne* daughter of *William Fiio*, *Henry Willoughby* Esq; who was kill'd in the commotion at *Norwich* the 27th of *August*, the 4th of *Edward VI.* the year after the death of his uncle Sir *John Willoughby*; he left by his lady *Anne* daughter of Sir *Thomas Grey* marquis of *Derby*, two sons; *Thomas*, the eldest died at the age of eight years, much about the time of his father's death, and was succeeded by his brother Sir *Francis Willoughby*, knight, whose eldest daughter *Bridget* was married to *Percival Willoughby* already mentioned above. This *Percival* attending king *James* in his passage through *Nottinghamshire*, on his accession to the crown, receiv'd the honour of knighthood at *Worksop* in that county, and the 20th of *April* 1603 he was elected knight of the shire for the county of *Nottingham* in the first parliament called in the reign of king *James I.* Sir *Percival* left by his lady five sons, of which the eldest was Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who died in the year 1665, and was father, by his lady *Cassandra*, of that prodigy of natural knowledge, *Francis Willoughby*, Esq; (whose valuable memory mention has been made in the preceding section.) One of our modern historians (a) celebrates in the following manner. "*Francis Willoughby*"

Gg 3

(a) Eachard's history of England.

“ *loughby*, Esq; a gentleman of *Warwickshire*, was highly celebrated amongst the
 “ greatest virtuosi in *Europe*; he was descended from two branches (a) of that an-
 “ cient and famous family of the *Willoughby*’s, and proved a mighty orna-
 “ ment to both. His rare natural abilities joined with an indefatigable industry
 “ brought him to a very great skill in all sorts of learning, particularly in those sci-
 “ ences which are most abstruse and uncommon to vulgar capacities, the most subtle
 “ parts of the mathematicks and natural philosophy, and more particularly the history
 “ of animals, beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, in which he distinguished himself be-
 “ yond example, and became the glory of the age. In order to which he travelled
 “ into many countries, (b) and left no experiment untried, and last of all he was
 “ snatched away in the 37th year of his age, to the great concern of all curious and
 “ inquisitive scholars, especially of the royal society, and the great loss of all good
 “ men who were acquainted with his virtues, and of all learned men who could
 “ judge of his labours.”

HIS history of birds was not published till after his death, 1st. in latin in *Lon-
 don* in 1676, being revised, digested and collected into order by *John Ray*, F.R.S. one who had been brought up in the author’s family, and been the constant compani-
 on of his studies; to compleat this book the more, his relict *Emma*, daughter of Sir
Henry Bernard, had his fine drawings committed to copper at her own expence. It
 was afterwards translated into english, with an appendix added to it by the same
 Mr. Ray, in the year 1678: The latin title is, *Ornithologie libri tres in quibus a-
 ves omnes hætenus cognitæ in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactæ accurate
 describuntur descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis et vivarum avium simi-
 lissimis ære in-
 cis illustrantur.* He has also written: *Historiæ piscium libros quatuor* &c. *Oxon.*
 1686, which work was with great pains revised and made fit for use, and the two
 first books entirely compleated by the said eminent virtuoso, Mr. Ray, and adorned
 with a very many cuts of several sorts of fishes, never before known in *England*.
 He has likewise published a letter containing some considerable observations about
 that kind of wasps called *Ichnuemones*, &c. dated the 24th of *August* 1671. See *Phi-
 losophical Transactions*, num. 76. p. 2279. ----- And another letter about hatching a
 kind of bee lodg’d in willows, dated the 10th of *July* 1671. See *Philosophical Trans-
 actions*, num. 74. p. 2221. ----- This gentleman died the 3d of *July* 1672, and left
 by his lady two sons and one daughter: Sir *Francis Willoughby* created a baronet
April the 7th 1677 with remainder to his brother *Thomas*, he died unmarried in the
 20th year of his age, 1688, leaving for his successor in honour and estate his brother:
Cassandra was married to *James* duke of *Chandois*, and died without issue.

Sir THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, bart. who was afterwards in 1711, the
 10th of queen *Anne*, raised to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the stile and
 title of *Thomas* baron *Middleton* of *Middleton* in the county of *Warwick*. His lord-
 ship whilst a commoner served for the county of *Nottingham* in several parliaments
 in the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*; as has his present lordship, the 12th
 of queen *Anne*, and the first of king *George* I. The late lord died the 2d of *April*
 1729, leaving behind him by his lady *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of Sir *Richard*
Rothwell of *Stapleford* in the county of *Lincoln*, bart. four sons.

1st.

(a) He mistakes as well as Collins. ----- (b) France, Spain, Italy, and the Low-

1st. *FRANCIS*, the present lord *Middleton*, who married *Mary* second daughter of *Thomas Edwards* of the *Middle-Temple*, *London*, Esq; who has brought his lordship two sons: viz. *Francis*, now of *Jesus-College* in the university of *Cambridge*, and *Thomas*, still at school at *Bury-St. Edmund's*.

2d. *THOMAS WILLOUGHBY*, Esq; married *Elizabeth* sole daughter and heir to *Thomas Southerby*, Esq; of *Bridghall* in the county of *York*; by her he left issue five sons and four daughters, and died. He was elected member of parliament for the university of *Cambridge*, the 19th of *December* 1720, and also in the succeeding parliament, and was member in the last parliament for *Tamworth* in the county of *Stafford*. N. B. Half of *Tamworth* is in *Staffordshire* and half in *Warwickshire*.

3d. *ROTHWELL WILLOUGHBY*, Esq; this gentleman lives as yet unmarried at *Nottingham*, where he has built himself a beautiful and well finished house. He has a peculiar genius for mechanicks and other parts of the mathematicks, and inherits the taste of his most fam'd grandfather for natural and experimental philosophy, together with his social virtues, which render him beloved by all who have the honour to be acquainted with him.

4th. *HENRY WILLOUGHBY*, Esq; died unmarried the 5th of *December* 1738, aged 33.

B O N E Y - P A R K.

I N the hundred of *Rushcliff* is the seat of Sir *Thomas Parkyns*, bart. This house is remarkable for being built very massive and strong, which was the late Sir *Thomas's* taste for building. It has a good park well stocked with deer. The manours of *Boney* and *Bradmore* have been in the family of the *Parkyns* ever since the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, obtained by purchase. The church here is a vicarage and was valued at 8 l. when the prior of *Ulvescroft* was patron, now it is 6 l. 15 s. in the King's book and Sir *Thomas Parkyns*, patron; it is dedicated to *St. Mary*; at the upper end of the south-isle is the monument of *Humphrey Barlowe*; in the chancel north wall is the monument of *Richard Parkyns*, Esq; justice of the peace and quorum in the county of *Nottingham*, and recorder of the towns of *Nottingham* and *Leicester*, and an ancient utter barister of the inner-temple, &c.

T H E late Sir *Thomas* was a great master at wrestling and took pleasure in shewing the art to others, of which he published a book, the which he presented to his majesty king *George I.* with a manuscript dedication. He was also author of a grammar. He gave direction for his monument, which was made during his life time, he apply'd to several for a latin monumental Inscription alluding to his being a great wrestler. I shall give place here to one, besides that expressed upon the monument, viz.

Sternunt longa dies et in eluctabile lethum
 Quem britonum invictum est fassa palestra decus.
 Sed surgens iterum ducet de morte triumphum
 Quæ fiet (mundus quo perit igne) cinis.

O R the two last lines might run thus :

Ille triumphabit victa de morte refurgens
Illa cadet flamma qua peritura dies.

H. L.

Imitated in english.

Into this grave death did a wrestler fling,
The matchless champion of the british ring,
But he shall rise when death subdued and hurl'd,
Shall mix his ashes with the burning world.

T H E monument represents him standing in a wrestling posture to encounter death, with this inscription :

Quem modo stravisti longo certamine tempus
Hic recubat britonum clarus in orbe pugit
Nunc primum stratus, præter te vicerat omnes
De te etiam victor quando refurget erit.

T H I S has been imitated in english by several, of which I will only mention the following two :

After a patriarch's age in struggling past,
Into this grave long winded time at last
Breathless and spent the british wrestler cast : }
'Tis his first fall ; before no match was found,
By flight or strength to fling him to the ground ;
But when he rises with fresh youth renew'd,
Time shall be conquer'd and the grave subdu'd.

H. L.

Another :

At length he falls, the long long contest's o'er,
And time has thrown whom none e'er threw before,
Yet boast not (Time) thy victory for he
At last shall rise again and conquer thee.

N O T far from *Boney-hall* at a place called *High-field*, this Sir *Thomas* built another house, designed for his second lady's jointure house, but she died a short time before him.

T O L L A R T O N.

I S in *Bingham-hundred*, about three miles almost due south from *Nottingham*, is a pleasant house, of late very much altered and improved by *John Neal*, Esq, who at present lives in it ; this lordship came to the *Neals* of *Mansfield-Woodhouse* by purchase

purchase, it is part of the estate of *Pendock Neal*, as yet a minor, eldest son of the just-mentioned *John Neal*, Esq; the church is dedicated to *St. Peter*; the rectory was 16 *l.* when *Mr. Barry* was patron, is now 15 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* and *Pendock Neal* patron

H O L M - P I E R R E P O N T.

O N E of the seats of his grace the duke of *Kingston*. This lies about the same distance from *Nottingham* eastward, as *Clifton* does westward. The ancient family of the *Pierreponts* have been possessed of this lordship, among others, ever since the reign of *Edward I.* Here stands a stately old palace, part of which was a few years ago pulled down, however there is still room enough left for the reception of his grace, whenever he has a mind to visit it. The bowling-green is as large and as fine as any in the kingdom, in which his grace the late duke of *Kingston* used to take singular delight. Concerning the antiquity of this noble family, *Collins* tells us, [*Peerage* vol. I. p. 382.] from the french pedigree, that *Robert Pierrepont* was a lieutenant general in the *Conqueror's* army; that the *Pierreponts* derive their original from the castle of *Pierrepont* on the confines of *Picardy*. That the said *Robert* had several lordships in the time of *William I.* appears by *Doomsday-book*, the which he held of the great earl *Warren*, who accompanied *William* duke of *Nor-mandy* in the victorious expedition into this kingdom.

I N the church which is dedicated to *St. Edmund*, are divers monuments of his graces ancestors, especially two very beautiful ones, viz: That of *Henry Pierrepont*, who died 1615, and that of *Gartrude* countess of *Kingston*, the inscription whereon is this:

Here lyeth the illustrious princess *Gartrude* countess of *Kingston*, daughter to *Henry Talbot*, Esq; son to *George* late earl of *Shrewsbury*. She was married to the most noble and excellent lord *Robert* earl of *Kingston*, one of the generals of king *Charles I.* in the late unhappy differences, and in that service lost his life. She had by him many children, most dead. There are living, *Henry* marquess of *Dorchester*, *William* and *Gervase Pierrepont*, Esqrs. and one daughter the lady *Elizabeth Pierrepont*. She was a lady replete with all qualities that adorn her sex, and more eminent in them than in the greatness of her birth; she was most devout in her duties to God; most observant of those to her neighbours; an incomparable wife; a most indulgent mother; and most charitable to those in want: In a word her life was one continued act of virtue; she has left a memory which will never die; and an example that may be imitated but not easily equalled. She died in the 61st year of her age A. D. 1649. And this monument was erected for her by her son *Gervase Pierrepont*.

I N the church lies also buried one of our best poets, I mean *Oldham*, who died too young at *Holm-pierrepont* of the small-pocks. He was a great favourite of *William* earl of *Kingston*, as appears by the following inscription made by the said earl to his memory:

Hb

M.

M. S.

Oldhami poetæ quo nemo sacro furore plenior,
nemo rebus sublimior aut verbis felicius audax.
Cujus famam omni ævo propria satis conse-
crabunt carmina quem inter primos honora-
tissimi *Guilielmi* comitis de *Kingston* amplex-
us variolis correptum heu! nimis immatura
mors rapuit et in cœlestem transtulit chorum.
Natus apud *Shipton* in agro *Gloucestrensi*. In
aula sancti *Edmundi Oxoniæ* graduatus. Obi-
it 19 *Decembris*, A. D. 1682. Ætatis 30.

SECTION XIII

These are to give Notice, That the Post will go from *London* to *Hatfield*, *Stevenedge*, *Hitching*, *Baldock*, *Bigglesworth*, *St. Neots* and *Kimbolton*, Three times a Week, upon the usual Post Days, and return accordingly.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham,

Sheweth,

That we your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, do from the bottom of our Hearts lament the Death of that Excellent Prince, your late Dear Brother. and our late Dread Sovereign of Ever Blessed Memory.

And we do with Joy unspeakable make known our great Thankfulness to Almighty God, for your Majesties Accession to the Crown of your Ancestors, and the Government of these Nations that is Rightfully descended to you.

And we do with all Humility acknowledge our Thankfulness for your Majesties late gracious Declaration.

And do beseech your Majesty to accept hereof, and of our unfeigned Resolution to serve your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, and our Prayers for your Majesties long and Prosperous Reign over us.

SECTION XIII.

Remarkable Occurrences relating to this Town, from the earliest Times to the present Century.

IN the year of *Christ* 868, the *Danes* with an army entered the kingdom of *Mercia*; and came to *Nottingham*. *Buthred* king of *Mercia* having timely notice of it with his nobles intreated, *Ethelred* king of the *West-Saxons* and his brother *Alfred*, that they would aid him in fighting against the pagans; they accordingly went with an army of *West-Saxons* as far as *Nottingham*, found the army of the *Danes* who wintered at *Nottingham* in their entrenchments, and besieged them, but there was not much fighting, for the *Mercians* struck up an agreement with the *Pagans*. (a)

STOW (b) says: "The *Pagans* being munit with a strong tower, and the *Christians* having not wherewith to break the wall, there was a peace concluded. (c) *Camden* also agrees, "That the *Danes* relied on the tower built on an exceeding "steep rock."

THIS was the first time of the *Danes* entering *Mercia*, which was occasioned by (d) *Bruern Brocard* an earl being injured by *K. Osbert* of *Northumberland*, he having ravished his wife; to be revenged, besides raising an insurrection in part of that kingdom and causing the *Bernicians* to chuse *Ella* for their king, would have *Osbert* also robbed of the throne of *Deira*, went over into *Denmark* and immediately apply'd to king *Ivar* or *Hinguar*, and related to him the distracted state of *Northumberland*, adding, that if he would improve the present juncture, he might easily make himself master of the kingdom. *Ivar* was very ready and the more so to revenge the death of *Regnerus* his father, who having been taken prisoner in *England*, was thrown into a ditch full of serpents, where he miserably perished. He entered the *Humber* in the spring 867, and advanced that year as far as *Nottingham*.

(e) A. D. 872, *Hubba* the brother of *Ivar* who was gone back to *Denmark*, turned his arms against *Mercia*, but *Buthred* knowing he was unable to resist, since *Alfred* was bound not to send him any succours, thought it the wisest course to buy off the *Danes* with a sum of money. *Affer in vit. Alfred*, affirms on the contrary, that *Buthred* apply'd to *Alfred* for succours, who accordingly sent him a very considerable army, that went and besieged the *Danes* at *Nottingham*, and forced them to make peace.

Hh 2

B E

(a) Salmon from *Saxon Ann.* ----- (b) *Sum. Chron.* p. 65. ----- (c) *Britan* p. 482.
(d) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 88. ---- (e) *idem* vol. I. p. 90.

(f) B E this as it will they returned the very next year and were bought off; but no sooner was the money paid but they fell to plundering and ravaging, and let *Butb-red* know, that even his own person was in danger. (g) He retired to *Rome* where he spent the remainder of his days in the *English* college, in the year 874 after he had reigned about 22 years.

A N D thus the *Danes* got an opportunity of making themselves masters of this spacious kingdom. A. D. 942 they were possessed of these five considerable places: *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Stanford* and *Derby*, which they held till the warlike heir of *Edward*, king *Edmund*, in 944 set them free, who gained several other great advantages over the *Danes*, and took several other places of less note. Notwithstanding all this, the whole kingdom of *England* was at last forced to submit to the *Danish*-yoke 1017, when *Canutus* took upon him the empire of the whole.

A. D. 1068 *William* the Conqueror with his army went to *Nottingham*, in his march against the earls of *Chester* and *Northumberland*, and there built a castle. See Section IX.

A. D. 1140, *Robert* earl of *Gloucester*, got out of *Wallingford* castle, and went and seized *Worcester*, whilst the barons on his side ravaged the counties of *Chester* and *Nottingham*. (i)

(k) THIS same year the earl of *Gloucester* by the instigation of *Ralph Paynell*, who was then in possession of *Nottingham* castle, with great power invaded the town of *Nottingham*, and spoil'd it, the townsmen were taken, slain, or burnt in the churches, whereunto they fled; one of them more rich than the rest was taken and led to his house by his takers to shew them where his treasure lay, he bringing them into a low cellar, whilst they were busy to break open locks and coffers, he conveyed himself away, shutting the doors after him, and set fire to the house, and so the thieves to the number of thirty were burnt, and by reason of this fire all the town was set on flames. (l)

(m) A. D. 1153. In the 18th of *Stephen*, duke *Henry* son to empress *Maud* after king of *England* by the name of *Henry II.* besieged and took *Stamford* and *Nottingham* castles. This agrees with *R. Diceto* and *Brompton*, by which it appears that *Henry* was master of *Nottingham* castle before he deprived *William Peverel* of his

(f) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 90. (g) *Saxon Ann.* (h) *Stow's Summ.* p. 109. (i) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 205. (k) *Stow's Summ.* p. 135.

(l) The late reverend Mr. Hardy, vicar of Melton-Mowbray, in com. Leicester, a person of great knowledge in antiquities, told me, that in the course of reading, (but could not readily recollect where) he had met with an account that this Fire, begun at an house opposite to the south side of St. Mary's church where lately Dr. Greaves lived, formerly known by the name of Mappurley-Place, from a considerable merchant of the Staple, Thomas de Mappurley, who flourished in Nottingham about the latter end of the reign of Richard II.

(m) *Stow's Sum.* p. 145.

his estate upon the earl of *Chester's* account, which happened in the first of his reign A. C. 1155.

(n) A. D. 1189. At the death of king *Henry II.* *John* his 4th son was possessed of the castle of *Nottingham* and the honour of *Peverel* with the titles of earl of *Mortain*, *Cornwal*, *Gloucester*, *Devon* (o) and *Nottingham*, and lord of the honour of *Lancaster*, also lord of *Ireland*. And his brother king *Richard I.* at his going to the *Holy-land*, left the earl in possession of all these lands, honours and dignities, the which *John* who mostly resided at *Nottingham*, held in a kind of a regal manner. During the absence of his brother he aspired to the crown, concerning which *Stowe* expresses himself thus: (p) "*John* having an itching to be king, said he wist not if his brother *Richard* were alive or not, to whom the bishop of *Ely*, (*Longchamp* chancellor and protector of the kingdom) answered, if king *Richard* be yet living, it were an untruth to take from him the crown; if he be dead, *Arthur* the elder brother's son must enjoy the same. About the 4th of *Richard I.* earl *John* hearing of the imprisonment of his brother, and having insinuated himself to the nobility and gentry in the northern parts of *England*, he made war within the realm and took by strength the castle of *Nottingham*, (which had been taken from him) the castle of *Windsor* and others, in the year 1193.

(q) A. D. 1194. King *Richard* being released from his captivity, returned to *England* and reduced his brother's party, especially some castles in the hands of his adherents, of which *Nottingham* castle was the only one that held out a siege of some days and the king besieged it in person.

(r) UPON this *Richard* called a parliament at *Nottingham*, where the queen his mother sat on his right hand, the archbishop of *Canterbury* and *Tork* on his left, with other bishops earls and barons according to their dignities. In this honourable assembly the king demanded judgment against his brother *John* and his complices for their traiterous enterprizes against him and his countries. Whereupon judgment was given that *John* and the other principals should have summons peremptorily given them for their appearance, and if within 40 days after such summons they came not to answer all complaints informed against them, earl *John* should forfeit all whatever he held within the kingdom, and the others should stand to such censure as was awarded them by the said parliament.

(s) *JOHN* not appearing within the limited time, the king caused a sentence to be passed against him, confiscating all his lands, and declaring him incapable of succeeding to the crown; however the very next year 1195, *Richard* being at *Roan*, the queen his mother introduced prince *John*, who throwing himself at his feet begged his pardon: The king received him civilly (as he promised the queen) but intimated to him that he was not satisfied of the sincerity of his repentance, saying: "I forgive you, (raising him up) and with I could as easily forget your offences as you will my pardon." A. D.

(n) Glover's *Cat. of Honour*. (o) I do not find any where else that he had the title of earl of *Devon*. (p) *Stowe's Summary* p. 165. (q) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 255. --- (r) *Glover's Cat. of Honour*, p. 115. (s) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 255.

(s) A. D. 1215. King *John* sent the archbishop of *Canterbury* and the earl of *Pembroke*, who had before been with the barons to acquaint them that the king refused to confirm their articles; upon which they gave their host a very plausible name, calling it: *The army of God and the holy-church*, so setting forwards they came to *Nottingham* (t) and besieged it, but being not able to prevail, they raised the siege and came to *Bedford* and lay before the castle there, which Sir *William Beauchamp* commanded, who bearing a part in their confederacy soon delivered the same into their hands.

(v) A. D. 1213. King *John* marched to *Nottingham* with intent to chastise the barons for their disobedience in refusing to assist him in the expedition against *France*, but upon the threats of cardinal *Langton* that he would excommunicate all that should take arms before the relaxation of the interdict; (fearing his troops would desert him) he desisted.

(w) A. D. 1212. After king *John* returned from the outrages of the *Irish*, on a sudden the *Welchmen* began to rush in upon the *English* marches, wasting the country and overthrowing diverse castles; whereupon the king taking in hand to quell the pride of the *Welchmen*, forthwith mustered forces and coming to *Nottingham* hanged up the hostages, which but the year before he had received to the number of 28.

(x) T H I S same year after repeated intelligence of a plot against him, he mistrusted his officers, disbanded his army and retired to *Nottingham*, and shut himself up in the castle, and hired foreign archers for his defence.

(y) A. D. 1216. King *John* not thinking himself and his treasures safe at *Lynn*, being pressed by the barons, he resolved to remove them to a place in *Lincolnshire* where he intended to retire. He narrowly escaped drowning with his whole army in the washes between a place called the *Cross-keys* in *Norfolk* and the *Forsdike* in *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, where he lost his baggage; he arrived that night at *Swine's head* abbey, where he lodged; his vexation for his loss which was irretrievable in his present circumstances, threw him into a violent fever, which was heightened by inconsiderately eating of peaches and also attended with a flux; on the morrow not being able to ride, he was carried in a horse-litter to *Sleaford* castle, from whence the next day he proceeded to *Newark*. Here finding his illness increase, he made his will, and appointed *Henry* his eldest son then but ten years of age, and died the 18th of *October* 1216.

T H E cause of this king's death is by some of our historians attributed to poison, who agree in the place and person that committed the fact, but differ in the manner; *Hemingham* and after him *Higbden* and *Knighton*, say, that the abbot perswaded the monk to poison the king, because he would have lain with his sister, and that he did it

(s) Glover's *Cat. of Honour*. p. 129. (t) Matthew Paris, will have it that they besieged Northampton 15 days. (v) Rapin, vol. I. p. 273. (w) Glover's *cat. of Honour*, p. 125. (x) *Ann. Waverl.* p. 173. (y) Rapin vol. I. p. 279.

it by a dish of pears which he poisoned all but three, and then presenting them to the king, he bid him taste them himself, which he did, eating only the three that he had mark'd, and so escaped. Others relate the story thus: That the king hearing how cheap corn then was, answered he would e'er long make it so dear that a penny loaf should be sold for a shilling; at which a monk took such indignation that he went and put the poison of a toad into a cup of wine, and came and drank to the king, which made him pledge him the more readily, but finding himself very much out of order upon it, he asked for the monk, and when it was told him that he was dead, *God have mercy upon me*, said the king, *I doubted as much*. *Speed* and *Baker* have this same account from *Caxton*. A manuscript history intituled *Brute of Englonde* originally wrote in *English* in the reign of *Henry VI.* without the author's name, relates this action of the monk of *Swynes-head-abbey*, as a meritorious act, and that before he perpetrated it, he went to confession and obtained the abbots absolution, and that upon the death of the monk, there were ordered in the said abbey five monks to sing for his soul as long as the abbey should stand.

T H U S we have stept a little aside to see the end of the life and troubles of this great benefactor to the burgeses of *Nottingham*, in his favourite county.

A. D. 1330, Happened the downfal of that great favourite of *Issabella of France*, queen to *Edward II.* and mother of *Edward III.* *Mortimer* earl of *March*, which was brought about in manner following:

K I N G *Edward III.* who came to the crown *January* the 25th 1326-7, at the age of 15, chose the time the parliament was to meet at *Nottingham*, viz. fifteen days after *Michaelmas* 1330, in the 4th of his reign, for this purpose, the court being come to *Nottingham*, the queen and *Mortimer* lodged in the castle with a guard of 180 knights, whilst the king with a small retinue lodged in the town. The king issued out warrants to all sheriffs for apprehending the earl of *March*, *Sir Oliver de Ingham* and *Sir Simon de Beresford*, bearing date *October* the 20th at *Nottingham*, and on the 3d of *November* summoned all persons whatsoever, that had any complaints to make against *Mortimer* and the rest, to come and lay them before the parliament, (a) and the king having gained the deputy constable, entered the castle (*Stowe* says in the night time) through a subterraneous passage, (See *Section IX.*) and came into his mother's apartment accompanied by *Sir William Montacute*, (b) afterwards earl of *Salisbury*, *Sir Humphrey de Bobun*, *Sir Edward* and *Sir William* his brothers, *Sir Ralph de Strafford*, *Sir William de Clinton*, *Sir John de Nevil of Hornby*, *Sir William Eland*, deputy constable of the castle, and others, all bent to loose their lives in his service.

There

(a) *Rapin* vol. I. p. 413.

(b) This *Sir William*, says *Collin's peerage of England*, was the chief person that boldly laid before the king, the insolent behaviour of *Roger Mortimer* earl of *March*, who immediately thereupon taking in consideration his own dishonour and damage as also the impoverishing of the people, and revealing his mind privately to *Sir William Montacute*, gave him command to take to his assistance some resolute persons which he did accordingly. vol. I. p. 270.

T H E R E was at first some noise made and two knights (*viz.* Sir *Hugh Turplington*, steward of the king's household and Sir *Richard*, (according to the *Fædera*) or Sir *John Monmouth* according to *Dugdale* and *Barnes*) of the guard were killed, who having less regard for the king than their companions offered to resist. The earl of *March* was apprehended, and notwithstanding the queen's cries and entreaties to spare the gallant *Mortimer* (c) he was carried out the same way, the king came in, and conducted under a strong guard to *London*, *October* the 19th.

H E was treated with the utmost rigour. His impeachment brought before the parliament, contained divers articles, of which these were the principal:

- 1st. T H A T he had seized the government of the kingdom without authority and contrary to the express regulation of the parliament.
- 2d. T H A T he had placed about the king, spies of all his actions, that he might not be able to free himself from the subjection he was kept under.
- 3d. T H A T he procured the death of *Edward* II. by his express orders.
- 4th. T H A T he had contrived a treacherous plot to take away the life of the late earl of *Kent* the king's uncle.
- 5th. T H A T he had appropriated to his own use the 20,000*l.* paid by the king of *Scotland*.
- 6th. T H A T he had lived in too familiar a manner with the queen mother. (d)

F O R all these crimes which were affirmed to be notorious; and for proof whereof no evidences were so much as heard, he was condemned to dye.

H I S sentence which ran that he should as a traitor be drawn and hanged on the common gallows at tyburn on the 19th of *November* was executed without favour, (e) and there was this remarkable in his sentence that he was condemned without being heard as he himself served the *Spencers* in the preceding reign: But this irregularity proved advantageous to his family; for *Roger* his grandson who obtained afterwards an

(c) Her words were: Bel fitz, bel fitz ayez pitie du gentile *Mortimer*. Or as the old manuscript above mentioned, (who says nothing of the king's being present) has it:

"Now fair firs I pray you that you do no harm to his body for he is a worthy knight, our well beloved friend and our dear cozin."

(d) The above-mentioned manuscript history adds this article: "That by his procurement the charter of *Ragman* was delivered unto the *Scots*, wherein the homages and fealties of *Scotland* were contained, which the *Scots* should do for ever to the kings of *England* for the realm of *Scotland*." *Capit.* 222.

(e) Tyburn was formerly called the Elms which was then in *Smith-fields*. *Walsingham* says that his body after having hung two days and two nights was granted to the *Friers Minors*, who buried it in their church now called *Christ-Church*.

an act to reverse this sentence as erroneous, and of this family by the female side was descended king *Edward IV.* Upon this event *Rapin* makes the following remark.

“ T H A T how great soever favourites and ministers may be who abuse their power, they must expect to see themselves abandoned by all, whenever their affairs begin to decline.

A S to the queen mother, he first seized of her exorbitant dower, (which exceeded the two thirds of the revenues of the crown) and reduced it to a pension of three thousand pounds a year. She was at the same time confined to her house at *Risings*, lest by her intrigues she should excite new troubles; in this confinement she lived twenty-eight years [says *Rapin*] (where the king visited her once or twice a year, more out of decency than affection) and blames *Mazeray* for affirming that *Edward* hastened her death.

(a) A. D. 1337. A parliament was held at *Nottingham* wherein it was enacted, that whatsoever clothworkers of *Flanders* or of other countries, would dwell and inhabit in *England*, should come quietly and peaceably, and the most convenient places should be assigned to them, with great liberties and privileges, and the king would become surety for them, till they should be able to gain by their occupation. In the same parliament it was enacted that none should wear any cloth made without the realm, the king, queen and their children, only excepted.

T H E exportation of wool of *English* growth was also prohibited.

(b) A. D. 1376. *Peter de la Marc*, speaker of the house of commons, was by order of king *Edward III.* confined in *Nottingham* castle for having spoken a little too freely against *Alice Pierce* the king's mistress, at the time when he presented the petition of the house, for the removal of the said lady, the duke of *Lancaster*, *Latimer* lord chamberlain, and others; some will have it that he was not speaker, but a considerable knight of *Herefordshire*, both for prudence and eloquence. He was confined till the beginning of the next reign.

A. D. 1387. King *Richard II.* by the instigation of his favourites made a bold attempt upon the liberties of the subject, which if it had succeeded would have established absolute power and terminated in the slavery of the people; and *Nottingham* was pitched upon for the scene of action, which was conducted in the manner following:

(c) T H E year preceeding, the marquis of *Dublin*, created duke of *Ireland*, a great favourite of this king, was in compliance with the parliament's desire removed from the king's person and sent to *Ireland*, with a pension of 3000 marks, or as *Walsingham* has it 30000, his whole estate being confiscated. But before the year's end both he and others, as the earl of *Suffolk*, *Alexander Nevil*, archbishop of *York*, *Robert de Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, returned to the king, and soon stirred him up to revenge

venge upon their enemies. This year the duke of *Ireland*, presuming upon his influence over the king, had the insolence to divorce his wife, daughter of the lord *Coucy* and grand-daughter of *Edward III.* in order to marry *Lancerona* maid of honour to the queen, a *Bohemian* of mean birth. (a)

THOUGH this divorce was very injurious to the royal family, *Richard* shew'd not the least concern, but it was not the same with the duke of *Gloucester Thomas* of *Woodstock*, his uncle, who highly resented the affront, and declared he would revenge it the first opportunity. This threat made the duke of *Ireland* resolve to prevent him; to that end after concerting the means with the king, he feigned to go into *Ireland*, and took the road to *Wales*, where the king was pleased to accompany him; but this pretended voyage was only to consult more privately how to execute their project of assuming an arbitrary power, of which the duke of *Gloucester*, the earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham*, were to feel the effects: The result of this consultation was, that the king should raise an army to terrify these lords, and then call a parliament, the election whereof should be so managed, that the members should be all at his devotion, and that he should cause to be passed all such acts as were necessary to secure him an unlimited power.

AS soon as the plot was contrived, they went to *Nottingham*, where the king sent for all the sheriffs, some of the principal citizens of *London*, and all the judges: When they were met he communicated to them his design of raising an army to chastise such lords as he named to them, amongst whom was the duke of *Gloucester*, and demanded of the sheriffs what number of troops each could furnish him with; then he told them to let no representative be chosen, but what was in the list he should give them himself.

THE sheriffs made answer, it was not in their power to execute his orders: That the people were so well inclined to the lords he had mentioned, that there was no prospect of levying an army against them; it was still more difficult, to deprive the people of their right of freely electing their representatives in parliament.

BUT the judges were not so scrupulous in what related to them, as:

WHETHER the king had not power to turn out the 14 commissioners appointed by parliament, and to annul such acts as were prejudicial to him? They reply'd:

THE king was above the law. (b)

NEVERTHELESS when they were required to subscribe their opinion, some endeavoured to be excused, but were compelled to it by the menaces of the favourites. The six judges were, Sir *Robert Tresilian*, lord chief justice of the king's bench, Sir *Robert Belknap*, lord chief justice of the common pleas, Sir *John Holt*,
Sir

(a) Some say she was a Vintner's, some a Joyner's daughter. Walsingham.

(b) There were ten queries put to them to which the answer was delivered on the 25th of August. Knighton's Collection.

Sir Roger Fultborp, and Sir William de Burgh, with John Lockton, ferjeant at law. (c)

(d) T H E opinion of the judges being thus extorted, *Richard* thought he had surmounted all difficulties. He immediately issued out commissions to levy an army, but found so few willing to serve him that he was forced to desist from his project; enraged at this disappointment he returned to *London*, after a fruitless declaration of his designs, which rendered him more odious to the public.

(e) A. D. 1392. In the 15th of *Richard II.* the *Londoners* having proudly denied the king the lending of a thousand pounds which he demanded of them, the mayor, sheriffs and aldermen of that city were summoned to a council at *Nottingham* in the feast of St. *John the Baptist*, and there arrested, and for divers faults laid to their charge, imprisoned, the king disannulling their liberties made Sir *Edward Dalengrige* warden of *London*, anno regni 16^o. who, because men said he favoured the *Londoners*, was removed the first of *July*, and *Baldwin Radington*, constituted in his place; the mayor was Sir *William Stondon*, grocer, and the sheriffs *Gilbert Mansfield* and *Thomas Newington*. When the king saw that the *Londoners* sore repented their trespasss, he took pity on them, and through the mediation of the duke of *Gloucester* came from *Scheene* in *Surrey* to *London*, with queen *Anne* his wife, who were received at St. *George's* church in *Southwark*, with a procession of *Robert Braybrooke* bishop of *London*, and all his clergy of the city, who conveyed him through *London*, the citizens, men, women and children in order, meeting the king, and doing him honour, attended him to *Westminster*; as he passed through the city, the streets were hanged with cloth of gold, silver and silk, the conduit in *Cheapside* ran with red and white wine, and by a child angelic, the king was presented with a very costly crown of gold, and the queen with another; a table of the *Trinity* of gold, was given to the king valued 800 *l.* and another to the queen of St. *Anne*; by this means the king became more tractable to grant them their liberties again, and then the king's bench from *York*, and the chancery from *Nottingham*, were returned to *London*. *Rapin* says, from *Walsingham*, that the populace of *London* cut an *Italian* merchant to pieces who offered to lend the king the thousand pounds.

li 2

A. D.

(c) Knight. Coll. Sir Robert Belknap, said after he had signed: "Now want I nothing but a ship, or a nimble horse, or an halter, to bring me to that death I deserve; if I had not done this I should have been killed, (for it seems the duke of *Ireland*, and the earl of *Suffolk*, threaten'd to kill him if he refused to sign) and now I have gratified the king's pleasure I have well deserved to die, for treason against the nobles of the land. *idem*."

Of these judges Sir Robert Tresilian, was drawn through the midst of *London* and hanged at *Tyburn*; the other five had their lives spared but were banished and had their estates confiscated. Blake the king's council at law, and Usk the under sheriff of *Middlesex* were also hanged upon this account. Triumph of justice over unjust judges. p. 9.

(d) *Rapin* vol. I.

(e) *Stow's sum.* p. 311.

A. D. 1397. *Richard* II. summoned all the peers of the realm to *Nottingham*, *August* the 1st. (a)

A. D. 1461. *Edward* IV. after his landing at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, with 500 men, and having obtained of *Richard*, after duke of *York*, and the lord *Rivers*, about as many more, his little army in his march to *London* came to *Nottingham*, where he hoped to increase it; this succeeded to his wishes, for soon after his arrival here *Sir William Parr* and *Sir James Harrington* with 600 men well armed and appointed, and shortly after *Sir Thomas Burgh* and *Sir Thomas Montgomery* with another considerable body of men joined him, upon which he caused himself to be proclaimed by the name of *K. Edward* IV. and having been informed that the duke of *Exeter*, the earl of *Oxford*, and the lord *Bardolf* were lodged at *Newark*; he with his whole army marched against them, but the duke of *Exeter* hearing of his coming did not think fit to expect him but retired in the night; whereupon *Edward* having notice of it returned to *Nottingham*, and from hence began his march towards the earl of *Warwick*, who had left *London* and was gone into *Warwickshire*, to levy forces for king *Henry*, which he did and came to *Leicester* with 3000 forces, able men, well armed, and extremely well affected to him, so as to resolve to live and die in his quarrel. --- *Magna Britan antiq. et nov. vol. IV. p. 11.*

(b) A. D. 1470. When the earl of *Warwick* landed in *England* with the *French* auxiliaries, *Edward* IV. gave orders to levy troops and appointed the rendezvous about *Nottingham*, and marched towards that place attended by his brother the duke of *York*, the lord *Hastings* his chamberlain, the lord *Scales*, &c.

(c) A. D. 1483. In this year *Richard* duke of *York*, brother to *Edward* IV. having got possession of the crown of *England*, his nephews imprisoned, and their relations executed at *Pomfret*, made his progress by *Windsor*, *Oxford* and *Coventry*, to *Nottingham*; (during this, the execrable murder of the two young princes was perpetrated in the tower) and thence he designed as far north as *York*, in order for a second coronation in that city; from *Nottingham* (according to a record among the archives of *York*) a letter was wrote by his secretary, to stir up a zeal in the citizens of *York* towards his better reception, in these words:

To the gude masters, the Mair, Recorder, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the cite of York :

“ I recommend me unto you as heartily as I can. Thanked be *Jesu* the king's grace is
 “ in good health as is likewise the queen's grace, and in all their progress have byn
 “ worshipfully reserveyed, with pageants and odyr, &c. and his lords and judges in every
 “ place sitting, determining the compleyns of pore folkes, with due punicion of offend-
 “ ers against his laws. The cause I writ to you now is, forsomuch as I verily know
 “ the king's mind, and intire affection that his grace beareth towards you and your wor-

(a) *Rapin*, vol. I. p. 468. ----- (b) *Rap.* vol. I. p. 608. ---- (c) *Drake's Antiq. of York*. B. 1. p. 116.

“ worshipful cite, for many your kynd and lovyn designings to his grace, shew’d
 “ heretofore, which his grace will never forget, and intendeth therefore foe to doe
 “ unto you, that all the kings that ever reigned bestow’d upon you, did they never
 “ foe much. Doubt not hereof, ne make ne manner of petition or desire of any
 “ thing by his highness to you to be graunted. But this I advise you, as laudable as
 “ your wisdom can imagin, to receive him and the queen at their coming, dispose
 “ you to do as well with pageants, with such gude speeches as can gudely (this short
 “ warning confidered) be devised, and under such form as master *Lancaster* of the
 “ king’s counsell this brynger shall sumwhat advertise you of my mind in that behalf,
 “ as in hanging the streets through which the king’s grace shall come, with cloths
 “ of arras, tappestry work and odyr, for there comen many fothern lords and men of
 “ worship with them, which will mark greatly your resayving thar graces. Me ne-
 “ ded not thus to advise you, howbeit many things I shew you thus of good heart, and
 “ for the singlar zeale and love which I beer to you and your cite afore all other.
 “ Ye shall well know, that I shall not forbeer calling on his grace for your weles, ne
 “ remember it as Mr. *Lancaster* shall shew you, which in part heard the king’s grace
 “ speak hereon, to whom touching the premisses it may like you ----- in
 “ haste the 23d day of *August* at *Nottingham* with the hand of your friend and
 “ lover,

J O H N K E N D A L, *Secretary.*

(a) A. D. 1485. When the duke of *Richmond*, (after king of *England*, by the title of *Henry VII.*) had landed in *Wales* and was marched to *Shrewsbury*, *Richard III.* was at *Nottingham*, and from that town he marched towards *Bosworth* to give battle to that duke.

A. D. 1487. *Henry VII.* before the battle of *Stoke* by *Newark*, was advanced to *Nottingham* and there held a council of war. Authors differ in the day of the month on which this battle was fought; my lord *Bacon*, says *June* the 6th, *Hall*, *Stow* and *Hollingshed* affirm it to be the 16th, and Sir *John Ware*, will have it the 20th. This battle was fought at *Stoke*, against the earl of *Lincoln*, assisted by *Flemish* and *Irish* forces, undes the conduct of that undaunted captain *Martin Swartz*. *Rapin*, [vol. I. p. 659.] like the rest tells us, that the king being informed that the earl of *Lincoln* was advancing towards *Newark*, resolved to prevent him; to that end he marched with such expedition that he encamped between the enemy and *Newark*; the earl of *Lincoln* advanced that day to a little village called *Stoke*, where he encamped on the side of an hill.

BY this account it appears that none of the writers who have given an account of this battle, did ever inform themselves of the situation of the place where the engagement was. I shall therefore to clear up this matter, make use of my oft quoted anonymous author, who being a native of this country knew perfectly well the situation of *Newark* and *Stoke*, who says: “ The truth is, the king did not put himself
 “ between *Newark* and the enemies camp, for which purpose he must have been on
 “ the north of *Newark*, and *Stoke* where the battle was fought is two long miles on
 the

“ the south of *Newark*, and the battle itself was fought on the south of *Stoke*, It is
 “ rather thought that the night before the battle, the king lay entrench’d in *Elston*
 “ fields fast by the place where the field was fought, there being to this day an ap-
 “ parent sign of a large trench there, and it is as truly constant and undoubtedly tra-
 “ dition, yet fresh among the aged people in those parts, that the night before the
 “ battle the earl and his army lodged at *Newark*, who having marched through the
 “ the north parts of *England* without affront or resistance, and having now at *Newark*
 “ passed the *Trent* and so set foot on the south part of the kingdom, flattered them-
 “ selves with the deceived hope of succeeding victory ; in jollity whereof, like the
 “ foolish *Trojans*, they so frolicked and drank all night, as the next morning great
 “ numbers of them were unfit for the service in hand, many of them following the
 “ main army in scattered troops, and some scarce came out of *Newark* when the bat-
 “ tle was joined at *Stoke*.”

(a) IN this battle were slain on the spot, the earl of *Lincoln*, the earl of *Kildare*,
 (or as Sir *James Ware* says, *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who according to him is erroneously
 called earl of *Kildare*) and *Martin Swartz*, and most of the germans killed or
 wounded, the *Irish* took to flight not able alone to resist the *English* ; it is said there
 were at least four thousand killed on the side of the rebels, and half of the king’s
 first line, which shews with what obstinacy it was fought on both sides : Amongst
 the prisoners were found the new king of *Ireland*, become again *Lambert Simnel*,
 and the priest his companion and instructor. *Henry* either out of generosity or poli-
 cy, was pleased to give *Simnel* his life, and to honour with the office of turn-spit
 in his kitchen, the person who had boldly aspired to the throne and even worn a
 crown. Some time after he was preferred to be one of the king’s falconers, in which
 office he died. As for the priest he was immediately committed close prisoner, and
 heard of no more.

A. D. 1641, *April* the 21st, a petition against the hierarchy was presented to the
 parliament by *Nottinghamshire* and *Lancashire*.

(b) A. D. 1642. King *Charles I.* came to *Nottingham* *July* the 10th and sum-
 moned and carested the freeholders of the county, and promised to act according to
 the protestation at *York* : The like he did at *Lincoln*.

T H E protestation was : That he would not exercise any illegal authority, but
 defend them and all others against the votes of parliament, and not engage them in
 any war against the parliament. *July* the 11th, he sent a message of his intention to
 reduce *Hull* if it be not rend’red to him, which if they do, he will admit of their far-
 ther propositions, &c.

T H I S same year *August* the 22d, he erected his standard at *Nottingham*.

R A-

(a) Rap. vol. I. p. 659. ---- (b) Whitlock’s *memorials* p. 57.

RAPIN (vol. II.) says from *Clarendon*, on the 25th, and that the standard was erected by the king's order on a turret of *Nottingham* castle. *Nelson* in his trial of king *Charles I.* mentions the evidence of one *Samuel Larsson*, of *Nottingham*, maltster, who deposed that about *August 1642*, he saw the king's standard brought forth of *Nottingham* castle born upon divers gentlemen's shoulders, (who as the report was) were noblemen, that he saw the same by them carried into the hill-clofe adjoining to the castle, with an herald before it, and there the said standard was erected, with great shouting, acclamations and sound of drums and trumpets, and that when the said standard was so erected, there was a proclamation made, and that he saw the king present at the erecting of it, &c.

THIS difference of time and place may easily be reconciled by the unquestionable tradition of persons yet living, who heard their fathers say, that the standard was first erected on the highest turret of the old tower, (which *Thoroton* attests as his own remembrance, to have been the 22d of *August*, in the castle,) but that after a few days, people not resorting to it according to expectation, it was judged that upon the account of the castle being a garrison, where every body had not so free access to the standard as if it was erected in an open place, it might be more proper to remove it out of the castle, which was accordingly done on the 25th of *August*, into the clofe adjoining to the north side of the wall of the outer-ward of the castle, then called the *Hill-Clofe*, and afterwards for many years *Standard-Clofe*.

ONE remarkable accident happened at the first setting up of this standard in the just mentioned clofe, viz. That the weather grew so tempestuous that it was blown down soon after it was erected, and could not be fixed again in a day or two. This (as *Rushworth*, *Hooper*, and some others take notice,) was looked upon by many melancholy people as a fatal presage of the war.

THE following other particulars remarkable, happened during the king's stay at *Nottingham*.

(a) *THE* day after his arrival at *Nottingham* he reviewed his horse, which were 800, and no sooner was this review over but the king received information that two regiments of foot were marching to *Coventry* by the earl of *Essex's* order; whereupon he hastened thither with his cavalry, in hopes of preventing the parliament's forces, and possessing himself of that city, before which he accordingly arrived a day before the two regiments, but the mayor of the city, tho' without a garrison, shut the gates against him; and fired upon his men; the king was very sensibly touched with this indignity, but as there was no remedy he was forced to return to *Nottingham*, leaving the command of his cavalry to commissary-general *Wilmot*; *Rapin* adds from *Clarendon*: that on the 2d of *August* the king imagined that setting up his standard at *Nottingham* would draw great numbers of people, thither, but was very much disappointed; he had with him but 300 foot and some trained bands, drawn together by Sir *John Digby*, sheriff of the county; his horse (as has been said) consisted only of 800; his artillery was still at *York*, from whence it was difficult

(a) *Rapin*, vol. II.

difficult to bring it, many things being yet wanting to prepare and form it for marching; nevertheless he had given out many commissions and ordered his forces to repair to *Nottingham*; he expected them in that town, tho' not without danger, the parliament having at *Coventry* 5000 foot and 1500 horse.

T H E king was certainly in great danger at *Nottingham*, the town was not in a condition to resist long, the king having scarce any forces and the parliament troops were not above twenty miles off, which had they marched directly to *Nottingham*, the king must either have retired with dishonour to *York*, or else have hazarded his being made prisoner; this danger was evident, and yet quitting *Nottingham* could not but be very prejudicial to him: He was therefore advised to send a message to both houses with some overture to incline them to a treaty; the king refused it, was offended at it, and broke up the council; the next day the same motion was renewed, but under a different view, *i.e.* it was advised to send a message to both houses only to gain time, the king was still reluctant, but upon it being represented to him that very likely both houses would reject the offer, they would thereby render themselves odious to the people, who were desirous of peace, and who would be the more inclinable to serve his majesty for his endeavours to procure it, that if the overture was accepted, the king would have an opportunity of demonstrating that the war on his part was purely defensive; in short, that the bare offer of peace would of course retard the preparations of the parliament, because men's minds would be in suspense, whilst the king's levies might be continued by virtue of the commissions already sent out: The king yielded to these reasons and on the 25th of *August* three days after the setting up of the standard [*within the castle*] a message was sent by *Thomas Wriothesley* earl of *Southampton*, *Sir John Culpepper*, the earl of *Dorset* and *Sir William Uvedale*, knight.

T H E king's deputies were but ill received, the earl of *Southampton* was called upon by the lords to withdraw, they being offended at his boldness, and ordered him to send his message in writing, and wait for an answer out of *London*. The commons obliged *Culpepper* to deliver his message at the bar, at which the king took great offence.

T H E King's message was:

“ T H A T some persons might be by them enabled to treat with the like number authorized by him, in such a manner and with such freedom of debate, as might best tend to the peace of the kingdom; and he assured them, that nothing should be wanting on his part, which might advance the protestant religion, oppose popery, secure the laws of the land, and confirm all just power and privileges of parliament; if this proposition should be rejected he protested he had done his duty so amply, that God would absolve him from any of the guilt of that blood which must be spilt.”

T H E Parliament's answer was to this effect:

“ T H A T notwithstanding their endeavours to prevent the distracted state of the kingdom, nothing had followed but proclamations and declarations against both houses of parliament, whereby their actions were declared treasonable, and their persons traitors; so that until those proclamations were recalled, and the standard

“ standard taken down, they could not by the fundamental priviledges of parliament,
 “ give his majesty any other answer to his message.

T H E King's second message :

“ T H A T he never designed to declare both houses of parliament traitors, or
 “ set up his standard against them, and much less to put them and the kingdom out
 “ of his protection, he utterly professed against it, before God and the world. But
 “ he promised that if a day was appointed by them for the revoking of their decla-
 “ ration against all persons as traitors or otherwise for assisting him, he would with
 “ all chearfulness upon the same day recall his proclamations and declarations, and
 “ take down his standard.”

T H E Answer of both Houses :

“ T H A T his majesty not having taken down his standard, recalled his procla-
 “ mations and declarations, whereby he had declared the actions of both houses
 “ of parliament to be treasonable, and their persons traitors, and having published
 “ the same since his message of the 25th of *August*, they could not recede from their
 “ former answer. That if his majesty would recall his declarations and return to
 “ his parliament, he should find such expressions of their fidelities and duties, that
 “ his safety, honour and greatness, could only be found in the affections of his peo-
 “ ple, and the sincere councils of his parliament, who deserved better of his majesty
 “ and could never allow themselves (representing the whole kingdom) to be bal-
 “ lanced with those who gave evil councils to his majesty.”

I N the mean time both houses perceiving that the king's aim was to keep the
 people in suspense, by an uncertain expectation of peace, published a declaration pro-
 testing they would never lay down their arms till his majesty had left the delinquents
 to the justice of the parliament.

T H E King on his part sent this third message :

“ THAT all the world might judge who had used most endeavours to prevent
 “ the present distractions, either he who had condescended to desire and press it, or
 “ the two houses who had refused to enter into a negociation. That for the future if
 “ they desired a treaty of him he should remember that the blood which was to be spilt
 “ in this quarrel was that of his subjects, and therefore would return to his parlia-
 “ ment as soon as the causes which had made him absent himself from it, should be
 “ removed.”

T H E two houses finding that the King's design was to render their refusal to
 treat, odious to the people, they returned a more particular answer to this message,
 the substance whereof was the following :

“ THAT at the very time his majesty propounded a treaty, his soldiers were com-
 “ mitting numberless oppressions and rapines. That they could not think that his majesty
 “ had done all that in him lay to remove the present distractions, as long as he would
 “ admit of no peace without securing the authors and instruments of these mischiefs
 “ from justice. That they besought his majesty to consider his expressions, *That God*
 Kk *should*

“ should so deal with him and his posterity as he desired the preservation of the just
 “ rights of parliament : That nevertheless his intention was to deny the parliament
 “ the privilege of declaring to be delinquents, those they deemed such, a privilege
 “ which belonged to the meanest court of justice in the kingdom. That his majesty
 “ ty has no cause to complain he was denied a treaty, when they offered all that a
 “ treaty could produce, security, honour, service, obedience, support, and fought
 “ nothing, but that their religion and liberty might be screened from the open vio-
 “ lence of a wicked party ; that if there were any cause of treaty, *they knew no*
 “ competent person to treat betwixt the king and the parliament ; that besides the
 “ season was altogether unfit, whilst his majesty’s standard was up, his proclamati-
 “ ons and declarations unrecalled, whereby his parliament was charged with trea-
 “ son. That indeed his majesty had often protested his tenderness of the miseries
 “ of *Ireland*, and his resolution to maintain the protestant religion and the laws of
 “ this kingdom ; but that these protestations could give no satisfaction to reasonable
 “ and indifferent men, when at the same time several of the *Irish* rebels and known
 “ favourers and agents for them were admitted to his majesty’s presence with grace
 “ and favour, nay some of them employed in his service, when the cloaths, munition,
 “ and horse, bought by the parliament for the support of the *Irish* war were violently
 “ taken away, and applyed to the maintainance of an unnatural war against his peo-
 “ ple ; that if his majesty would be pleased to come back to his parliament they
 “ should be ready to secure his royal person, crown, and dignity, with their lives
 “ and fortunes.

U P O N this the king published the following declaration :

“ I N the first place he alledged the laws in his favour ; he denied that his sol-
 “ diers had committed any disorder or violence, and affirmed he had never suffered
 “ them to oppress any person whatsoever.”

“ H E recriminated upon the parliament ; he denied that there were any *Irish*
 “ about him, and maintained that it was notorious calumny, like that cast upon him
 “ heretofore by Mr. *Pym*.

“ H E said the artillery horses he had taken at *Chester* were few in number and
 “ of small value, and for the cloaths, if the soldiers had taken any that were de-
 “ signed for *Ireland*, it was done without his order, and tho’ he might have seized
 “ 3000 suits which were going thither, yet he refused to do it, and gave order for
 “ their speedy transportation.”

“ T H A T the parliament made no scruple to employ an hundred thousand
 “ pounds particularly appointed for the relief of *Ireland*.”

“ T H A T of near 500 members of which the lower house consisted, there re-
 “ mained not above 300, the rest having been driven away by tumults and threats, or
 “ withdrawn themselves out of conscience from their desperate consultations ; that
 “ of above an hundred peers there remained but 15 or 16 of the upper house.”

T H A T

“T H A T it was not the body of the parliament but the violent leading members were the authors of the war. (a)

A F T E R this about the 16th of *September* the king perceiving he could no longer remain at *Nottingham* with safety, he marched to *Derby*, *Stafford*, *Leicester*, and so to *Shrewsbury*, where the king had (through the negligence of the parliament in sending instructions to their general) the good fortune to receive safely considerable sums of money, as had been procured by his friends in *London*, together with all the college plate, very considerable, which the university of *Oxford* affectionately delivered for the king's support, and there he set up a mint, in the latter end of *September* or beginning of *October*.

1642-3. T H E 22d of *January* following the noted *Oxford* anti-parliament met, which advised the king to borrow an hundred thousand pounds of the richest men of his party; to that purpose the commons went into their respective counties to take the number of those who were reckoned money'd men, and make a list, wherein were set down the quality and ability of each.

T H E commons being returned to *Oxford* with their lists, the taxes were proportioned, after which the king sent circular letters to every particular person, to borrow of one an hundred, of another two hundred pounds, &c. promising to repay the same as soon as he was able, and not forgetting to say in these letters, that this loan was by the advice of his parliament. (b)

T H E S E letters were printed bearing date *Oxford*, *February* the 14th, in the nineteenth year of his reign, 1643; on the top of each was writ with the king's own hand, *CHARLES R.* they were signed,

{ *Edward Lyttleton*, } the speakers of the two houses.
 { *Samuel Eare*,

One of these letters fell accidentally into my hands, directed to *Willoughby Manley*, gent. at *Stafford*.

T H E reader I hope will excuse this digression it being only designed to shew the difference of success and reception his majesty met with almost immediately after he had been so sorely disappointed at *Nottingham*, and what fund he had in the beginning of the war for the carrying on his military preparations.

(c) A. D. 1643. I N *July* captain *Hotbam*, son to Sir *John Hotbam*, governor of *Hull*, being suspected by the parliament was imprisoned in *Nottingham* castle, whence escaping he underhand treated with the earl of *Newcastle*, and coming to *Hull* he and his father stood upon their guard. (d)

Kk 2

T H E

(a) All these messages &c. were taken from Rushworth. ---- (b) This parliament was prorogued April 16th 1643. ---- (c) Whitlock, p. 62. ---- (d) He was seized by Sir John Meldrum. Rushworth.

(a) T H E same year about *Christmasts*, colonel *Hutchinson* governor of *Nottingham* castle, acquainted the parliament with an offer of the earl of *Newcastle* to pay him 10,000*l.* and to make him a lord and governor of the castle, to him and his heirs, if he would deliver it to him for the king, which *Hutchinson* refused.

(b) A. D. 1644. I N *June* colonel *Hutchinson* governor of *Nottingham* met with a party of *Newarkers*, slew captain *Thimbleby*, and took 50 of them; the same party from *Nottingham* the next day took more of the *Newarkers*, 20 gentlemen and officers and 60 of their horse and furniture.

(c) T H E latter end of this year colonel *Thorncy* with a party from *Nottingham*, took a garrison of the king's near *Newark*, and in it the master of the house, Sir *Roger Cooper* and his brother, and 50 others prisoners, with their arms.

(d) T H E same year a party of the king's forces from *Newark* came forth to gather contribution, and took prisoners some countrymen that were in arrears; the committee of *Nottingham* having notice thereof sent forth a party who pursuing those of *Newark* they left their prisoners and five or six of their men behind, and hasted to their quarters; the *Nottingham* men followed them close, and so far, that another party of *Newark* forces came forth upon them, routed them, recovered their prisoners, and took of the parliament party, major *Meldrum*, lieutenant *Smith* and about 28 soldiers with their arms and horses.

(e) A. D. 1645. T H E committee and the governor of *Nottingham* disagreed so much, that the parliament referred the difference to a committee *April* the 17th, and on the 21st of *April* colonel *Hutchinson*, governor of *Nottingham*, a member of the house, informed them that a party of horse from *Newark* had stormed a fort upon *Trent-bridge* near his garrison, and became masters of it, and put about 40 to the sword. It was referred to the committee of both houses to compose the differences between the governor and the committee, and to take care of the safety of the place.

(f) T H E 5th of *May* some *Leicester* and *Nottingham* forces marching to regain *Trent-bridge*, the king's forces in it fled away at night, carrying with them what they could and set fire to the rest.

(g) T H E 20th of *June* the *Scots* army being at *Nottingham* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* at *Leicester*, it was referred to a committee of both kingdoms, to manage the armies to the best improvement of the public service. (the *Scots* were afterwards ordered to sit down before *Newark*.)

(h) T H E 30th of *June* colonel *Hutchinson* took 60 horse and 48 prisoners, officers and arms.

T H E

(a) Whitlock, p. 75. — (b) id. p. 85. — (c) id. p. 116. — (d) id. p. 121. —
 (e) id. p. 137. — (f) id. p. 139. — (g) id. p. 147. — (h) ib.

(a) T H E 4th of *October* 1000*l.* was ordered to the *Nottingham* horse who fought gallantly at the late fight at *Chester*, and other fums for others of his forces.

(b) A. D. 1645. *March* the 18th. *Nottinghamshire* having been highly oppressed by the armies lying before *Newark*, the house ordered to take it into consideration.

(c) 1646. *July* 11th. Order for reducement of the forces of *Nottingham*, and for money for that work, and for the losses and damages of that county.

(d) A. D. 1645. *February* the 13th. The king was brought to *Nottingham*, having been the 3d of the same month delivered to the *English* commissioners at *Newcastle*. (e) Sir *Thomas Fairfax* went and met the king, who stopt his horse, Sir *Thomas* alighted and kissed his majesty's hand, and afterwards mounted and discoursed with the king as they passed towards *Nottingham*: The king said to one of the commissioners: *That the general was a man of honour and kept his word with him.*

A. D. 1647. *July* the 15th. The forces in the north and the horse quartered in *Nottingham* sided with the army, and published a declaration of their adherence to the army commanded by general *Fairfax*. (f)

(g) A. D. 1648. *June* the 13th. The parliament was acquainted with a design to surprize *Nottingham* castle, but that the governor captain *Poulton* surprized and took prisoners the complotters, which were Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, with ten more gentlemen in disguise.

T H E 18th of *December* a sheriff of *Nottinghamshire* was chosen. *ibid.*

A. D. 1648. T H E 27th of *January*, the garrison of *Nottingham* castle was mustered, by which it appears that then it consisted only of one company of foot, of 100 private men exclusive of drummers, commanded by captain *Poulton*, governor.

A T this time one *Lawrence Collin* was gunner of the castle, of whom 'tis remarkable, that after the garrison was disbanded, he chose to stay at *Nottingham*, in order to follow his former occupation, which was wool-combing, but the corporation offering to give him disturbance he petitioned *Cromwell*, which occasioned the following order to be sent to the governor, which accidentally dropt into my hands, *viz.*

“ S I R,

“ H I S highness the lord *Protector* having heard the petition of *Laurence Collin*, which is here enclosed, is pleased to recommend it unto you to speak to

(a) Whitlock, p. 160. — (b) *id.* p. 203. — (c) *id.* p. 220. — (d) *id.* p. 235. — (e) *The commissioners were the earl of Pembroke, the earl of Denbigh, the lord Montague, named by the lords: And by the commons Sir William Armine, Sir John Holland, Sir Walter Earl, Sir John Cook, Mr. John Crew, and major general Brown.* *id.* p. 237.

— (f) *Rap. from Rushw. vol. II. p. 533.* — (g) *id.* p. 253.

“ to the mayor and other magistrates of *Nottingham*, to know the reason why they will
 “ not suffer the petitioner to set up his trade in the town. And if there be no other cause
 “ of exception, but that he is not a freeman, in regard he has faithfully served
 “ the commonwealth, his highness does think it fit that he should continue in the town,
 “ and be admitted to follow his calling for the maintainance of himself and family.
 “ (a) Which is all I am commanded to communicate to you from his highness by the
 “ hands of

“ S-I-R

Whitehall, this 17th of *July*.

“ your very humble

“ and faithful servant,

“ *L I S L E L O N G*.

A F T E R this he lived in quiet and laid the foundation for a thriving family in *Nottingham*, which at this time is very considerable, being strengthened by the intermarriage into the family of *George Langford*, Esq; one who had not only been an eminent surgeon, but also bore a commission in the parliament army, and was mayor of *Nottingham* at the revolution. *Laurence* lived to the 91st year of his age, as appears by his grave-stone in *St. Nicholas's* church.

(b) A. D. 1650. T H E latter end of *May* or beginning of *June*, the general Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, his regiment, and the train of artillery were at *Nottingham*, in their march to the north.

(c) A. D. 1656. In *March* colonel **Hacker* had apprehended several of the conspirators against *Cromwell* in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*, and kept them all in awe. The conspiracy against the protector began in march 1655; first at *Salisbury*, then *Exeter*, *Northumberland*, &c. a strong declaration was published by the title of:

The Declaration of the free and well affected People of *England* now in Arms against the Tyrant C R O M W E L L.

I T will be needless to repeat here at large, that in the year 1682 after a surreptitious surrender of the old charters of the town of *Nottingham*, a new charter was sent down

(a) These last lines were wrote by a different hand, I suppose, the hand of the subscriber. — (b) Whitlock. — (c) ib. p. 602.

(*) Colonel Hacker was a gentleman, a native of the county of *Nottingham*, he attended the king with about 30 officers and gentlemen with halberts, to the bar of the court, he was afterwards commanding officer at the king's execution, and was on the scaffold with him, all which at the restoration cost him his life.

down by king *Charles II.* and what disturbance it occasioned ; nor that king *James II.* by *quo warranto* took away the charter of this town, granted by his brother in *May* 1687, having already taken notice of it in section VI. but shall proceed to what passed some time before, and at the revolution, wherein *Nottingham* was particularly concerned.

A. D. 1687. King *James* having found by experience in the late reign, that the severities exercised upon protestant dissenters did not produce any advantageous effect, he resolved to lay aside the lion's skin and make use of the foxes tail. He therefore sent emissaries into all parts, to let the dissenters know, that he intended to take them into his peculiar protection, that he looked upon them as his very loyal and obedient subjects, that he would at all events procure to them a full liberty of conscience, and in order to shew he was in earnest, he published on the 4th of *April* 1687, his declaration for liberty of conscience, forgetting how ill his brother's declaration for the same was taken by the parliament, (a) nay not thinking the first sufficient he published a second the 27th of *April* 1688, and ordered the bishops to see it read in all churches and chapels ; how that succeeded I shall not hear mention least I should be led too far from my purpose.

T H E king having by his *quo warranto* taken away the late new charter of king *Charles II.* that he might have it in his power to make such alterations and reservations to himself; as might make this as well as other corporations, to be at his entire devotion. He sent down his commission to two persons of this town, viz. *Timothy Tomlinson* and *Caleb Wilkinson*, by which they were stiled regulators, with power to displace such members of the corporation as had not acted according to their trust, or such as would not answer the king's gracious design, in favour (as was pretended) of the dissenters, in giving their vote for such persons to represent them in parliament as would be for settling liberty of conscience by a law. King *James's* above-mentioned intention in taking away the charters, plainly appears by the contents of a letter of Mr. *Nathan Wright*, deputy recorder of *Nottingham*, (who solicited for a new charter) to *George Langford*, Esq; then mayor, dated *June* the 21st 1688, wherein he says :

“ T H A T his majesty had referred their petition to the attorney-general.”

“ T H A T he [Mr. *Wright*.] had attended upon him almost every day since, and “ that he thinks that the matter is almost come to a conclusion.”

“ T H A T all the present members of the corporation are to stand, all the corporation's desires are granted, only in the business of the elections of officers of the town, Mr. Attorney General, will not be perswaded to let the populace have any “ vote, as being a matter contrary to his Majesty's design, and tending to a disturbance “ among

(a) *Charles II.* published his declaration for liberty of conscience March 15, 1672, the commons not only addressed the King on February the 19th following, but brought a second address against it the 26th of the same month, insomuch that the king in order to appease them, not only recalled the same, but broke the seal with his own hands.

“ among themselves (the corporation) and he will limit all elections of mayor, aldermen capital-counsellors, counsellors, coroners, sheriffs, chamberlains, &c. to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, and no others. This will be a new thing to you [says Mr. Wright] but it is not to be avoided, nor is it much material, for *his majesty reserves to himself a power of displacing any member of the corporation, and also to nominate and appoint others to succeed such as shall be removed.*”

“ T H E S E are the terms upon which all charters are granted at this day, and none are to pass without them, &c.”

A N D here I should be wanting in doing justice to Mr. *Langford* the mayor, (who was a dissenter) if by suppressing his answer to the above letter, I should give room to persons of a different persuasion to pass an unfair judgment upon his conduct. This answer dated *June* the 23d 1688, signed by himself and five aldermen, viz. *Thomas Smith, John Hawkins, Charles Harvey, Thomas Collin, and John Hides*, is as follows :

S I R,

“ U P O N the perusal of your letter we called a hall and are troubled at nothing but the exclusion of the popularity or common burgeses in the election of the town officers which they have always voted for, (that is to say) in the election of head-counsellors and counsellors, higher officers they have not been concerned in. They will without doubt look upon it as a great infringement of their priviledges and have a very ill eye upon us, supposing it is done by our means; or cause them to apprehend ill of the government, which we would by no means have them to do: Now dear sir we would intreat you if possible to prevail with Mr Attorney General, that they may have their votes as formerly, so they will be exceedingly obliged, and we hope his majesty's designs not in the least hindered, for his majesty having power to displace and place at his pleasure, we humbly conceive they cannot be injurious. We must be thankful for any thing the king will allow us, but if we had this favour still continued to us, we are very sensible it would be much for our peace, and make the government very acceptable to them, and much further his majesty's service. Therefore we entreat you once more to be very urgent on this point, but if it cannot be obtained we humbly submit, it not becoming us to dispute it any longer, &c.”

B O T H these letters as also the three following, are in the possession of Mr. *John Nevil* of this town, found among the papers of *George Langford, Esq;* his grandfather.

N O T W I T H S T A N D I N G the difficulties and delays which were made above with relation to the dispatch of this new charter, frequent letters were sent down to the mayor, alderman *Harvey*, and others, to keep the dissenters in heart, and expectation of wonderful great things to be done for them, yet when the king had signed the calling of a parliament, upon the news of the prince of *Orange's* arrival, the charter had not passed the great-seal.

W H A T

W H A T I have just now said concerning the pains that were taken by the government, to the very last, to keep the dissenters steadily attached to king *James*, will sufficiently appear by these letters: *viz.*

To Alderman *Harvey*.

S I R,

“ I Think it requisite to direct this to you, Mr. *Tomlinson* declining any farther
 “ correspondence ; the noise of the expected invasion still continues ; I do pre-
 “ sume you are alarmed with the rumours of changes in other corporations as well as
 “ *London*, which we have here no reason to expect, notwithstanding what is published
 “ in the gazette, neither can they indeed be so restored, any more then a dead man re-
 “ vived again. The experiment at *London* has not answered the expectation of
 “ some persons, for they have this week chosen such aldermen and sheriffs as are
 “ of the same principles with those lately dismissed, through the dissenters not ap-
 “ pearing ; Sir *John Chapman*, the present mayor by commission is chosen for the
 “ year ensuing ; I think it adviseable for you to appoint some persons to take care
 “ of your corporation concerns, if you think me capable of it, I shall desire it, I shall
 “ use my endeavours to serve you. *The King is fast to maintain liberty for the dis-*
 “ *senters, and lately said, death itself could not work a change of his mind therein.*
 “ I am &c.

London October 11, 1688.

“ E D W A R D R O B E R T S.”

To George *Langford*, Esq;

S I R,

“ H I S Majesty has taken into consideration how ready the dissenters have been
 “ to serve him, and how submissive to his commands in the late alteration
 “ made in the corporations, &c. and that endeavours have and may be used to preju-
 “ dice their minds in reference to the alterations of affairs, as if his majesty was
 “ changed in his kindness to them. I am therefore commanded by his majesty, to
 “ assure you from him, that he has the same value and esteem for them he ever had,
 “ and still owns them for his friends, and will never depart from his declarations,
 “ but will with his utmost endeavours pursue the same until liberty of conscience is
 “ established by law ; he has appointed a committee, from whom he expects to re-
 “ ceive from time to time, an account of what grievances and hardships may befall
 “ the dissenters, in order to their relief ; if therefore any such thing should happen,
 “ you are desired forthwith to signify the same to me. His majesty expects that
 “ the dissenters continue the same affection and readiness for his service, they al-
 “ ways professed, and to afford him their utmost assistance on all occasions, espec-
 “ ally now in a time of invasion ; and least you or others may be surprized by false
 “ news and representations, which perhaps may be industriously spread forthat end,
 “ you shall from time to time have a true account of such public matters as shall be
 “ necessary for your information ; I desire you likewise that as matters come to your
 “ knowledge, or certain information, of any factious news, or of any projects carried on

“ to promote sedition, or secret liftings of men, or rebellion, to give in writing from
 “ time to time, a true account thereof. You are desired to consider that *there is*
 “ *none that promote any such thing, or wish well to this invasion, but is an enemy to*
 “ *his majesty, as well as to your liberty and interest; and that they that are other-*
 “ *wise minded, are for reviving a persecuting spirit, and will thereby contract the*
 “ *blood, mischief, and guilt, that may be consequent thereon; it is not a time to halt*
 “ in these matters, therefore if you have any love to the king or your own liberty,
 “ be not slack therein, but use your utmost endeavours to prevent such mischiefs, to
 “ strengthen the hands of his majesty, who will be found firm to you, if you are not
 “ wanting to yourselves; this you may communicate to your friends of all sorts; if
 “ there be any with you, which you conceive more proper for what is proposed than
 “ yourself, let me know their names when you have received, and considered here-
 “ of; let me as soon as may be, understand your sense and acceptance hereof; di-
 “ rect your letter according to former directions. I am

“ your affectionate

London 20th of November 1688.

“ friend to serve you

EDWARD ROBERTS.

P. S. “ By the account from *Salisbury* of this day's date, we are informed that upon
 “ the muster of the three regiments that were drawn towards the prince of *Orange*,
 “ there wanted not above an hundred men; we hear likewise that the lord *De-la-*
 “ *ware*, with seven other lords in confederacy are raising forces to join the prince
 “ of *Orange*, and that they intend to rendezvous at *Nottingham*, of which I thought
 “ fit to advise you, and to desire you to use all your endeavours to prevent the dis-
 “ senters concurrence with them; they have hitherto kept themselves free, and
 “ 'tis certainly their duty and interest so to do; it may be of very ill consequence
 “ if the magistracy of your town countenance them; as any thing falls out worthy
 “ of communication, let me hear from you, as you shall from me, how matters
 “ go. I am

“ yours as before

EDWARD ROBERTS.

T H E day of the date of this letter, the earl of *Devonshire* at the head of a great number of *Derbyshire* gentlemen, had declared at *Derby* for a free parliament, agreeable to the prince of *Orange's* declaration, And

T W O days after, *viz.* on the 23d of *November*, the nobility, gentry and commonality, that rendezvoused at *Nottingham*, subscribed there the following declaration:

“ **W** E the nobility, gentry and commonality, of these northern countries, assem-
 “ bled at *Nottingham* for the defence of the laws, religion and properties,
 “ according to the freeborn liberties and priviledges descended to us from our an-
 “ cestors, as the undoubted birth-right of the subjects of this kingdom of *England*,
 “ (not doubting but the infringers and invaders of our rights will represent us to the
 “ rest of the nation in the most malicious dress they can put upon us) do here una-
 “ nimously

“ unanimously think it our duty to declare to the rest of our protestant fellow subjects
 “ the grounds of our present undertaking.

“ W E by innumerable grievances made sensible that the very fundamentals of our
 “ religion, liberties, and properties, are about to be rooted out by a jesuitical privy-
 “ council, as it has been of late too apparent. 1st. By the king's dispensing with all
 “ the established laws at his pleasure. 2d. By displacing all officers out of all offices
 “ of trust and advantage, and placing others in their room that are known papists,
 “ deservedly made incapable by the established laws of this land. 3d. By destroy-
 “ ing the charters of most corporations in the land. 4th. By discouraging all per-
 “ sons that are not papists, and preferring such as turn to popery. 5th. By displa-
 “ cing all honest and conscientious men judges, unless they would contrary to their
 “ consciences, declare that to be law which was meerly arbitrary. 6th. By brand-
 “ ing all men with the name of rebels that but offered to justify the laws in a legal
 “ course against the arbitrary proceedings of the king, or any of his corrupt mini-
 “ sters. 7th. By burthening the nation with an army, to maintain the violation
 “ of the rights of the subject, and by discountenancing the established
 “ religion. 8th. By forbidding the subjects the benefit of petitioning, and con-
 “ struing them libellers, so rendering the laws a nose of wax, to serve their arbitra-
 “ ry ends, and many more such like, too long here to enumerate.

“ W E being thus made sensible of the arbitrary and tyrannical government, that
 “ is by the influence of jesuitical counsels coming upon us, do unanimously declare,
 “ that not being willing, to deliver our posterity over to such a condition of popery
 “ and slavery, as the aforesaid oppressions do inevitably threaten; we will to the
 “ utmost of our power, oppose the same, by joining with the prince of *Orange* (whom
 “ we hope God Almighty has sent to rescue us from the oppressions aforesaid) and
 “ will use our utmost endeavours for the recovery of our almost ruined laws, liber-
 “ ties and religion, and herein we hope all good protestant subjects, will with their
 “ lives and fortunes be assistant to us, and not be bugbear'd with the opprobrious
 “ terms of rebels, by which they would affright us to become perfect slaves to their
 “ tyrannical insolencies and usurpations; for we assure ourselves that no rational and
 “ unbyassed person will judge it rebellion to defend our laws and religion, which
 “ all our princes have at their coronation sworn to do; which oath, how well it has
 “ been observed of late, we desire a free parliament may have the consideration
 “ of.

“ W E own it rebellion to resist a king that governs by law; and he was always
 “ accounted a tyrant that made his will the law, and to resist such a one we justly
 “ esteem no rebellion, but a necessary defence; and on this consideration we doubt
 “ not of all honest men's assistance; and humbly hope for, and implore the great
 “ God's protection, who turneth the hearts of his people as pleaseth him best, it ha-
 “ ving been observed that people can never be of one mind without his inspiration,
 “ which has in all ages confirmed that observation: *Vox populi vox dei.*

“ T H E present restoring the charters, and reversing the oppressing and unjust
 “ judgment given on the fellows of *Magdalen* college, is plain, are but to still the
 “ people, like plumbs to children, by deceiving them for a while; but if they shall
 “ by this stratagem be fooled, till this present storm that threatens the papists be
 “ passed, as soon as they shall be resettled, the former oppression will be put on
 L12 with

“ with greater vigour ; but we hope, *in vain is the net spread in the sight of the*
 “ *birds* : For the papist old rule is, *that faith is not to be kept with hereticks*, as
 “ they term protestants, tho’ the popish religion is the greatest heresy : And queen
 “ *Mary’s* so ill observing her promises to the *Suffolk* men, that helped her to the
 “ throne, and above all the pope’s dispensing with the breach of oaths, treaties or
 “ promises at his pleasure, when it makes for the holy church, as they term ; these
 “ we say are such convincing reasons to hinder us from giving credit to the aforesaid
 “ mock-shews of redress, that we think ourselves bound in conscience to rest on no
 “ security that shall not be approved by a freely elected parliament, to whom
 “ under God we refer our cause.”

T H E R E are men still living in this town who well remember, that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made publick, the duke of *Devonshire* the earl of *Stamford*, the lord *How*, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of *Nottingham*, resorted to this town and went to meet one another at their respective inns, daily increasing in number, and continued at *Nottingham* till the arrival of lord *Delamere*, with between 4 and 500 horse ; this nobleman quartered at the *Feather’s* inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him ; and ’till this time the people of the town were unacquainted with the result of these frequent consultations, when the abovementioned lord, after he had staid a while in the town, having a mind to try the disposition of the populace, on a sudden ordered the trumpets to sound to arms, giving out that the king’s forces were within four miles of *Nottingham*, whereupon, the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horses mounted and accoutred themselves with such arms as they had, whilst others in vast numbers on foot appeared, some with fire-locks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted ; and being told of the necessity of securing the passage over the *Trent*, they immediately drew all the boats that then were near at hand, to the north bank of that river, and with them, and some timber and boards on the wharf, with barrels, and all the frames of the market-stalls, barricaded the north side of the *Trent*. My lord *Delamere* and his party, well pleased with the readiness of the people to give their assistance, his lordship sent his men and some officers to the prince of *Orange*, but himself with a few officers staid till the next day, being saturday, which is the principal market-day, when he, the duke of *Devonshire*, the lord *How*, &c. appeared at the *Malt-cross*, and in the face of a full market, the lord *Delamere* in a speech declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that providence had sent his highness the prince of *Orange*, under God, to deliver them from popery and slavery, for which reason according to the prince his declaration, they were for a free parliament and hoped their concurrence ; this was seconded by a speech of the duke of *Devonshire*, and also of the lord *How*, which was followed by the shouts of the people, who cryed out *a free parliament ! a free parliament !* This done lord *Delamere* departed to follow his troops, whilst the duke and lord *How*, made it known that they were for raising horse in defence of their liberty, and would list such as were willing to be entertained, whereupon upwards of an hundred men who offered themselves, were entered that same day.

I N this month of *November*, princess *Anne* privately withdrew from court, leaving a letter to the queen behind her, to shew the reasons of her retreat, which if it had not been produced, the king’s own guard would in all probability have joined the

the enraged mob, and have torn the popish party to pieces, upon a surmise that they had either made away with her or confined her to the tower. This (a) princess with the lady *Churchill* and the lady *Berkeley*, took coach privately at the bishop of *London's* house and went directly to *Nottingham*, attended by that prelate, the earl of *Dorset*, and about 40 horsemen; but there the earl of *Devonshire* (after she had staid several days in *Nottingham*) gave her a guard of 200, from whence she retired to *Oxford*, where prince *George* soon after met her, with a detachment of the prince of *Orange's* forces.

S O M E days before her departure it was reported that the queen had treated her very rudely, and proceeded so far as to strike her, which probably might cause that suspicion in the mob, and excite them to go to *Whitehall*.

O N the 3d of *December* was sent another letter, and the last (as I presume) signed *Edward Roberts*, directed to *George Langford*, Esq; which follows:

S I R,

“ Y O U cannot but understand the state and condition the kingdom is now
 “ brought to, and that there is no way to escape or preserve it from ruin and de-
 “ struction, and ourselves in particular from misery and oppression, but by some heal-
 “ ing methods in parliament; if you have therefore any love for yourselves, the
 “ king, or kingdom, let it now appear by an active and united heart among dissen-
 “ ters, by endeavouring the election of men to represent them in the approaching
 “ parliament, who are moderate and men of principle, that will concur with his ma-
 “ jesty in settling an *equal* liberty of conscience, as well as establish the protestant
 “ religion. Pray therefore be not remiss, but forthwith, with the utmost, endeavour
 “ to engage all sorts of dissenters, with others, to concur in chusing such persons;
 “ and let not noise and rumour discourage you, wherein you will serve God, the
 “ king, and secure yourselves, and preserve your country. All parties now pretend
 “ that liberty of conscience is both just and reasonable, but it cannot be expected
 “ it should be established by law, but only by men of principle; therefore once
 “ more be mindful herein, and let me understand who you have in your thoughts to
 “ elect; this is the last effort, what is not obtained now, is lost for ever, which I
 “ hope you will consider.” I am &c.

A B O U T this time arose a sudden rumour that the *Irish* were coming to drive all before them, which threw this town and the whole county for a little while into great consternation, as it had done other places till they were better informed. It seems

(a) When queen Anne (then princess) did fly from *Whitehall*, the bishop of *London* brought her secretly to my lord *Dorset*, and my lady, who was the bishop's niece, both who, furnished her royal highness with every thing necessary to it, attended her northward as far as *Northampton*, where he quickly brought a body of horse to serve for her guard, and from thence went to *Nottingham* to confer with the duke of *Devonshire*. *Collin's peerage*, vol. I. p. 576.

seems this frightful report had for its foundation the lord *Feverham's* abruptly disbanding the army in obedience to king *James's* orders, (for which he was greatly blamed) when some *Irish* soldiers of the disbanded troops, finding themselves moneyless and incapable of subsisting in a country where they were so generally hated, resolved to keep themselves from starving by forcibly entering a country house, whereupon a man of the neighbourhood run directly to *London*, crying as he passed, that the *Irish* were up and marching to *London*, firing of houses, and putting men, women and children to the sword. This news immediately flew through the city, and caused a strange pannick fear, and thence spread suddenly all over *England*, without any farther ill-consequence.

A P P E N D I X.



APPENDIX



Ex Rotulo Paten. a' 27. HENRICI 6ti. p. 2. m. 6. Pro Burgen-
sibus Villæ de NOTTINGHAM de Confirmatione.

REX omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini *Henrici* nuper regis *Anglie* patris nostri factam in hæc verba : *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hibernie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, et vice comitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes domini *Richardi* nuper regis *Anglie* secundi post conquestum factas in hæc verba : *Richardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hibernie*, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini *Edwardi* nuper regis *Anglie* avi nostri in hæc verba : *Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice comitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam celebris memorie domini *Edwardi* nuper regis *Anglie* patris nostri in hæc verba : *Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis quam dominus *Henricus* quondam rex *Anglie* avus noster fecit burgenfibus de *Nottyngham* in hæc verba : *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie, dux Normandie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam *Johannis* regis patris nostri factam burgenfibus de *Nottyngham* in hæc verba : *Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie dux Normandie et Aquitanie comes Andegavie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice comitibus et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus suis totius *Anglie* salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse burgenfibus nostris de *Nottyngham* omnes illas liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore *Henrici* regis proavi nostri et tempore *Henrici* regis patris nostri sicut carta ejusdem *Henrici* patris nostri testatur, scilicet *Trol* et *Theam* et *Infongethes* et *Theolonia* a *Thurmodeston* usque ad *Newark* et de omnibus *Trentham* transeuntibus ita plenarie ut in burgo de *Nottyngham* et ex aliaparte a ducto ultra *Rampston* usque ad aquam de *Radford* in le *North* et de *Bykeresdik*. Homines etiam de *Nottinghamshire* et *Derbyshire* venire debent ad burgum de *Nottingham*
die

die veneris et sabbati cum quadrigis et summagiis suis, nec aliquis infra decem leucas in circuitu de *Nottyngham* tinctos pannos operari debet, nisi in burgo de *Nottyngham*. Et si aliquis undecunque sit in burgo de *Nottyngham* manserit uno anno et uno die tempore pacis et absque calumpnia nullus postea nisi rex in eum jus habebit. Et quicumque burgensium terram vicini sui emerit et possiderit per annum integrum et diem unum absque calumpnia parentum venditoris si in *Anglia* fuerint, postea eam quiete possidebit neque preposito burgi de *Nottyngham* aliquem burgensium, calumpnianti respondeatur, nisi aliquis fuerit accusator in causa. Et quicumque in burgo manserit cujuscunque feodi sit reddere debet simul cum burgensibus *Tallagia* et defectus burgi adimplere. Omnes etiam qui ad forum de *Nottyngham* venerint a vespere die veneris usque ad vesperam sabbati non namientur nisi pro firma nostra et iter de *Trent* liberum esse debeat navigantibus, quantum partica una obtinebit ex utraque parte filii aquæ. Preterea concessimus etiam de proprio dono nostro et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem liberis burgensibus nostris *Guildam mercatoriam* cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus que ad *guildam mercatoriam* debent, vel solent pertinere et quod ipsi quieti sint de theoloneo per totam terram nostram intra nundinas et extra, et licet illis quem voluerint ex suis in fine anni prepositum suum facere qui de firma nostra pro ipsis respondeat. Ita quod si idem prepositus nobis displiceat illum ad voluntatem nostram removebimus et ipsi alium ad libitum nostrum substituent, concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus ut quicumque ab eis substitutus fuerit prepositus ejusdem burgi solvat firmam ejusdem burgi ad dominicum scaccarium nostrum ubicunque fuerit in *Anglia* ad duos terminos, medietatem scilicet ad clausum pasche et medietatem in octabis sancti michaelis. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgeneses habeant et teneant, predictas consuetudines, bene et in pace libere et quiete honorifice et pacifice, plenarie et integre sicut habuerunt tempore *Henrici* regis proavi nostri et tempore *Henrici* regis patris nostri cum augmentis que eis concessimus, et prohibemus ne quis contra hanc cartam nostram predictos burgeneses vexare presumat in aliquo, super decem libras foris facti nostri, sicut eis concessimus et rationabili carta nostra confirmavimus dum essemus comes *Moretonie*; his testibus *G.* filio *Petri* comitis *Essexie*; *W. Briwere*; *Hugone Bard*; *B.* filio *Rogeri*; *W. de Studevill*; *Henrico de Nevill*; *S. de Pater*; *G. de Northfolk*; data per manum *Simonis* archidiaconi *Wellensis* et *J. de Gray* archidiacono *Cliveland* apud *Clypston* die *Martii* regni nostri anno primo. Nos igitur has donationes et concessiones ratas habentes et gratas, eis predictis burgensibus pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus. Preterea concessimus de proprio dono nostro et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod predictam firmam ejusdem burgi videlicet quinquaginta et duas libras blanc reddant nobis per manum suam ad scaccarium nostrum ad duos terminos scilicet viginti et sex libras blanc ad clausum pasche et viginti et sex libras blanc in octabis sancti *Michaelis* et quod ipsi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant predictam villam de *Nottyngham* per predictam firmam quinquaginta duarum librarum blanc, sicut predictum est. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem burgensibus et heredibus suis quod capiant tronagium in villa de *Nottyngham* de mercandisiis que consistunt in pondere sicut capi consuevit in aliis burgis nostris et civitatibus per *Angliam*. Et quod habeant coronatores ex seipsis in eadem villa de *Nottyngham*. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgeneses et eorum heredes habeant et teneant de proprio dono nostro libertates consuetates, et consuetudines predictas bene et in pace, libere quiete et integre videlicet quod reddant nobis per manum suam singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum ad duos terminos predictos, predictas quinquaginta et duas libras blanc, et quod

quod ipsi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant predictam villam per predictam firmam quinquaginta duarum librarum blanc, et quod capiant tronagium predictum et habeant coronatores ex seipsis in eadem villa de *Nottyngham* sicut predictum est; his testibus *J. Bathonien*, *R. Dunelmensi*, *W. Carliolensi*, episcopis, *H. de Burgo*, comite *Kauc*: Justiciario *Anglie*. *Hugone de Nevil*, *Galfredo de Lucy*, *Stephano de Segrave*, *Radulpho filio Nicholai*, *Henrico de Capella* et aliis, dat: per manum venerabilis patris *R. Cicestrensis*, episcopi cancellarii nostri apud *Westmonasterium* viceffimo quarto die *Februarii*, anno regni nostri quarto decimo. Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam cartam quam idem avus noster fecit eisdem burgenfibus in hec verba: *Henricus* dei gratia rex *Anglie*, dominus *Hibernie*, dux *Normandie Aquitanie* et comes *Andegavie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice comitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse burgenfibus nostris *Nottyngham* quod ipsi et eorum heredes in perpetuum per totam terram et potestatem nostram habeant hanc libertatem videlicet quod ipsi vel eorum bona quocunque locorum in potestate nostra inventa non arrestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut principales debitores non exstiterint nisi forte ipsi debitores de eorum sint communia et potestate habentes unde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfacere possint et dicti burgenfes, creditoribus eorumdem debitorum in justicia defuerint et de hoc rationabiliter constare possit. Concessimus etiam et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem burgenfibus, quod in perpetuum retorum brevium nostrorum de summonitionibus scaccarii nostri de omnibus ad burgum nostrum *Nottyngham* pertinentibus, ita quod nullus vice comes aut alius, ballivus vel minister noster de cetero intromittant se de hujusmodi summonitionibus aut distractionibus faciendis in predicto burgo nisi per defectum dictorum burgenfium aut ballivorum ejusdem burgi. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predicti burgenfes et eorum heredes in perpetuum habent libertates prescriptas sicut predictum est. Et prohibemus super foris facturam nostram decem librarum ne quis eos contra libertates illas in aliquo injuste vexet, disturbet vel inquietet. His testibus *Rogero le Picot* comite *Norfolkie* marescallo *Anglie*, *Radulpho filio Nicholai*, *Johanne de Lessyngton*, *Richardo de Grey*, *Willielmo de Grey*, *Imberto Pu-----*, *Wankelino de Ardern*, *Petro Everard*, *Willielmo Germyn*, et aliis. Dat: per manum nostram apud *Nottyngham* viceffimo die julii anno regni nostri tricesimo nono. Inspeximus insuper cartam quam celebris memorie dominus *Edwardus* quondam rex *Anglie* pater noster fecit eisdem burgenfibus in hec verba: *Edwardus* dei gratia rex *Anglie* dominus *Hibernie* et dux *Aquitanie*, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vice comitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Cum nos ob certas transgressionem quas burgenfes et communitas ville nostre *Nottyngham* fecerunt ex fiducia libertatum suarum eandem villam cum omnibus libertatibus ad ipsam spectantibus ceperimus, et per triennium et amplius detinuerimus in manu nostra volentes eisdem burgenfibus et communitati gratiam facere specialem, eandem villam cum omnibus libertatibus quas burgenfes et homines ipsius ville per cartas progenitorum nostrorum regum *Anglie* prius habuerunt, restituimus eisdem concedendo pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod iidem burgenfes et communitas omnibus eisdem libertatibus eodem modo de cetero gaudeant et utantur quo tempore captionis ville predictae in manum nostram, eis juxta tenorem cartarum predictarum rationabiliter utebantur. Ita quod ipsi et eorum successores reddant de eadem villa nobis et heredibus nostris singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum quinquaginta duas libras in forma qua prius eas inde nobis reddere consueverunt, et quod octo libras de incremento nobis et heredibus nostris inde nihil

ominus reddant annuatim. Et ad revelationem status burgenfium et aliorum hominum ejufdem ville conceffimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod ipſi de cetero habeant in eadem villa unum majorem de ſeipſis quem congregatis burgenſibus utriuſque burgi ejufdem ville ſingulis annis in feſto ſancti michaelis unanimi aſſenſu et voluntate eligant ut preſit ballivis et aliis de eadem villa in omnibus que pertinent ad utriuſque burgi ejufdem ville regimen et juvamen, et quod ſtatim eadem electione facta eligant unum ballivum de uno burgo et alium de alio burgo pro diverſitate conſuetudinum in eiſdem burgis habitantium qui ea que pertinent ad officium ſuum exequantur, et quod ipſi et eorum ſucceſſores preter feriam ſuam per octo dies ad feſtum ſancti *Mathei* apoſtoli durantem habeant in perpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa ſingulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia in die et in craſtino feſti ſancti *Edmundi* regis et martyris et per duodecim dies ſequentes niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod predicti burgenſes et homines et eorum ſucceſſores preter feriam ſuam per octo dies ad feſtum ſancti *Mathei* apoſtoli durantem, habeant in perpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa ſingulis annis per quindecim dies durantem, videlicet in vigilia in die et in craſtino feſti ſancti *Edmundi* regis et martyris et per duodecim dies ſequentes cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad huiusmodi feriam pertinentibus niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum ſicut predictum eſt. His teſtibus venerabilibus patribus *R. Bathoniensi* et *Wellenſi*; et *A. Dunelmensi* episcopis; *Thoma de Clare*, *Otone de Grandifone*, *Johanne de Veſcy*, *Roberto de Tibitot*, *Roberto filio Johannis*, et aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud *Lincolnum* undecimo die *Februarii* anno regni noſtri duodecimo. Nos autem conceſſiones confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt preſatis burgenſibus et eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus burgenſibus ejufdem ville concedimus et confirmamus ſicut cartæ predictæ rationabiliter teſtantur. Et inſuper conceſſimus eis pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod licet ipſi vel eorum anteceſſores burgenſes ejufdem ville aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum predictarum haſtenus uſi non fuerint, ipſi tamen et heredes ac ſucceſſores ſui libertatibus illis et earum qualibet et ſine occasione vel impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſceatorum, vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum quorumcunque de cetero plene gaudeant et utantur. Preterea volentes eiſdem burgenſibus gratiam facere amplioſorem conceſſimus eis pro nobis et heredibus noſtris ad meliorationem predictæ ville noſtre *Nottyngham* et commoditatem burgenſium noſtrorum ejufdem ville ut eo tranquillius negotiationibus ſuis intendere poſſint, quod nullus eorum placitet aut implacitetur coram nobis vel heredibus noſtris aut aliquibus juſticiariis noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum extra burgum predictum de terris aut tenementis que ſunt in burgo predicto ſeu de tranſgreſſionibus aut contractibus vel aliis quibuſcunque in eodem burgo factis vel emergentibus ſed omnia huiusmodi placita que coram nobis vel heredibus noſtris aut aliquibus juſticiariis noſtris de banco vel aliis ſummoneri contigerit vel attachiari extra burgum predictum placitanda, coram majore et ballivis burgi predicti qui pro tempore fuerint infra burgum predictum placitentur et terminentur niſi placita illa tangant nos, heredes noſtros, ſeu communitatem burgi predicti et quod non ponantur cum hominibus forinſecis in aſſiſis, juratis, aut inquisitionibus aliquibus, que ratione tenementorum vel tranſgreſſionum aut aliorum negotiorum forinſecorum quorumcunque coram juſticiariis aut aliis miniſtris noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum emerſerint facienda nec quod homines forinſeci ponantur cum ipſis burgenſibus in aſſiſis juratis aut inquisitionibus aliquibus ratione terre vel tenementorum in eodem burgo exiſtentium aut tranſgreſſionum contractuum aut aliorum negotiorum

tiorum intrinsecorum que in eodem burgo emerferint capienda; sed assise ille jurate et inquisitiones de iis que in dicto burgo fuerint emergentes per burgenfes ejusdem ville et in eodem burgo solummodo fiant nisi res ipse tangant nos, heredes nostros seu communitatem ejusdem burgi. Et insuper cum burgenfes illi per cartas predictas habeant retorna brevium nostrorum et summonitionum de scaccario nostro de omaibus dictum burgum tangentibus, et quidam ministri nostri et progenitorum nostrorum predictorum nihilominus burgum predictum haftenus pluries sint ingressi ad distractiones et attachiamenta ibidem facienda que per ballivos ejusdem ville fieri deberent. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus, vel alii ministri nostri vel heredum nostrorum quicunque dictum burgum ingrediantur ad summonitiones attachiamenta seu distractiones aut alia officia ibidem facienda nisi in defectu ballivorum ejusdem ville qui pro tempore erunt. Concedimus etiam eisdem burgenfibus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores predicti de *muragio, pavagio, stallagio, barragio, kaiagio, lastagio, et passagio* per totum regnum nostrum et potestatem nostram in perpetuum sint quieti. His testibus venerabilibus patribus *W. archiepiscopo Cantuariensi* totius *Anglie* primate, et *W. Coventriensi* et *Lichfeldiensi* episcopo, *Adamaro de Valentia* comite *Pembroke*, *Humphredo de Bohun* comite *Herefordie* et *Essexie*, *Hugone de Dispenser*, *Willielmo le Latymer*, *Theobaldo de Verdon*, *Johanne Cromwell*, *Edmundo de Malo Lacu* senescallo hospitii nostri et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud *Westmonasterium* sexto decimo die martii anno regni nostri septimo. Nos autem concessiones, confirmationes et restitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis burgenfibus et eorum heredibus et successoribus, burgenfibus ejusdem ville concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predictae plenius testantur. Preterea cum dicta villa *Nottyngham* una cum libertatibus ejusdem in instanti itinere dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum *Willielmi de Herle*, et sociorum suorum justiciariorum nostrorum itinerantium in comitatu *Nott.* quibusdam certis de causis per considerationem ejusdem curie capta sit in manum nostram. Nos volentes eisdem majori et burgenfibus gratiam in hac parte facere specialem restituimus eis villam predictam cum omnibus libertatibus predictis habendam et tenendam sibi et heredibus et successoribus suis burgenfibus ejusdem ville in perpetuum adeo plene et integre sicut eam per cartas predictas tenuerunt, et tenere debuerunt ante captionem supra dictam: Insuper cum in carta predicti *Henrici* regis proavi nostri contineatur quod predicti burgenfes et eorum heredes in perpetuum haberent retorna brevium ipsius proavi nostri et heredum suorum de summonitione scaccarii sui de omnibus ad dictum burgum *Nottyngham* spectantibus. Et quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus ipsius proavi nostri vel heredum suorum, quicunque dictum burgum ingrederetur ad summonitiones attachiamenta seu distractiones aut alia officia ibidem facienda, nisi in defectu ballivorum ejusdem ville et predicti burgenfes et antecessores sui eo pretextu hucusque habuerunt retorna omnium brevium progenitorum nostrorum et nostrorum tam de summonitionibus scaccarii quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque eundem burgum qualitercunque tangentium. Nos securitati eorundem burgenfium ne super hoc inquietari possint in futurum, providere volentes, concessimus eis et hac carta nostra confirmavimus quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores predicti in perpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum tam de summonitionibus scaccarii nostri quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque predictum burgum qualitercunque tangentium. Ita quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus seu alius minister noster vel heredum nostrorum burgum illum ingre diatur ad summonitiones attachiamenta, distractiones vel aliqua alia officia infra e-

undem burgum exercenda et facienda nisi in defectu ballivorum ville supra dicte, sicut predictum est, ad hec cum per quandam inquisitionem per prefatum *Willielmum* et dilectum et fidelem nostrum *Nicholaum Falstolf* de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam compertum sit, quod predicti burgenfes a tempore quo non extat memoria usque ad tempus confectionis dicte carte predicti *Johannis* regis progenitoris nostri eisdem burgenfibus facte et etiam post modum goalam in dicta villa *Nottyngham* habuerunt pro custodia eorum qui in eadem villa capti fuerunt vel attachiati, et quod goala illa fuit in custodia eorum qui custodiam ville predictae habuerunt tanquam ad eandem villam pertinens, tam dum villa illa fuit in manibus progenitorum nostrorum predictorum; quam in manibus burgenfium ville supra dicte. Nos pro pleniore securitate ipsorum volentes eis gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, concessimus eis et hac carta nostra confirmavimus quod iidem burgenfes, heredes, et successores sui predicti in perpetuum habeant goalam predictam in villa predicta pro custodia illorum qui in eadem villa ex quacunque causa capi seu attachiari contigerit insuper cum prefati burgenfes preteritu predictorum verborum in predictis cartis contentorum quod homines de *Nottynghamsbire* et *Derbysbire* venire debent ad predictum burgum de *Nottyngham* die veneris et sabbati cum quadrigis et summagiis suis, habuerint in eodem burgo unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem sabbati sicut dicunt, nos ne predicti burgenfes superdicto mercato suo occasionentur in futurum, volentes eorum securitati prospicere gratiose concessimus eis et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod ipsi et heredes ac successores sui predicti in perpetuum habeant et teneant mercatum predictum singulis septimanis per diem sabbati, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum pertinentibus. Nolentes quod ipsi vel eorum heredes vel successores occasione mercati illius pro tempore preterito vel futuro per nos vel heredes nostros seu ministros nostros quoscunque occasionentur, molestantur in aliquo seu graventur. Concessimus etiam eisdem burgenfibus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod ipsi, heredes, et successores sui de *pontagio* per totum regnum et potestatem nostram in perpetuum sint quieti, quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod iidem burgenfes et eorum heredes et successores in perpetuum habeant et teneant predictam villam cum omnibus libertatibus, et etiam in perpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum, tam de summonitionibus scaccarii nostri quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque et etiam goalam in eadem villa et mercatum per dictum diem sabbati cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum pertinentibus et quod quieti sint de hujusmodi *pontagio* per totum regnum et potestatem nostram sicut predictum est. His testibus venerabilibus patribus *H.* episcopo *Lincolniensi* cancellario nostro, *Johanne Wyntonienfi* et *R. Coventrienfi* et *Lichfeldienfi* episcopis, *Johanne de Eltham*, comite *Cornubie* fratre nostro carissimo, *Rogero de Mortuo Mari* comite *March*, *Willielmo de Monte Acuto*, *Johanne Mautravers* senescallo hospitii nostri et aliis, dat. per manum nostram apud *Woodstock* primo die *Maji* anno regni nostri quarto.

N O S autem omnes et singulas concessiones, confirmationes et restitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis burgenfibus ville de *Nottyngham* heredibus et successoribus suis burgenfibus ejusdem ville concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predictae rationabiliter testantur et prout iidem burgenfes et successores sui libertatibus et quietantiis predictis rationabiliter usi sunt et gauvisi. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus

fecimus patentes teste me ipso apud *Westmonasterium* octavo die *Aprilis* anno regni nostri primo.

N O S autem omnes et singulas concessiones, confirmationes et restitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis, et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus approbamus ratificamus ac dilectis nobis burgenfibus ville predictæ heredibus et fuccefforibus fuis burgenfibus ejufdem ville concedimus, et confirmamus ficut carte predictæ rationabiliter testantur; preterea volentes eifdem burgenfibus gratiam facere ampliorem, de gratia fpeciali concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eifdem burgenfibus, quod licet ipfi vel antecessores fui aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum vel quietantiarum in cartis predictis contentarum aliquo cafu emergente plene ufi non fuerint, ipfi tamen et eorum heredes et fucceffores libertatibus et quietantiis predictis et earum qualibet de cetero plene gaudeant et utantur fine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum noftrorum, jufticiariorum, efceatorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum et miniftrorum noftrorum et heredum noftrorum quorumcunque. Nos infuper volentes nunc majorem et ballivos ac burgenfes ville predictæ nec non eorum heredes et fucceffores, fuis multimodis exigentibus meritis favore profequi uberiori, de gratia fpeciali ex certa fcientia noftra et affenfu confilii noftri concessimus pro nobis et heredibus noftris et hac carta noftra confirmavimus prefatis majori, ballivis et burgenfibus quod ipfi et eorum heredes ac fucceffores in perpetuum habeant infra villam predictam cognitiones omnium placitorum per majorem et ballivos ejufdem ville pro tempore exiftentes feu alios quos ad hoc deputaverint tenend: videlicet tam de terris, tenementis, redditibus infra libertatem ville predictæ exiftentibus; quam de trangreffionibus, conventionibus, contractibus, negotiis, et querelis quibufcunque infra libertatem predictam et precinctus ejufdem ville emergentibus five factis, de quibufcunque tenentibus et refidentibus infra feodum ville predictæ ac etiam placitorum, affifarum de tenuris infra eandem libertatem quas coram jufticiariis noftris vel heredum noftrorum ad affisas in comitatu *Nottyngham* capiend: assignand: arrainand: contigerit et quod jufticiarii ipfi cum cognitiones placitorum earundem affifarum ex parte dictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenfium debito modo petite fuerint hoc eis fine difficultate allocent et brevia originalia et processus fi qui inde habiti fuerint prefatis majori et ballivis aut aliis ad dicta placita tenenda ut premittitur deputatis faciant liberari, et quod predicti major ballivi et burgenfes ac heredes et fucceffores fui in perpetuum habeant catalla felonum et fugitivorum de tenentibus et refidentibus infra libertatem predictam. Ita quod fi quis eorum pro delicto fuo vitam vel membrum debeat amittere vel fugerit et judicio ftare noluerit vel aliud quodcunque delictum fecerit pro quo catalla fua perdere debeat ubicunque jufticia de eo fieri debeat five in curia noftra vel heredum noftrorum five in alia curia, ipfa catalla fint predictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenfium ac heredum et fuccefforum fuorum et quod liceat eis feu miniftris fuis fine impedimento noftris vel heredum noftrorum vicecomitum, aut aliorum, ballivorum feu miniftrorum noftrorum quorumcunque, ponere fe in feifinam de catallis predictis et ea ad ufum predictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenfium heredum et fuccefforum fuorum retinere, et quod habeant in perpetuum omnes fines pro trangreffionibus et aliis delictis quibufcunque ac etiam fines pro licentia concordandi ac omnia amerciamenta redemptiones et exitus forisfactos, foris facturas, annum diem et vastum et ftreppum ac omnia que ad nos et heredes noftros pertinere poterunt de hujufmodi anno, die et vasto et murdris de omnibus hominibus et tenentibus ville predictæ in quibufcunque curiis noftris et heredum noftrorum de fcaccario, et coram jufticiariis noftris et heredibus

redum nostrorum de *Banco*, et coram fenescallo et marescallo seu clerico mercati hospitii nostri et heredum nostrorum qui pro tempore fuerint et in aliis curiis et heredum nostrorum quam coram iusticiariis itinerantibus ad communia placita et ad placita foreste et quibuscunque aliis iusticiariis et ministris nostris et heredum nostrorum tam in presentia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absentia nostra et heredum nostrorum fines facere vel amerciari exitus forisfacere annum diem et vastum seu forisfacturas et murdra adjudicare contigerit que fines amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, annus, dies, vastum sive streppum forisfacture et murdra ad nos vel heredes nostros possent pertinere si prefatis majori ballivis et burgensibus concessa non fuissent. Ita quod ipsi per se vel per ballivos et ministros suos, fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus et forisfacturas hujusmodi hominum et tenentium predictorum, et omnia que ad nos et heredes nostros pertinere possint, de anno, die, vasto sive streppo et murdris predictis, levare, recipere et habere possint sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum iusticiorum, esceatorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum, ballivorum seu ministrorum quorumcunque. Et etiam quod predicti major, ballivi, et burgenses ac heredes et successores sui in perpetuum habeant re-torna omnium brevium nostrorum ac summonitionum de scaccario nostro et heredum nostrorum attachiamenta tam de placitis corone quam de aliis quibuscunque in terris et feodis ville predictæ ac executiones eorundem brevium et summonitionum de omnibus que infra libertatem predictam emergent. Ita quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus seu minister noster, vel heredum nostrorum libertatem predictam ingrediatur ad executiones eorundem brevium et summonitionum seu attachiamentorum de placitis corone vel aliis predictis aut aliquod aliud officium ibidem faciendi nisi in defectu ipsorum majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium, heredum et successorum suorum. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris ex certa scientia nostra et de assensu predicta eisdem, majori ballivis et burgensibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus quod ipsi se appruare et commodum suum facere possint de omnibus purpresturis tam in terris quam in aquis factis vel faciendis et de omnibus vastis infra limites et bundas ville predictæ in supportationem onerum infra villam predictam indies emergentium. Ac etiam quod ipsi et heredes ac successores sui predicti habeant in perpetuum plenam correctionem punitionem auctoritatem et potestatem ad inquirendum audiendum et determinandum per majorem et recordatorem ville predictæ ac alios quatuor probos et legales homines ville predictæ per majorem ejusdem ville pro tempore existentem eligendos et successores suos in perpetuum, omnes materias, querelas, defectus, causas, et articulos, qui ad officium iusticiarii pacis, laboratorum et artificum pertinent ac alias res quascunque infra dictam villam et suburbia ejusdem emergentes vel contingentes et qui aliquo modo coram iusticiariis pacis laboratorum et artificum inquiri poterunt et terminari, adeo plene et integre sicut iusticiarii pacis laboratorum et artificum in comitatu *Nottyngham* ante hec tempora habuerunt vel exercuerunt absque eo quod iusticiarii pacis laboratorum et artificum nostri et heredum nostrorum in comitatu predicto in posterum aliququaliter de aliquibus rebus, causis, querelis, materiis defectibus seu aliis articulis quibuscunque ad iusticiarios pacis laboratorum et artificum spectantibus sive pertinentibus infra villam predictam et suburb. ejusdem ex quacunque causa emergentibus sive contingentibus ita quod predicti major et recordator ac predicti quatuor probi et legales homines ejusdem ville qui pro tempore fuerint ad determinationem alicujus felonie absque aliquo speciali mandato nostro vel heredum nostrorum quoquomodo non procedant. Et quod dicti major ballivi et burgenses ac heredes et successores sui in perpetuum habeant omnes fines et amerciamenta, exitus, et proficua -----
iusticiarii

justiciarii provenientia adeo integre sicut major ballivi et burgenfes ville de *Coven-*
tre, hujusmodi fines amerciamenta, exitus et proficua ante sextum diem *Aprilis* an-
 no regni predicti *Richardi* nuper regis vicesimo secundo virtute cartarum regum
Anglie eis inde confectarum et per ipsum nuper regem confirmatarum obtinuerunt.
 Et insuper quod quodocunque aliqua arraiatio hominum ad arma armatorum hobe-
 larium, aut sagittariorum fiet ex nunc in dicta villa de *Nottyngham* virtute com-
 missionis seu aliorum mandatorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum sub aliquo figil-
 lorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum, major ville predictæ pro tempore existens
 ipsis qui per nos et heredes nostros ad hoc assignati fuerint ad arraiationem illam fa-
 ciendam per commissiones et mandata hujusmodi sit adjunctus, et quod sine adjuncti-
 one illa nulla arraiatio hominum armatorum hobelarium aut sagittariorum in eadem
 villa fiat quoquomodo. Volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, de
 assensu predicto per aliquam causam aut colorem aliquæ vel aliqua de franchesiis, li-
 bertatibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus, quietantiis, seu commoditatibus, prefatis ma-
 jori, ballivis et burgenfibus de *Nottyngham* et successoribus per progenitores nostros
 ante hec tempora concessis et per nos confirmatis erga nunc majorem, ballivos vel
 burgenfes ejusdem ville de *Nottyngham* seu heredes et successores suos nullo modo
 denegentur, restringantur, minuantur, nec abbrevientur, et quod iidem major ballivi
 et burgenfes dicte ville de *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredes et successores, habeant
 teneant et exerceant omnia alia et singula franchesias, libertates, privilegia, immu-
 nitates, quietancias et commoditates, ac consuetudines et eis et eorum quolibet plene
 gaudeant et utantur de articulo in articulum ac de verbo in verbum et prout major,
 ballivi et burgenfes predictæ ville de *Nottyngham* ac antecessores et predecessores
 sui habuerunt et exercuerunt ex concessione et confirmatione dictorum progenitorum
 nostrorum ante hec tempora in perpetuum. His testibus venerabilibus patribus *Th.*
Cantuariensi totius *Anglie* primate, *R. Eboracensi* *Anglie* primate, archiepiscopis, *R.*
Londinensi, *W. Wyntonensi*, *J. Eliensi*, *H. Lincolnensi*, episcopis, *Edmundo* duce
Eboracensi, avunculo nostro carissimo, *Thoma Warwickie*, *Henrico Northumbrie*,
R. — de Westmorlandie comitibus *Johanne de Scarle* cancellario, *Johanne Nor-*
bury thesaurario nostro, *Willielmo de Roos de Hamelak*, *Willielmo de Willoughby*, *Jo-*
hanne de Cobham, *Thoma Erpingham* camerario nostro, *Thoma Rempston*, senescallo
 hospitii nostri magistro *Richardo de Clyfford* custode privati sigilli nostri et aliis da-
 tum per manum nostram apud *Westmonasterium* decimo octavo die *Novembris* anno
 regni nostri primo.

N O S autem omnes et singulas concessiones confirmationes et restitutiones predictas
 ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est ac-
 ceptamus, approbamus ratificamus ac dilectis nobis nunc majori, ballivis, et burgen-
 fibus ville predictæ heredibus et successoribus suis tenore presentium concedimus et
 confirmamus sicut charte predictæ rationabiliter testantur et prout iidem major bal-
 livi et burgenfes ville predictæ libertatibus et quietanciis predictis uti et gaudere
 debent ipsique et antecessores sui majores ballivi et burgenfes ejusdem ville liber-
 tatibus et quietanciis illis a tempore confectiois cartarum predictarum rationabiliter
 uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fe-
 cimus patentes teste me ipso apud *Leicestriam* vicesimo quarto die *Maji* anno regni
 nostri secundo.

N O S autem omnia et singula franchesias, libertates, privilegia, quietancias, im-
 munitates, concessiones, confirmationes et restitutiones predictas, rata habentes et
 grata,

grata, ea pro nobis heredibus, et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus approbamus et ratificamus ac omnia et singula franchiseas, libertates, privilegia, quietantias et immunitates predicta dilectis nobis nunc majori ballivis et burgenfibus ville predictæ, heredibus et successoribus suis tenore presentium concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predictæ rationabiliter testantur et prout iidem major, ballivi et burgenfes ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* vel predecessores sui unquam franchiseis, libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus predictis uti et gaudere debent, potuerunt seu debuerunt ipsique vel predecessores sui franchiseis, libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus illis unquam post confectionem cartarum predictarum rationabiliter uti et gaudere consueverunt potuerunt vel debuerunt licet dicti nunc major, ballivi et burgenfes ejusdem ville vel predecessores sui franchiseis libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus predictis seu eorum aliquo abusi vel non usi fuerint. *Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris, concessimus et per presentes confirmamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, nunc burgenfibus ejusdem ville Nottyngham que est et diu extitit villa sub certa forma corporata ac eorundem burgenfium, heredibus et successoribus burgenfibus ipsius ville in perpetuum quod villa illa de majore et burgenfibus ex nunc in perpetuum sit corporata et quod iidem major et burgenfes et successores sui majores et burgenfes ville illius sic corporate sint una communitas perpetua corporata in re et nomine per nomen majoris et burgenfium ville Nottyngham habeantque successionem perpetuam, et quod major et burgenfes ville illius et successores sui predicti per idem nomen sint habiles et capaces in lege ad omni moda, placita, sectas, querelas et demandas nec non actiones reales personales et mixtas quascunque per ipsos seu contra ipsos motas seu movendas in quibuscunque curiis nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcunque tam coram nobis, heredibus vel successoribus nostris ubicunque fuerimus, et coram nobis, heredibus successoribus nostris in cancellaria nostra heredum et successorum nostrorum; quam coram quibuscunque justiciariis et iudicibus spiritualibus et secularibus, prosequenda et defendenda et quod in eisdem placitare possint et placitari, respondere et responderi et quod major et burgenfes ejusdem ville et successores sui per idem nomen terras tenementa, possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque acquirere possint, tenere sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum. Et insuper de abundantiori gratia nostra ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris concessimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, predictis nunc majori et burgenfibus ville illius et successoribus suis burgenfibus ejusdem ville in perpetuum quod eadem villa Nottyngham ac precinctus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur qui infra corpus comitatus Nottyngham jam existunt et continentur ab eodem comitatu a quinto decimo die mensis septembris proxime futuro separati, distincti, divisi, et in omnibus penitus exempti existant in perpetuum tam per terram quam per aquam castro nostro Nottyngham et messuagio nostro vocato le Kyngeshall in quo est goala nostra comitatum nostrorum Nottyngham et Derby tantummodo exceptis. Et quod eadem villa Nottyngham et precinctus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, sint ab eodem die comitatus per se et non parcella dicti comitatus Nottyngham et quod eadem villa Nott. et precinctus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, comitatus ville Nottyngham per se in perpetuum nuncupentur teneantur et habeantur. Et quod dicti nunc burgenfes ejusdem ville et successores sui burgenfes ville illius in perpetuum loco duorum ballivorum ejusdem ville habeant duos vicecomites in eisdem villa et precinctu de seipsis eligendos nec non vicecomitatum ejusdem ville et precinctum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur, exceptis preexceptis usque diem sancti Michaelis*

Michaelis archangeli tunc proxime futurum, et per eundem diem quousque in eodem die *alii duo burgenſes* ejusdem ville in vicecomites ville illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis pro anno tunc proxime futuro per tunc majorem et burgenſes ville illius eligantur et quod ex tunc vice-comites ville illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis annuatim in perpetuum in festo sancti *Michaelis* archangeli eligentur et perficientur in forma subscripta videlicet: Major et burgenſes ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* pro tempore existentes quolibet anno in loco duorum ballivorum ville illius eligent *de seipsis duas personas idoneas* in vice-comites ejusdem ville et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis eodem modo quo burgenſes ville illius in ballivos ejusdem ville ante hec tempora eligi consueverunt et quod burgenſes ejusdem ville in vice-comites illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis in forma predicta eligendi statim post electionem de se factam sacramenta sua coram majore ville illius qui pro tempore fuerit, ad officium vice-comitum comitatus illius debite et legitime exequendum prestabunt et quod extra eandem villam ad sacramenta sua prestanda non transibunt quorum quidem vicecomitum nomina sub sigillo majoratus illius ville *Nottyngham* in cancellariam nostram heredum et successorum nostrorum annuatim infra duodecim dies electionem hujusmodi proxime sequentes mittentur, et quod tam quilibet burgenſis ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* in majorem ville illius in posterum eligendus, eo ipso et quam citius in majorem ville illius electus fuerit quam nunc major ejusdem ville, sit ex tunc escaetor noster heredum et successorum nostrorum in villa et precinctibus illius durante toto tempore quo aliquis hujusmodi burgenſis in officio majoratus ville illius steterit et quod nullo tempore futuro aliquis alius escaetor aut vice-comites in, seu de eadem villa *Nottyngham* et precinctibus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis quam de burgenſibus ejusdem ville ut predictur fiend: quovis modo fiant seu existant et quod escaetor et vice-comites ejusdem ville et eorum successores in perpetuum in eadem villa et precinctibus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur, exceptis pre-exceptis easdem habeant potestatem, jurisdictionem, auctoritatem, et libertatem, ac quecunque alia ad officia escaetoris et vice-comitum pertinentia quas et que ceteri escaetores et vice-comites nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum alibi infra regnum nostrum *Anglie* habent vel habebunt aut habere debent, seu debebunt, et quod omnia et singula talia brevia precepta et mandata qualia per vice-comites *Nottyngham* seu per ballivos ejusdem ville, infra eandem villam seu precinctus ejusdem ante hec tempora quovismodo ferviri seu exequi consueverunt aut debuerunt vice-comitibus ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* ex nunc in futurum pro tempore existentibus a dicto quinto decimo die septembris immediate in perpetuum dirigantur, demandentur, liberentur et quod vice-comites ejusdem ville et precinctuum ejusdem ex nunc in futurum pro tempore existentes comitatum suum comitatus illius ville *Nottyngham* infra eandem villam et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis per diem lune de mense in mensem continue teneant in futurum eisdem modo et forma prout alii vicecomites nostri alibi infra regnum nostrum predictum comitatus suos tenent seu prout alii vice-comites nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum alibi in eodem regno comitatus suos tenebunt seu tenere deberent et quod iidem nunc burgenſes ville illius et successores sui in perpetuum habeant curiam ibidem ad eorum libitum de omnibus et singulis contractibus, conventionibus et transgressionibus, tam contra pacem quam aliter factis ac aliis rebus, causis et materiis quibuscunque infra eandem villam, seu precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis quovis modo emergentibus seu contingentibus de die in diem in guyhalda ejusdem ville coram majore il-

lius ville seu ejus locum tenente ac vicecomitibus ejusdem ville pro tempore existentibus tenendam. Et quod major ville illius pro tempore existens aut ejus locum tenens et vicecomites ville illius pro tempore existentes a dicto quinto decimo die mensis septembris habeant potestatem et authoritatem ad audiendum et terminandum in curia illa omnimoda placita, sectas, querelas, causas, et demandas, nec non actiones reales, personales et mixtas quascunque infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, motas vel movendas tam in presentia nostra heredum et successorum nostrorum quam in absentia nostra heredum et successorum nostrorum cum omnimodis proficuis curie illius ex nunc in futurum qualitercunque contingentibus seu provenientibus vicecomitibus ejusdem ville pro tempore existentibus ad usum suum proprium solvendis, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum aut justiciariorum nostrorum heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque seu senescalli vel marescalli hospitii nostri, heredum seu successorum nostrorum sive escaetorum vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum vel minorum nostrorum heredum seu successorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Et quod iidem senescallus et marescallus de cognitione placitorum de hujusmodi contractibus, conventionibus, transgressionibus, rebus, causis aut materiis quibuscunque infra eandem villam seu libertatem vel precinctus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis emergentibus vel contingentibus, se ex nunc in futurum nullatenus intromittant, nec nullus eorum ullo modo se intromittat. Et quod dicti escaetor et vicecomites ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* pro tempore existentes quolibet anno separatim proficua sua facere et computare possint coram thesaurario et baronibus de scaccario nostro et heredum ac successorum nostrorum per attornatos eorundem, escaetoris et vicecomitum illius ville ad hoc separatim deputatos et deputandos per literas patentes sub sigillis officiorum eorundem escaetoris et vicecomitum ejusdem ville tangen: unde computabiles fuerint et quod attornati illi ad proficua et computa hujusmodi facienda et reddenda loco ipsorum escaetoris et vicecomitum per eosdem thesaurarium et barones juxta vim et effectum istarum nostrarum literarum admittantur, absque hoc quod dicti escaetor et vicecomites ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* seu eorum successores aut aliquis eorum extra eandem villam ad computandum de aliquibus ad officia sua seu officium alicujus eorum spectantibus personaliter venire compellantur seu teneantur aut eorum aliquis compellatur seu teneatur quovismodo. Et quod quilibet escaetor illius ville *Nottyngham* qui pro tempore erit statim post perfectionem suam prestat singulis annis in perpetuum in eadem villa et non alibi sacramentum suum de officio illo bene et fideliter faciendo coram coronatoribus vel uno coronatorum ejusdem ville pro tempore existentibus, absque eo quod idem escaetor illius ville *Nottyngham* vel successores sui ad sacramenta sua hujusmodi facienda extra eandem villam alibi coram aliquibus aliis seu aliquo alio venire compellatur seu compellantur. Ita semper quod infra duodecim dies proxime post electionem majoris ville illius sequentes, de nomine escaetoris illius ville singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum heredum et successorum nostrorum sub sigillo majoratus ipsius ville *Nottyngham* certificetur. Concessimus etiam ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenfibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* et successoribus suis in perpetuum catalla quarumcunque personarum tam ad sectam nostram heredum vel successorum nostrorum quam aliorum quorumcunque pro aliquibus felonis murdris aut aliis offensis damnatarum, convictarum aut aliquo modo attinctarum ac aliarum personarum quarumcunque ex quacunque causa ut legatarum tam ad sectam nostram heredum vel successorum nostrorum quam aliorum quorumcunque nec non catalladis advocata felonum de se et deodanda

infra

infra eandem villam *Nottyngham* et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis reperta et inventa et quod iidem nunc burgenfes illius ville et fucceffores fui habeant in perpetuum omnia amerciamenta, redemptiones et exitus, forisfactos vel forisfaciendos ac omnes fines pro transgreffionibus et aliis delictis, negligentis, mifprifionibus et contemptibus quibuscunque ac etiam fines pro licentia concordandi et omnia que ad nos, et heredes nostros quovis modo pertinere poterunt de hominibus vel aliquibus tenentibus feu habitantibus ville illius nec non omnia exitus, fines et amerciamenta de quibuscunque plegiis et manu captoribus alicujus personæ infra eandem villam *Nottyngham* commorantis feu ibidem integre vel non integre tenentis existentis licet persona illa feu plegii vel manucaptoribus ille de nobis, heredibus vel fuccefforibus nostris feu de aliis tenuerit vel tenuerint, nec non de omnibus et fingulis burgenfibus ejusdem ville tam refidentibus quam non refidentibus licet illi integre tenentes ibidem non fuerint feu ibidem vel alibi de nobis heredibus et fuccefforibus nostris feu de aliis tenuerint in quibuscunque curiis nostris heredum vel fuccefforum noftrorum tam coram nobis heredibus et fuccefforibus nostris ubicunque fuerimus, quam coram nobis heredibus et fuccefforibus nostris in cancellaria nostra heredum vel fuccefforum noftrorum ac etiam coram thefaurario et baronibus nostris heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum de fcaecario et coram iufticiariis nostris heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum de banco et coram fenefcallo et marefcallo feu clerico mercati hofpitii nostri heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum qui pro tempore fuerint et in aliis curiis nostris heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum quibuscunque, et coram iufticiariis itinerantibus ad communia placita feu ad placita forefte et quibuscunque aliis iufticiariis et miniftris nostris heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum, tam in prefentia nostra heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum quam in abfentia nostra heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum et quod ipfi per fe vel per miniftros fuos omnia fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, forisfacturosque hujusmodi et omnia que ad nos heredes vel fucceffores nostros pertinere deberent fi prefens concessio nostra facta non fuiffet levare, percipere et habere poffint fine occasione vel impedimento nostri heredum vel fuccefforum noftrorum iufticiariorum, efcaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum aut aliorum ballivorum feu miniftrorum noftrorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius ex mero motu et certa fcientia nostris predictis, concessimus pro nobis heredibus et fuccefforibus nostris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenfibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredibus et fuccefforibus in perpetuum quod iidem burgenfes ac eorum heredes et fucceffores de tempore in tempus eligere poffint de feipfis feptem aldermannos quorum quidem aldermannorum unus femper in majorem ville illius eligatur ac major ejusdem ville exiftat. Qui quidem aldermanni fic electi in hujusmodi officiis aldermannorum ejusdem ville durante vita fua permaneant et exiftant, et quilibet eorum permaneat et exiftat nifi ipfi vel eorum aliquis per fuam fpecialem requifitionem refiduis burgenfibus ville illius pro tempore exiftentibus faciendam feu propter aliquam notabilem caufam ab aldermannis fuis feu aldermannia fua per majorem et burgenfes ville illius pro tempore exiftentibus amoti fuerint feu amotus erit, et quod obiente feu qualitercunque decedente vel amoto hujusmodi aldermanno ab officio fuo aldermanie habeant major et burgenfes ejusdem ville pro tempore exiftentes ac eorum heredes et fucceffores in perpetuum plenam potestatem et authoritatem tenore prefentium eligendi unum alium burgenfem de feipfis in aldermannum ville illius loco ipfius aldermanni fic obientis, decedentis vel amoti et fic de tempore in tempus in perpetuum obiente decedente vel amoto aliquo hujusmodi aldermanno ville illius in forma fupradicta. Et quod aldermanni ejusdem ville pro tempore exiftentes fint iufticiarii nostri, heredum et fuccefforum noftrorum ad pacem

infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis conservandam in perpetuum, et quod septem aldermanni illi sex, quinque, quatuor et tres eorum quorum majorem ville illius pro tempore existentem unum presentem esse volumus, plenam habeant protestatem et auctoritatem ad inquirendum audiendum et terminandum tam omnimodas felonias, mura, transgressiones et misprissions, quam omnimoda alia causas, querelas, contemptus et malefacta ac cetera quecunque que ad aliquos justiciarios infra regnum nostrum *Anglie* pertinent seu pertinere poterunt seu debebunt in futurum, ad audiendum inquirendum et terminandum vel quovis modo corrigendum infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis qualitercunque contingencia seu emergentia nec non correctionem et punitionem eorundem adeo plene et integre sicut custodes pacis et justiciarii ad felonias transgressiones et alia malefacta audienda, determinanda assignati et assignandi ac justiciarii fervientium, laboratorum et aliorum artificiorum in comitatu *Nottyngham* seu alibi infra regnum nostrum *Anglie* extra villam et libertatem predictam habent vel habebunt qualitercunque in futurum. Concessimus insuper ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris predictis, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis ejusdem burgenfibus ville predictae ac heredibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quod ipsi in perpetuum habeant omnimoda fines, exitus, forisfacturas et amerciamenta coram aliquibus aldermannis et majore ejusdem ville et custodibus pacis seuratione justicie pacis ibidem facta vel facienda, forisfacta vel forisfacienda aut ratione hujusmodi justicie pacis ibidem infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, qualitercunque provenientia per ministros suos proprios levanda et percipienda in auxilium et supportationem grandium onerum eidem ville indies incumbentium aut in eadem contingentium et emergentium. Et quod predicti nunc burgenfes ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* eorumque heredes et successores in perpetuum habeant forisfacturam omnium victualium infra eandem villam et precinctus illos per legem *Anglie* qualitercunque forisfaciendorum videlicet panis, vini, et servicie ac aliorum victualium quorumcunque que ad mercandisas non pertinent. Et insuper ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris predictis, concessimus et per presentes confirmamus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenfibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredibus et successoribus predictis in perpetuum quod senescallus et marescallus hospitii nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum ac clericus mercati hospitii nostri heredum seu successorum nostrorum de cetero nec in presentia nostra nec in absentia nostra heredum vel successorum nostrorum non ingrediantur, nec sedeant nec eorum aliquis ingrediatur nec sedeat infra eandem villam aut libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis ad officia sua seu officium alicujus eorum ibidem in aliquo exercendum seu quovismodo exequendum vel faciendum, nec in placitum trahant vel trahat aliquos burgenfes ejusdem ville aut aliquas personas infra eandem villam seu libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis residentes, pro aliquibus materiis, causis, placitis, querelis, aut rebus quibuscunque coram eis seu eorum aliquo emergentibus seu existentibus quoquo modo in futurum. Concessimus etiam ex mero motu et certa scientia nostris predictis, et licentiam dedimus pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenfibus predictae ville *Nottyngham* et successoribus suis et cuicunque alii burgenfi ejusdem ville pro tempore existentibus qui aldermannus ville illius existet quod aldermanni ejusdem ville in perpetuum pro tempore existentes uti valeant togis capiciis et collobiis de una secta et una liberata,

berata, simul cum furruris et linaturis et collobiis illis convenientibus eisdem modo et forma prout major et aldermanni civitatis nostre *Londini* utuntur statuto de liberatis pannorum et capiciorum aut aliquo alio statuto sive ordinatione ante hec tempora edito non obstante. Volumus tamen quod quilibet predictorum escaetorum et vicecomitum ville illius pro tempore existentium prout ad suum spectat officium de omni eo infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejusdem ville exceptis omnimodis finibus exitibus et amerciamentis predictis coram justiciariis pacis infra eandem villam et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur, exceptis preexceptis ratione justiciarie pacis ibidem factis seu faciendis, forisfactis seu forisfaciendis qualitercunque convenientibus et exceptis ceteris premissis, prefatis nunc burgenfibus ville illius et successoribus suis per nos virtute presentium ut premittitur concessis, quod ad nos et heredes ac successores nostros de jure pertinere et de quo escaetores, et vicecomites nostri dicti comitatus *Nottyngham* seu eorum alter coram thesaurario et baronibus de scaccario nostro heredum et successorum nostrorum si prefens carta nostra eisdem nunc burgenfibus facta non existeret, computare deberent seu deberet coram eisdem thesaurario et baronibus computum suum per attornatos suos ut predictum est reddere teneantur ac nobis et prefatis heredibus ac successoribus nostris inde prout justum fuerit respondere teneantur proviso semper quod predicti nunc major et burgenfes dicte ville *Nottyngham* nec eorum successores ad aliqua, libertates, franchiseas seu privilegia burgenfibus ville illius seu ballivis et burgenfibus ejusdem ville per antea quovis modo spectantia seu pertinentia licet eadem libertates, franchisee seu privilegia aut eorum aliquod per presentes dictis nunc burgenfibus ville illius et successoribus suis concedantur vel concedatur quoquomodo clamandi et habendi in jure et titulo suis per antea pertinentibus seu spectantibus aliquo modo per acceptationem presentium excludantur, barrentur, aut estoppentur sed quod bene licet dictis nunc majori et burgenfibus ejusdem ville et successoribus suis omnia et singula hujusmodi libertates, franchiseas et privilegia burgenfibus ville illius aut ballivis et burgenfibus ville illius per antea pertinentia vel de jure pertinere debentia in jure et titulo suis, sibi inde ante datum presentium pertinentia vel spectantia, clamare, gaudere et habere aliqua concessione de aliquo eorundem libertatum franchiseiarum seu privilegiorum in presentibus factorum, seu acceptatione presentium per eosdem majorem et burgenfes vel successores suos non obstante. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis, quod prefati burgenfes ville nostre predictae ac eorum heredes et successores omnia et singula hujusmodi cognitiones, franchiseas, libertates et immunitates ac omnia alia premissa prout superius specialiter expressantur, habeant teneant et exerceant ac eis et eorum singulis plene, libere, integre, pacifice, et quiete, in perpetuum gaudeant et utantur absque impedimento perturbatione molestatione seu impedimento nostri heredum, vel successorum nostrorum aut aliquorum officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, heredum, vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque sicut predictum est modo et forma superius declaratis, aliquo dono sive concessione per nos aut per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum burgenfibus ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* vel predecessoribus suis ante hec tempora factis, et quod inde seu de valore catallorum, amerciamentorum, exituum, finium, seu ceterorum premissorum expressa mentio facta non existit, non obstante.

I N cujus &c teste rege apud *Wynton* xxviiij junii per breve de privato sigillo et pro quinque marcis solutis in hanaperio.

T H I S is a true copy of the record :

George Holmes.

deputy keeper of the records in the tower of
London. October 16 1735.

The case of the Corporation of *Nottingham*, as it was truly stated by
William Sacheverel of *Barton*, Esq;

T H E town of *Nottingham* has always claimed to have been a borough by prescription : And it cannot well be doubted that it has been so ; for it appears by *Doomsday-Book*, in the time of king *William I.* that the burgessees of *Nottingham* then had divers houses and parcels of land in *Nottingham* ; and the burgessees of that town were one hundred and seventy three in number, in the time of *Edward* the confessor.

T H A T town has also always claimed to have been a corporation by prescription : And it is hard to believe it otherwise, because no charter of its first incorporating could yet be found ; and the charters granted to the burgessees of that town by king *Henry* the 2d. and king *John*, do imply them as a body corporate before those times.

Y E T it appears by the charter of king *Edward I.* that there was no mayor of that town before his reign ; for that he then was pleased to grant to the burgessees of that town a privilege, that they then after should chuse a mayor out of themselves annually ; and some of their former charters as well as that, shew that for some time before they had only bailiffs of that town. From the time of *Edward I.* under mayor and bailiffs the town continued till the time of *Henry VI.* who was pleased to make it a county, and grant them sheriffs instead of bailiffs, and the privilege of chusing out of themselves, seven aldermen, and one of them annually to be mayor ; and that the aldermen (as long as they so continued) should be justices of the peace within that town ; and moreover, that the burgessees of the town of *Nottingham* should forever be a body corporate, by the name of mayor and burgessees. Nor has any charter since, nor any bye-law that can be heard of, given the aldermen any more power than they had by that charter, which was then, nothing more, than every burgessees of that town had, except being justices of the peace and wearing gowns and hoods ; so that the aldermen, (tho' of late they have taken upon them to sit as members of the council of that town) can neither prescribe to that power, because there were no aldermen in that town before king *Henry* the 6th's days ; nor can they claim to be of the council of that town
by

by force of any charter, for no charter either in *Henry* the 6th's time, or since, has granted them any such authority, nor did they pretend to sit in that council by virtue of any bye-law, tho' their right of sitting and voting there, has been denied in the council by the members thereof.

T H E aldermen indeed in king *James's* time began, (tho' they had no right so to do) to take upon them to be part of the council, and to intermeddle in the town's concerns, and to encroach so far upon the burgeses, without their consent, as to pretend to have a right in the setting and disposing of the corporation lands, and of the bridge lands and school lands; but the burgeses were so far from consenting to their having any such power or authority, that they in the year 1605, by their petition to the lords of the council table, complained of the encroachments of the aldermen and prayed redress; upon which the lords of the council referred the examination of the matter in controversy to the judges of assize that went that circuit, to the end that they might be certified and better informed by the said justices, of such course as upon good advice and deliberation they should find in their judgment agreeable to law, and meet to be set down and ordered in that behalf; who accordingly entered into consideration of the complaints on both sides and advised with the rest of the judges touching the charter granted to that corporation, and all other matters meet to be considered of, concerning the matters in controversy, and returned certificates of their opinions of such order of agreement as they thought fit and convenient to be observed and established, according to law and justice for the public good and government of the said town. Wherefore the mayor and parties indifferently sent up to solicit a peaceful end of those controversies, having taken knowledge did consent thereto; and thereupon by consent of the said parties, it was among other things ordered; That there should be a council in that town of twenty four persons only, out of which the aldermen for the time being, should always be excepted; and that the said council, with the mayor, or the greater part of them, being at such assembly, without any other of the said corporation, should set and let the town's lands, bridge-lands, and school-lands, taking unto them the chamberlains, bridge-masters and school-wardens, respectively, as their places for the lands within their several offices should require, as by the said order and agreement, which the burgeses have ready to produce when occasion shall require, will plainly appear. So that now all pretences of the aldermen being of the council, or having any thing to do with the corporation-lands, school-lands, or the bridge-lands, was adjudged against, both by the judges, and the lords of the privy-council, and accordingly was wholly laid aside, till of late.

T H E case standing thus, and the mayor, aldermen and burgeses of that corporation being by their burgeses oath particularly obliged *that the franchises of the said town they will maintain, sustain with their bodies, their goods and their chattels to their power, and them not let neither for love nor dread, without regard of any man, but maintain the laws, good customs, and franchises of that town:* And divers burgeses of that town being informed, about the beginning of *Easter-Term* last, that the mayor and some of the aldermen of that town had a design to surrender the charters of that corporation; it was scarce credited by any of the burgeses, that the mayor, or almost any of the aldermen, would consent to do any thing so directly contrary to their burgeses oath; yet divers burgeses of the said town considering they had taken the said oath for preserving the rights of the town, thought it but convenient

nient for the prevention of the ill consequences which they well knew must befall that town if their charters should be delivered up, and a new charter taken without the privity, consent, or hearing of the burgessees of that town, to order four caveats to be entered ; and accordingly in *Easter-Term*, ordered two to be entered at the lord *Chancellor's*, and two at the *Attorney-General's*, one of which caveats in each place was against passing any new charter to the town of *Nottingham*, without the privity, consent, or hearing, of the burgessees of that town ; the other against the accepting of any surrender of any charter of that town without the like privity, consent, and hearing. Which said caveats were entered accordingly.

A N D so the matter rested till the 25th of *July* last ; but upon that day the mayor called a council without giving notice what the business would be, unless it was to those of his own party and confederacy. But that he had thoughts of surrendering when he came to the hall, will be pretty manifest from what he did after the question was put to the vote and the poll taken : There appeared at the hall the mayor and five aldermen and two and twenty of the council, and Mr. *William Toplady*, (who the last year by order of *Gervas Rippon*, the then mayor, was sworn in as alderman, tho' Mr. *Sherwin*, who stood in competition with Mr. *Toplady*, had near twice as many votes ; upon which Mr. *Sherwin* brought his *Mandamus*, and the cause is yet undecided in the court of *King's-Bench*) after some business in the hall was dispatched, the mayor caused a question to be put for surrendering the charters of that town ; and tho' it was declared by some of the council that the aldermen had no right to vote therein, yet the mayor caused a poll to be taken and admitted them and Mr. *Toplady* as voters, save only that Mr. alderman *Edge* suspended his vote and gave it neither way. The rest voted as followeth : viz.

For surrendering the Charter.

Against surrendering the charter.

Gervas Wild, mayor,
Christopher Hall,
John Parker,
Gervas Rippon,
William Toplady, alderman *de facto*,
William Mabbot,
Edward Mabbot,
William Pctty,
Robert Wortley,
Hugh Walker,
William Woolhouse,
John Whitby,
Thomas Lee,
John Unwin.

William Greaves, alderman,
John Greaves,
Samuel Richards,
Robert Green, sheriff,
Huntingdon Eyre,
Roger Riley,
Thomas Walker,
Richard Smith,
Francis Salmon,
Ralph Bennet,
John Sherwin,
Samuel Smith,
Thomas Trigg,
William Smith.

S O that if the aldermen should be admitted to have a right to vote in the council, yet there was no majority for the surrender ; but on the contrary, the aldermen having no colour of right either by prescription, or charter, or otherwise, for the reasons aforesaid, to be of the council ; it is plain there was only the mayor and nine of the council for the surrender, and thirteen of the council against it ; and consequently that the greater part of the council voted against the surrender : Nor can

can it be imagined that the council of that corporation, (being neither settled by prescription, nor vested in by charter, but only brought in by consent and choice of all the burgesſes, only for the better managery of the revenues of the corporation, and diſpatch of ſome ordinary affairs, and not intruſted with many rights of that town) can pretend to any power of ſurrendering the charters and liberties of that town more than any ſmall number of burgesſes. So that how the ſurrender of fourteen men againſt the vote of the greater number of the council, and will of almoſt all the burgesſes, ſhould be good in law, is not yet well underſtood. And if the putting of the town-ſeal to an inſtrument without the conſent of the body corporate, ſhould be ſaid to be ſufficient in law to give away the lands and rights of any body corporate, than any thief that can but ſteal the corporation ſeal, will have it in his power, tho' he be no member of the corporation, to give up the lands and liberties thereof; which indeed would be a ſtrange piece of law and juſtice to be owned in any nation that pretends to ſenſe and honeſty. Yet Mr. *Mayor*, all this notwithstanding, did as ſoon as the ſaid vote was over, pull out of his pocket an inſtrument in writing, purporting a ſurrender of their charters, and cauſed the town-ſeal to be affixed thereto without any further vote. The draught of the inſtrument as it is commonly ſaid, was firſt made at *London*, and thence tranſmitted to an *honourable perſon in Nottinghamſhire*, and by his order conveyed to Mr. *Mayor*. But this report if it were not for one thing, which it's believed will be proved if there be occaſion, might ſeem not to be well grounded, becauſe as it afterwards will appear, this ſurrender was not thought ſufficient, and ſo another was ſealed; which yet one of the aldermen would have to be the very ſame, word for word, with that which was firſt ſent up ſealed to *London*; as if twice ſealing would make that effectual which was not ſo by being once ſealed. But it is likely he had not heard what is commonly reported, and perhaps will be proved when time ſerves, that the firſt inſtrument for ſurrendering that was ſealed, was drawn ſo as to make a ſurrender, by the *right honourable the earl of Halifax*, and Sir *Leoline Jenkins*.

A F T E R the ſaid vote touching the intended ſurrender was over, many of the burgesſes of *Nottingham* conſidering their oath, and that there were many cuſtoms and privileges, in reference to trade, which the burgesſes of the corporation held only by cuſtom and preſcription; and that as ſome lands which that corporation held, was by grant from ſome of his majeſty's royal predeceſſors, ſo moſt of their town-lands, (which are of great annual value) were given by private perſons; thought fit to aſk advice of counſel in ſeveral points.

T H E firſt queſtion propoſed to counſel was: “ Whether if the charters were ſurrendered, and a new one taken, the new grant would not preſerve the lands of the corporation ?

T O which the counſel replied: “ That if the charters of any body corporate, were lawfully ſurrendered, then the corporation that held by ſuch charters, was diſſolved; and that if they had any lands which had been given to that corporation, the heirs of thoſe who gave thoſe lands, would, as ſoon as ſuch ſurrender was compleated, be intitled to the lands, and recover the ſame. — And they ſaid, Thoſe lands which had been given to ſuch corporation by any of his majeſty's predeceſſors, his majeſty might if he pleaſed grant them again to the corporation, but no new charter of his could, as they conceived, give the corporation any title to
Pp “ thoſe

“ those lands which had been given by private persons, or enable the corporation
 “ to keep them from the heirs of those that gave them, in case such surrender
 “ should be. — And so they say, it was resolved by the judges when the monaste-
 “ ries were surrendered or dissolved; and that therefore a special act of parliament
 “ was advised to be made, and accordingly was made, to vest those lands in the king,
 “ there being no other way to hinder them from going to the heirs of those that gave
 “ them, when by surrender they had dissolved those corporations.”

T H E second question proposed was : “ Whether if the mayor and burgesſes of
 “ a corporation, claim any right of common, by custom or prescription upon other
 “ men’s lands, as is the case of *Stafford, Derby, Coventry*, and many other corpo-
 “ rations, they can surrender their charters, and yet by any new charter to be ob-
 “ tained from his majesty, or by any means, preserve their right of common ?”

T O which it was answered : “ That if the mayor and burgesſes of any corpora-
 “ tion, claim such common, and afterwards make such surrender, and so dissolve the
 “ body corporate, their prescription for common is destroyed, and tho’ his majesty
 “ should please to incorporate them a-new, yet their title to the common will, as
 “ they conceive, be totally lost.”

T H E third question was : “ Whether the town of *Nottingham*, being one of the
 “ ancientest corporations of *England*, and free of tolls in most places, should have
 “ the same privilege if they surrendered their charters ?

T O which it was answered : “ That if the town of *Nottingham* surrendered
 “ their charters, and so dissolved their corporation, then in all other places that had
 “ formerly tolls granted them and kept their old charters they should have toll of
 “ *Nottingham* men, and all such corporations as shall so surrender, notwithstanding
 “ any new charter that can be granted them.

T H E last question propounded was : “ Whether if the mayor, or any other
 “ members of a corporation do, without the major part of the body corporate, occa-
 “ sion the surrender of the charters of that corporation, the particular persons that
 “ received damage by that surrender, may not have an action at law for recovery of
 “ their damages ?”

T O which it was answered : “ That it was no question but that every particular
 “ person that should be any ways damaged by such surrender, might by actions at
 “ common-law recover all his damages of those persons that occasioned the surren-
 “ der.”

Y E T it was thought adviseable, as the most proper way for preventing the
 surrendering of the charters, and of those inconveniencies and suits which might be
 occasioned thereby, or by taking of a new charter, if obtained by the mayor and a
 few burgesſes, without the privity, consent or hearing of the rest; that the major
 part of the burgesſes should present Mr. Mayor with their sense of his proceedings,
 and declare their *dissent from any surrender*. And accordingly a writing was drawn
 and signed by betwixt three and four hundred of the burgesſes; and then a fair copy
 made and examined with the original, and so with all the burgesſes names to it that
 had

had subscribed, was by several of the burgesſes, and in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of quality that were no burgesſes, preſented to the mayor on the 4th day of *Auguſt*, as the ſenſe of moſt of the burgesſes of that town. The writing ſo preſented was as followeth, *viz* :

To Mr. *Gervas Wild*, Mayor of *Nottingham*.

S I R,

“ **W**E whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being burgesſes of the town of
 “ *Nottingham*, and knowing or underſtanding, that you and thirteen more of
 “ the corporation, have without the conſent of the burgesſes of this town, and againſt
 “ their will, taken upon you to agree to the ſurrender of the charters, liberties, and
 “ franchises, of this corporation, and to cauſe the corporation ſeal to be affixed to an
 “ inſtrument for making ſuch ſurrender; and being by our burgesſ-oath obliged to
 “ preſerve as far as in us lies, all the rights and privileges of this corporation; and
 “ conſidering what great damage it muſt neceſſarily be to the corporation in general,
 “ and to us and every other particular burgesſ of the corporation, if the charters, li-
 “ berties and franchises ſhould be ſo ſurrendered, have thought ourſelves obliged,
 “ in order to prevent ſo great an evil, to ſignify theſe our thoughts on what you have
 “ done or are about to do; and that many of your liberties and franchises, which are
 “ only held by cuſtom and not by charter, will certainly be loſt, if you make ſuch
 “ ſurrender as you have agreed to. We do therefore, hereby declare our diſſent
 “ from theſe your proceedings; and that we neither do nor ſhall conſent, or have
 “ conſented, that any ſurrender of any charter, liberty, franchise, or privilege of
 “ the corporation of *Nottingham*, ſhould be made either by you or any other member
 “ of this corporation or other perſon or perſons whatſoever; and that we will by
 “ all lawful ways and means oppoſe and hinder the ſurrendering or vacating of any
 “ of the charters, rights, liberties, or privileges of this corporation; and that in
 “ caſe you occaſion the ſurrender of any of the charters, rights, liberties, or privi-
 “ leges of this corporation, we ſhall expect from you ſuch ſatisfaction as the law
 “ will allow us.”

THE burgesſes were alſo adviſed, to order, and accordingly did order caveats in the names of ſome particular burgesſes, on behalf of themſelves and moſt of the burgesſes in the town, to be entered at the lord *Chancellor's*, the lord *Privy-Seal's*, and the *Signet-Office* againſt ſurrendering of any of the charters of that town, without the privy, conſent, and hearing of the ſaid burgesſes, and againſt paſſing of any new charter to that town, without the like privy, conſent, and hearing. And the burgesſes have had an account from their agent at *London*, that he had entered ſuch caveats, at the lord *Chancellor's*, and in the office of lord *Conway*, and Sir *Leolin Jenkins*, it being commonly reported that the lord *Privy-Seal* had delivered up the privy-ſeal to the ſaid Sir *Leolin*.

THE burgesſes were farther adviſed to petition the lord *Chancellor* to be heard before any ſurrender of the charters ſhould be accepted, or any new charter to that town ſhould paſs the broad-ſeal; and accordingly a petition was drawn and ſigned by above

three hundred and sixty burgesſes, and a copy thereof fairly engroſſed, with the names of the burgesſes that had ſubſcribed, was ſent and preſented to the lord *Chancellor* at *Bath*, on thurſday the 10th of this inſtant *Auguſt*, which petition was in theſe words following, *viz*:

To the Right Honourable the Lord High *Chancellor*
of *England*.

The humble petition of the Burgeſſes of the town of **NOTTINGHAM**,
whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and
moſt of the Burgeſſes of that Town.

MOST HUMBL Y S H E W E T H,

“ **T** H A T the town of *Nottingham* being a borough by preſcription, and an
“ ancient corporation; and the burgeſſes of that town, (who are a body cor-
“ porate by the name of mayor and burgeſſes) having many liberties, privi-
“ leges, rights and franchiſes, which they hold by grant and confirmation from his
“ majeſty and his royal predeceſſors, and many other rights, liberties, and privi-
“ leges which they hold by cuſtom or preſcription; and divers perſons having gi-
“ ven lands to that corporation of a very great annual value: The preſent mayor
“ with three or four of the aldermen, and nine other burgeſſes of that corporation,
“ have declared that they deſign to take a new charter, and have taken upon them,
“ without the conſent of your petitioners, and moſt of the burgeſſes of that town, to agree
“ to the ſurrender of the charters of that corporation; and have taken the town-ſeal,
“ and affixed to an inſtrument, deſigning thereby to make an actual and abſolute ſurren-
“ der of all the ſaid charters, which if they have power to effect, it will (as your
“ petitioners are adviſed) not only diſſolve the corporation, deprive your petitioners
“ and other burgeſſes of that town, of many rights, liberties, and privileges which
“ they held by cuſtom and preſcription, cauſe all the lands given to that corporation,
“ to revert to the heirs of the donors, and diſinherit your petitioners and other bur-
“ geſſes of that town, of all the ſaid lands, liberties, and privileges which both they
“ and their predeceſſors, as burgeſſes of that town have inherited and ought to en-
“ joy, but alſo ſubject your petitioners and their freeholds, againſt their will, to ſuch
“ ſervices, damages, and great inconveniencies, as may be brought upon them by
“ the contrivance of the ſaid mayor and aldermen, in caſe they can obtain a new
“ charter to paſs the broad-ſeal, without the privity, conſent, or hearing, of your pe-
“ titioners.

“ Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lord-
“ ſhip to take into conſideration the aforeſaid miſ-
“ chiefs, damages, and inconveniencies that are like
“ to befall your Petitioners and other burgeſſes of
“ that town, in caſe ſuch ſurrender ſhould be made
“ and accepted and a new charter taken by the ſaid
“ mayor and aldermen: And that your lordſhip
“ would.

" would please, before such surrender be accepted
 " or any new charter for that town be passed the
 " broad-seal, to grant your petitioners a day of hear-
 " ing, and to order thereupon as shall be agreeable
 " to equity and justice.

" *And your petitioners shall ever pray.*

T H E petition being delivered as aforesaid, and Mr. *Mayor* having been acquainted in manner aforesaid, by the generality of the burgessees, that they neither had consented nor should consent to a surrender, of any of the charters, rights or liberties of the town, and the burgessees having been advised by council that no instrument for making a surrender of the charters to the earl of *Hallifax* and Sir *Leoline Jenkins* could be effectual in law; it was hoped that there would not have been any farther progress in the business, at least before the burgessees were heard upon their caveats and petition. And it was taken for granted, that no new instrument in order to any surrender, could be made and sealed without calling together the council of that town; because by custom of that town, the town-seal has always used to be kept under the custody of three locks and keys, and not taken out but in council, and those three keys kept by three several persons, for better preventing any indirect use of the seal: But contrary to the burgessees expectation, it was signified in the public prints that came down to *Nottingham* on the 19th of *August*, viz. *That upon the 14th of August a surrender of Nottingham charters was made to his majesty.* It will scarce be a question, by what means, or how lawfully Mr. *Mayor* came by the seal, or how valid such surrender is like to be.

T H I S is the true case of the burgessees of *Nottingham*, who are ready to make good every matter of fact, as herein stated, whenever there shall be occasion, and doubt not, but to prove, if they may either be heard upon their petition or caveats; and however question not, but by the assistance of the courts of justice, they shall still preserve their rights, notwithstanding all the endeavours that have been used to give up their charters and liberties.

Some

Some remarks of a learned Gentleman relating to the opinion of Dr. GALE, that *Nottingham* has been a Roman Station, occasioned by his perusal of my INTRODUCTION.

C O N C E R N I N G Roman remains, I have never yet met with any thing to induce me to believe there are any. And Dr. Gale's endeavours to fix *Antoninus's Caesennæ* at *Nottingham* have not at all been agreed to by later writers, viz. *Baxter, Stukeley, Salmon, Horsey*. His subterraneous cavities you justly disallow to have any of the roman taste in them; and there are no appearances of a roman road leading from the southward to *Nottingham*, or from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) northward. Nor perhaps has the doctor any advantage over Mr. *Baxter*, from the number of miles in the *Iter*: If I understand you right, the miles you set down from Mr. *Baxter* are the present computed miles; and antiquaries by comparing these with miles in the itinerary in places about which there are no doubts, have found that the itinerary miles are to be computed most commonly at 4 to 3, but sometimes at 5 to 4, and according to this last reckoning 105 in the itinerary make 84 computed miles, which is within one of your number from *Baxter*.

I F by the arguments which have been brought against Dr. Gale, *Nottingham* be thrown out of the *Iter*, they will hold equally strong against *Bridgesford's* being in the *Iter*. And as to its having been a station, if ever it was one, it must have been only a *statio æstiva*, as it lies a considerable distance from any military way; but as there are no indications remaining of any station thereabouts, except the pot of money found at *Wilford*; the evidence seems too slight to prove one; and especially considering that Dr. *Stukeley* is a man extremely liable to mistakes. I have not his book here in the country, but I remember three from amongst several, that have fallen accidentally under my observation. In speaking of the garden in *Stoney-street*, he mentions it as belonging to one *Hurst*, a name never heard of there; he says that at *Chester* there are but four churches, when I was there, I had ten named to me, exclusive (I think) of *St. Oswald's*, which is in a cross-isle of the cathedral, separated from the rest by a slight partition; and in some editions of *Camden's Britannia* it is expressly said that *Chester* has eleven parishes. In describing the famous inscription on *Julius Vitallis's* tomb-stone at *Bath*, the doctor gives a reading of one part of it, which is not only different from what plainly appears there, but inconsistent with any sense or grammatical construction.

T H E S E instances shew how superficial an observer he was; and therefore in this account of the pot of money, I should be glad of a little farther satisfaction, as whether the old man who told him of it, was one who could distinguish roman from any other ancient coin, and indeed whether he named any sort of coin at all, but upon its being found in a pot, the doctor's own strong imagination, full of antiquarian ideas might presently convert the pot into an urn, and the money into roman coin.

U P O N which I took the liberty with all due submission to offer to that most judicious gentleman's farther consideration, — This Reply:

I readily agree that Dr, *Stukeley* commits many errors, where he has only cast a transitory eye upon places and things, or not maturely weighed every circumstance. I could mention a number of mistakes, besides those you have pointed out, one only shall suffice at this time, which if it is not a wilful one, shews the utmost degree of indolence. He says p. 113. That below *Rockester*-bridge there lie about 50 of our biggest first rate men of war: when by asking any common sailor he might have been informed, that we have but seven of that rate: Yet in other places where he has bestowed due attention, his observations are not to be slighted, which I take to be likewise your opinion of the doctor, since among other late writers you are pleased to make use of his name against the dean.

F O R my part I always read him with caution, as appears by some of my notes, which probably may have escaped your notice. *So much of the doctor.*

I frankly confess I never yet could find any roman remains at *Nottingham*, (tho' I have seen a considerable number of roman coins, said to be found in the parish of *Plumtre*) but I may notwithstanding be allowed with some eminent antiquaries, Dr. *Plot*, *Somner*, and others, to be of opinion that distances, and the neighbourhood of military ways are not very slight proofs. All antiquaries agree that *East-Bridgeford* was a roman station; they also allow that the distance from one station to another is commonly observed to have been 8, 9 to 10 miles, this being granted, would not one reasonably conjecture our *Bridgeford* conveniently situated near the river *Trent* and not quite 5 itinerary miles N. W. of the *Fosse-way*, and between 8 and 9 itinerary miles distant from the other *Bridgeford*, to have also been a station? The distance from the *Fosse-way* ought not to be looked upon as a great one, for the romans did not always place their stations near their roads as is plainly apparent in *Littleburgh*, which lies upwards of 9 computed miles N. W. of the roman highway, and would perhaps not have been made a station had it not been situated so near the river *Trent*, which same reason favours our *Bridgeford*, and if besides the pot of coin Dr. *Stukeley* speaks of, should prove to have been roman, our title will not be so weak as it may at first appear; nor is it very improbable, if we consider that the roman coins found about *East-Bridgeford* and elsewhere are most of them brads, pretty large, and thick, and the british and saxon coins generally smaller and thinner, and most of the latter silver or mixed metal, and that they are commonly found scattered and in small quantities, and seldom in pots or urns; to which if we add, that upon finding this pot, doubtless divers people were acquainted with it, and the clergyman of the parish, or some person more knowing than the old man, might have told him that that coin was roman.

A S to what relates to the miles, you will find upon examination that *Gale* and *Baxter* use much the same measure, be they therefore itinerary or computed ones, the dean in this particular holds the same advantage over *Baxter* as before, and consequently it does not clearly appear that *Nottingham* is fairly thrown out of the *Iter*.

I N order to be the better satisfied, which of these two learned gentlemen's conjecture is the best founded, it will not be amiss to let Mr. *Baxter* speak for himself: p. 65. he says:

Cantensis:

Cantennis : Ita enim ausus sum reponere in Antonino pro vitioso *Causennis* vel *Gausennis* ut edidit *simlerus*, quod nihil esse necesse est. Solute quis scripserit *cant en* (vel *an*) *isc*, sive *ambitus* vel *flexura aquæ*. Hæc urbs hodie *Grantham* est in majoribus *icenis* sive *Lindensi* conventu. Siquidem idem sonat *Britannis* *Grant* quod & *Cant* sicuti supra docuimus in voce ad *Tavum* : Et *Grantham* etiam ibrida compositione profertur pro *Grant avon*. *Amnis* scilicet *curvatura*.

N O W having set down the opinions of these two authors in their own words, the case stands thus :

Dr. *Gale* with a very small and allowable alteration, changes *Causennas* into *Causennas*, and without straining makes the etymology suit *Nottingham*, he supports this opinion by making his distances agree with the *Itinerary*, besides which it may be said in favour of him, that the station, *East-Bridgeford*, is at a proper distance for *Nottingham* or *West Bridgeford* either, to be likewise one, and that the *Fosse-way* coming from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) runs at an inconsiderable distance on the left hand of it, not to say one word of the pot of coin.

Mr. *Baxter*, assumes an authority, hardly (if at all) allowable, to make a very considerable alteration in the name, when in favour of his *Grantham* he turns *Causennas* into *Cantennas*, and from the turning of the river near *Grantham* and no other concurring circumstance, he positively affirms *Cantennas* to be *Grantham*, tho' there be no roman road from *Gormanesther* to *Grantham*, at the same time that, using the same measure of miles with doctor *Gale*, he is no less than 20 miles short of the *Itinerary*.

Y O U mention that later writers have not at all agreed with Dr. *Gale*, this (with humble submission) is pleading authority. I would willingly read these modern gentlemen with as little prejudice in their favour as I do those who have gone before them, especially when I find some of them commit grosser errors than their predecessors. I cannot help wondering to see such a palpable mistake as a certain dignified author in his additions to *Camden* makes, about the situation of *Flawford* church; speaking of *Lenton* he says : " At a little distance from hence there stands in a large field, a church with a spire-steeple, called *Flawford* church, the burying place of *Reddington* a great country town above half a mile west from it, &c." whereas *Lenton* lies on the north side of *Trent*, and the church he speaks of stands near three miles south of that river, and that large country town is but a village : Besides talking of *Stanford*, he immediately mentions its neighbour *Clifton*, which neighbour is at least between five and six statute miles distant from it. Another antiquary would fain make *Lenton* (a village a mile distant from *Nottingham*, known only for a priory of *Cluniac* monks) the noted *Lindum* of the romans ; I wave bringing any more instances of this kind, tho' it were easy for me to produce a many. Some of the late writers of antiquities are strangely carried away by the fertility of their own imagination, all are highly beholden to the old ones for the solid foundation of their inquiries, and it is too frequently seen that when a new antiquary is at a loss for new discoveries in certain places, rather than be thought a meer transcriber of the labours of others, he racks his brain to advance something contradictory to what has been said by other men.

THAT

THAT you have observed this in the course of your reading of authors of this class, I dare not doubt. What I have said upon this subject will I hope not draw upon me the imputation of being tenacious of my own opinion, for far from desiring that any one should acquiesce with what I offer unless upon good grounds; I am so fond of the beauty of truth in any respect, that I would at all times gladly embrace it, tho' it should lay open to me the vanity and fruitlessness of my application for seven years past, and that I do not only fancy myself so, but am really of that mind, I conclude from these signs: In the first place, that I can look upon things as yet with an unaltered eye, and take in objects as they really appear to the senses; and in the second place, that my imagination hitherto is not over-stock'd with antiquarian ideas, and that I see myself still at a vast distance from the enthusiasm of that study, which I look upon to be a great happiness.

I am &c.

Exemplification of Doomsday - Book concerning the town of
NOTTINGHAM.

Inter recorda domini regis Caroli in thesaur. recepta scaccarii sui sub custodia duorum commissariorum pro executione officii thesaurarii et cancellarii ibidem remanentia, viz. in libro vocato Doomsdaie inter alia sic continentur ut sequitur.

Snotingham-scire.

IN burgo *Snotingeham* fuere T. R. *Edwardi* CLXXIII. burgenfes, & XIX. villani, adhunc burgum adjacent VI. carucatæ terræ ad gildam regis et unum pratum, et silvæ minutæ VI. quarentenas longæ et quinque latæ. Hæc terra partita fuit inter XXXVIII. burgenfes, et de censu terræ et operibus burgensium reddit LXXV. solidos et VII. denarios, et de duobus monetariis XL. solidos. Inibi habuit comes *Tosti* unam carucatam terræ de cujus terræ foca habebat rex duos denarios et ipse comes tertium. *Hugo* vice-comes filius *Baldrici* invenit CXXXVI. homines manentes modo sunt sedecim minus. Ipse tamen *Hugo* in terra comitis in novo burgo statuit XIII. domus quæ antea non fuerant apponens eas in censu veteris burgi.

IN *Snotingeham* est una ecclesia in dominio regis, in qua jacent III. mansiones burgi et quinque bovatae terræ de supra dictis sex carucatis cum saca et foca et ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent V. acrae terræ et dimidia, de qua rex habet sacam et focam. Burgenfes habent VI. carucas terræ ad arandum et XX. bordarios et XIII. carucas. In aqua trentæ soliti erant piscari, et modo querelam faciunt eo quod piscari prohibentur. Tempore regis *Edwardi* reddebat *Snotingeham* XVIII. libras, modo XXX. libras et X. de moneta.

R O G E R U S de **B U S L Y** habet in *Snotingeham* III mansiones in quibus sedent XI domus reddentes IIII solidos et VII denarios.

WILLIELMUS PEVEREL, habet XLVIII domus mercatorum reddentes XXXVI. solidos et XII domus equitum, et octo bordarios.

RADULPHUS de BURUN, habet XIII domus equitum in una harum manet unus mercator.

GULBERTUS IIII domus.

RADULPHUS filius *HUBERTI*, habet XI domus, in his manent tres mercatores.

GOISFREDUS ALSELYN, habet XXI domus et *Arcardus Presbyter* duas domus.

IN crofta *Presbyteri* sunt LXV domus et in his habet Rex facam et focam, Ecclesia cum omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent valet per annum centum solidos.

RICHARDUS FRELLE, habet IIII domus.

IN fossato burgi sunt XVII domus, et aliæ sex domus.

WILLIELMO PEVEREL, concessit rex X acras terræ ad faciendum pomerium.

IN *Snotingeham* habuit Rex *Edwardus* unam carucatam terræ cum gilda terræ II caru. ibi habet modo rex XI villanos habentes IIII carucas XII acras terræ prati, in dominio nihil. T. R. *Edwardi* valuit III libras modo sim.

IN *Snotingeham* aqua trentæ et fossa et via versus *Eboracum* custodiuntur, ita ut si quis impedierit transitum navium, et si quis araverit, vel fossam fecerit in via regis infra duas perticas emendare habet p. VIII libras.

Exemplificat. p. *Scipionem le Squyre* pro comiss.

Scaccarii XV junii 1635.

Exemplification of the King's ancient possessions in NOTTINGHAM in the time of the Civil War.

Parcell possess. antiq. Coron. Angl.

Villa Nott. } *val.* { IN CREM. reddit. reservat pro fœda firma vill. Nott. et pro
increment } in { diversis franchesiis et libertatibus p. litteras patentes *Henrici*
infra scrip } { quondam regis *Anglie* sexti anno regni sui XXIX. majori, homini-
bus et burgenfibus ville predictæ XIII s. IIII d. concessis five con-
firmatis p. ann.

I find the abovefaid rent of XIII s. IIII d. per annum upon the mayor, men and burgesſes of the town of *Nottingham*; became firſt charged in the annual roll of the exchequer, the 33d year of *Henry VI.* ſince which time the ſame rent has continued ſo charged in the ſubſequent annual rolls, but the date of the letters patents or the days, time and place when and where the ſame rent is reſerved payable, I cannot certify for that I have not ſeen the letters patents or any copy or inrollment thereof. (a)

vill. Nott. } val. } A N N U A L. redit. de cenſu domorum plurimorum in vill.
redit. infra } in } Nott. per annum XXIII ſb. VI d. ſolubit et de Toſtis mo-
ſcript. } netariorum cum incremento p. annum IX ſb. ſolubit. p. homines
vill. Nott. prout p. magnum rotulum ſcaccarii de anno VII
Johannis quondam regis Angl. et annual. rotul. ſcaccarii ſubſequent. viz. XXXII ſb.
VI d.

I find that the laſt aboveſaid premiſſes became firſt charged in the annual roll of the exchequer of the 6th year of *Richard I.*

B U T cannot further explain or ſet forth the particulars out of which the ſaid XXXII ſb. VI d. p. ann. do ariſe, neither can I find any grant or further improvement made thereof or therefore.

B U T I find by the annual roll of the 20th year of *Henry III.* that the men of *Nottingham* were diſcharged of VI ſb. VIII d. p. ann. by the king's writ, for the houſe of one *William Fourdan*, which the king had aſſigned to *Reginald of Mendec* and *Eſſolot* his wife in recompence of their houſe by the ditch of the barbican of the caſtle of *Nottingham*, and that VI ſb. VIII d. p. ann. ſhould be every year computed to the bailiffs of *Nottingham* out of the XXXII ſb. VI d. p. ann. de cenſu domorum, which has been allowed yearly unto the men of *Nottingham* ever ſince. But I have not ſeen the ſaid writ. Whether the ſame ought to be allowed ſo hereafter, is offered to conſideration.

Ex. Hen. Croke.

Vill. Nott. } val } ANNUAL. redit. reſervat. de tenemento illo quod fuit Moſei de
redit infra } in } de Suabur, Judei et de tenemento illo in eadem villa quod fuit Pey-
ſcript. } tengu quondam Judei Nott. et Elie filii ejus et de domo illa
que fuit ſchola judeorum in eadem villa, p. literas patentes Eduardi
quondam regis Anglie Imi. gerent. datum quinto die maij anno regni fui XX. Hugo-
ni Putrell de Thurmeſton et heredibus ſuis imperpetuum conceſs. reddend. eidem
ſummam die ſancti Michaelis p. manus ballivorum Nott. qui pro tempore fu-
er. p. ann. — — — 4 d.

Qq 2

I

(a) The letters patents are dated the 28th of June in the 27th of Henry VI.

I have made these five particulars by order from the honourable trustees according to an act of parliament of *March 1649*, for the sale of *Feofarm* rents, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince.

27th of April 1650.

Ex.p. Hen. Croke. Cl. Pipe.

An Account of the Family and Ancestors of the Right Honourable
WILLIAM Lord BYRON.

IT is evident from *Doomsday-book* that this family had large possessions in the time of *William the Conqueror*, as in the west-ridings and south ridings in the county of *Lincoln*.

RALPH de BURON, held divers manours in *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*; this *Ralph* is the direct ancestor of the present lord *Byron*. In *Nottingham* town (see introduction). In the county the manours of *Oscuntune*, *Calun*, *Hochdale*, *Rampestune*, *Laudecote*, *Godegrave*. In *Derbyshire* he held the manours of *Westune*, *Horsley*, *Deneby*, *Halun* and *Hereby*.

IN the park of *Horsley* there was a castle, some of the ruins are still visible, called *Horestan* castle, which was the chief mansion of his successors. *Hugh* succeeded *Ralph* lord of the castle of *Horestan*. — *William Byron*, was in the king's army in *Scotland* in the reign of *Edward I.* — *John de Byron*, received a præcipe the 8th of *Edward* the 1st. to meet the king with horse and arms, together with the sheriff of *Yorkshire*, *William de Latimer* the elder, and *Ralph Fitz-William*, at *Carlisle*, on *Midsummer-day*, to march against the *Scots*. In the 25th of the same reign he had another summons, (as holding 20 l. per ann. land in *Northamptonshire*) to be at *London* the Sunday following the octave of *St. John the Baptist*, with horse and arms, to go on an expedition with the king beyond the sea: And on the 28th of his reign, he was commanded (holding 40 l. in the county) to come to *Carlisle* with horse and arms on the feast of the nativity of *John the Baptist*, in order to go against the *Scots*: This *John* was custos or governor of the city of *York*, the 24th of *Edward I.* as he had been for five or six years before of the castle of *Dover*. Sir *John Byron* his son succeeded him, and this Sir *Richard Byron* his son, who died the 21st year of *Edward III.* he left Sir *James Byron* his successor, this left issue Sir *John Byron* and Sir *Richard Byron*, the first served in the war of *France* under king *Edward III.* and was knighted for his valour at the siege of *Calais*, dying without issue, his brother Sir *Richard* succeeded in the estate the 4th of *Richard II.* This Sir *Richard* married the second daughter of Sir *William Colewick*, he died the 21st of *Richard II.* leaving behind his only son Sir *John Byron*; he had three sons *Richard*, *Nicholas* and *Ralph*; his eldest *Richard*, died in his father's life time; he left a son *James Byron*, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his uncle *Nicholas*, whose eldest son was Sir *John Byron*, who taking part with *Henry* earl of *Richmond*, who knighted him soon after his landing at *Milford-haven*, and was with him at the battle of *Bosworth* where king *Richard* was slain; when he ascended

cended the throne by the name of *Henry VII.* he was much in his favour and made constable of *Nottingham* castle, &c. as appears from the inscription on a monument erected to his memory in *Colwick* church in the county of *Nottingham*: viz.

Here lies Sir *John Byron*, knt. late constable of *Nottingham* castle, master of *Shirwood* forest, custos or lieutenant of the isle of *Man*, steward of *Manchester-college*. Which *John* died the 3d of *May* in the year 1488.

On whose soul god have mercy. *Amen.*

He dyed without issue the 14th of *Henry VII.* leaving his brother *Nicholas* his heir, this was made one of the knights of the *Bath*, at the marriage of prince *Arthur*, 17th of *November* 1501.

This memorial of him is at *Colwick*:

Pray for the soul of the worthy man *Nicholas Byron*, Esq; and of *Joan* his consort, who made this window in the year 1496, and the 12th of *Henry* the 7th.

He dyed the 13th of *January* the 19th of *Henry VII.* leaving *John* his heir 16 years old; Sir *John* was knighted by king *Henry VIII.* he had *May* the 28th the 32d of *Henry VIII.* a grant of the priory of *Newstede* with the manour of *Papilwick*, and rectory of the same and all the closes of the priory, and commons in *Ravenshede*, and *Kygeil* in the forest, and all in *Newstede*, *Papilwick*, and *Lindby*, which has ever since been the seat of this noble family, having before resided at *Clayton*. He was steward of *Manchester* and *Rochdall*, as also lieutenant of the forest of *Shirwood*; he had issue by his second lady four sons, *Nicholas*, *John*, and *Anthony*, all which died without issue; but the 4th Sir *John Byron*, knighted by queen *Elizabeth*, 1579, married *Margaret* daughter of *William Fitz-Williams*, lord deputy of *Ireland*, had issue two sons, Sir *John* and Sir *Nicholas Byron*.

Sir *NICHOLAS* distinguished himself in the wars of the *Low-Countries*, as also in the time of the rebellion against king *Charles* the 1st. in the battle of *Edgehill*, and as colonel general of *Cheeshire* and *Shropshire* and governor of *Chester*; and my lord *Clarendon* gives him the character of a person of great affability and dexterity, as well as martial knowledge, which gave great life to the designs of the well affected there, and with the encouragement of some gentlemen of *North-Wales*, in a short time raised such a power of horse and foot as made often skirmishes with the enemy, sometimes with notable advantage, never with any signal loss.

Sir *JOHN*, the eldest brother was made knight of the *Bath*, at the coronation of king *James* the 1st. he had by his lady, *Anne*, daughter to Sir *Richard Molineux*, bart. and sister to *Richard* lord viscount *Molineux*, eleven sons and one daughter, *Mary*.

1st. *JOHN*, created lord *Byron*.

2d. *RICHARD*, who succeeded his brother as lord *Byron*.

3d.

3d. *THOMAS*, died unmarried.

4th. *WILLIAM*, was drowned coming from *Ireland*.

5th. Sir *ROBERT BYRON*, colonel of foot in the civil war in the service of king *Charles* the 1st. died unmarried.

6th. *GILBERT*, died also unmarried.

7th. Sir *PHILIP BYRON*, who after many singular services in *Yorkshire*, was killed at the head of his regiment in the general storm made by the parliament forces on *York*; he never went out with his regiment but he would tell them: "That never brave men came to any thing that resolved not to conquer or perish."

THE other sons, *Thomas*, *George*, *Charles*, and *Francis*, all died single except *Thomas*, who was knighted, and as my lord *Clarendon* writes of him was a gentleman of great courage and very good conduct; he commanded the prince of *Wales's* regiment under the earl of *Northampton* in the fight near *Stafford*, (where the earl was killed) and charging with good execution on the enemy, received a shot in the thigh, whereby he was not able to keep the field.

TO return to Sir *John*, created lord *Byron* the 21st of K. *James* I. he was returned knight of the town of *Nottingham*, as also in the first parliament called by king *Charles* I. at whose coronation he was made knight of the *Bath*; the third of king *Charles* I. he was chosen one of the knights of the county of *Nottingham*, and being one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majesty, and giving proofs of his courage and fidelity was made lieutenant of the tower of *London* in the year 1641, in the room of *Thomas Lunsford*, removed on a complaint of the House of Commons, but the Commons not satisfied with this change, desiring a creature of their own, used all their arts to remove Sir *John Byron*, they even carried it so far, after the king was removed to *Hampton-Court*, as to cause Sir *John* to appear at the bar of their house, but his answers were so full to all that was ask'd him that they could not but dismiss them, however, they sent again to the king and proposed Sir *John Coniers*, as a man in whom they could confide; at last, notwithstanding the lords disagreeing with them, "as well for that the disposal of the custody thereof was the king's peculiar right and prerogative, as likewise that his majesty had committed the charge thereof to Sir *John Byron* a person of a very ancient family, honourable extraction, good fortune, and as unblemished a reputation as any gentleman in *England*." Notwithstanding the king's repeated refusal, he was surprized, and Sir *John* himself desiring to be freed from the agony and vexation of that place, &c. and consented to place in his stead Sir *John Coniers*. Sir *John Byron* had served in the *Low-Country* war and the states committed to him the care of their ordinance and ammunition; he was a very useful officer to his majesty, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he repaired with a good body of men with arms and ammunition to the standard at *Nottingham*, and brought a large sum of money to the king for supply at *Shrewsbury*; from *Nottinghamshire* he passed with some troops to countenance the commission of array, and especially in *Oxfordshire*, to secure the university from the rebels, when assaulted by the forces from *Northampton*, whither marching to their

their relief with the utmost expedition, he lost his carriages and cabinet; he afterwards commanded the body of reserve at the battle of *Edge-hill*, and the victory of *Roundway-Down* was chiefly owing to the bravery and conduct of Sir *John Byron*, who at the head of his regiment charged Sir *Arthur Hazlerig's* cuirassiers, and after a sharp conflict in which Sir *Arthur* received many wounds, that impenetrable regiment (as *Clarendon* has it) was routed and chased on their other horse, which in half an hour were so totally dispersed, that were not one of them to be seen upon that large and spacious *Down*, every man shifting for himself, with greater danger by the precipices of the hill than he could have undergone by opposing his pursuers.

H E was 1642, the 1st of *November* with other loyalists, made doctor of the civil law at *Oxford*; 1642 *September* 19, in the first *Newberry* fight, he warily and valiantly led on the king's horse, which were so far too hard for the troops on the other side that they routed them in most places, till they had left the major part of their foot without any guard at all of horse.

T H E lord *Byron* having given such proof of his courage and military conduct, and being otherwise a person of great ability, and his six valiant brothers also at that time following his loyal example, he was in consideration thereof, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Byron* of *Rochdale*, *incomitatu Lancastriæ* with limitation of that honour, in default of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to every his brothers, and the issue of their respective bodies, *viz. Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert, and Philip*, by letters patent bearing date at *Oxford* 24th of *October* 1643, *anno* 19 *Caroli primi*; he was afterwards made field marshal general of all his majesty's forces in the counties of *Worcester, Cheshire, and North-Wales*, and on his uncle's, (governor of *Chester*) Sir *Nicholas Byron's* being taken prisoner, he was governor of *Chester*, where upon the declining of the king's cause he was besieged, the which he held out to the utmost extremity, and then obtained the most honourable terms of surrender, for himself and the whole garrison that were given in *England*, except those he afterwards obtained at *Caernarvon*, after which he retired beyond sea.

T H E king made him governor of the duke of *York*, and being at *Paris* when his majesty was under confinement, he was sent on importunities from *Scotland*, to get as many to declare in *England* in several places, as might distract the army and keep it from an entire engagement against them, also to dispose his old friends about *Chester* and *North-Wales* to appear as soon as might be, thereupon with the help of colonel *Robinson*, he presently possess'd himself of the island of *Anglesey* and disposed all *North-Wales* to be ready to declare as soon as the *Scots* should enter the kingdom; my lord *Byron* waited on the duke to *Brussels* to visit the duke of *Lorraine*, as also when the duke visited his sister at the *Hague*, and from thence returned with him to *Paris*; after this he accompanied the duke when he made a campaign under marshal *Turenne*, and returning to *Paris* he died there in the year 1652 without issue.

R I C H A R D lord *BYRON* his brother succeeded him, he was knighted by King *Charles I.* was one of those valiant colonels at the fight of *Edge-hill*, who on the first of *November* 1642 was created master of arts at *Oxford*; he was governor of *Appleby* castle in the county of *Westmorland*.—*Loyd* in his lives of the loyalists, says

says, he deserves to be chronicled, for his government of *Newark*, and many surprizes of the enemy about it; he died 1679, and left by his first lady, *Elizabeth* daughter of *George Rossel*, Esq; of *Ratcliffe-upon-Trent*, in comitatu *Nottinghamie*, and widow of *Nicholas Strelley*, in the same county, Esq;

WILLIAM lord *BYRON*, married *Elizabeth* daughter of *John* lord viscount *Chaworth* in *Ireland*, by whom he had five sons, 1st. *William*, 2d. *Richard*, 3d. *John*, 4th. *William* lord *Byron*, 5th. *Ernestus*, who all died young excepting *William* the late lord *Byron*, born 1669.; he was one of the lords of the bedchamber to *George* prince of *Denmark*, married first, lady *Mary* daughter to *John* earl of *Bridgewater*, and sister to *Scroop* present duke of *Bridgewater*, died in *April* 1703; second, lady *Frances Williamina*, third daughter of *William Bentinck* earl of *Portland*, by whom he had issue three sons: 1st. *George*, born the 15th of *October* 1707; died *July* the 6th 1720; 2d. *William*, born the 6th of *July* 1709, died in a few days; 3d. *William Henry*, born the 23d of *October* 1710, died soon after; 1 daughter, *Frances*, born *August* the 10th 1711, died *September* the 21st 1724; which *Frances* lady *Byron*, died *March* the 31st 1712, at *Kensington*; his third lady, *Frances*, second daughter of *William* lord *Berkley*, of *Stratton*, he married in 1720, by whom he had a daughter, *Issabella*, born *November* the 10th 1721, and five sons.

1st. *WILLIAM* lord *BYRON*, born *November* the 5th, 1722.

2d. *JOHN*, born *November* the 8th, 1723.

3d. *RICHARD*, born *October* the 28th, 1724.

4th. *CHARLES*, born *April* the 6th, 1726, died *May* the 16th, 1731.

5th. *GEORGE*, born *April* 22d 1730.

THE late lord died *August* the 8th 1736.

Dr. CALAMY'S *Account of* Mr. WHITLOCK, REYNOLDS, and
BARRET.

MR. *John Whitlock*, M. A. son of Mr. *Richard Whitlock*, merchant of *London*, of an ancient family, studied at *Cambridge* in *Emanuel* college, under *Ralph Cudworth*. He was besides his learning, remarkable for an unparallel'd example of intimacy and friendship between him and Mr. *Reynolds*, which begun at the university, where they were chums and lasted upwards of 50 years.

THEY travelled together they studied together, they lived together, they preached together, until death separated them. They fix'd together at *Nottingham* 1651; Mr. *Whitlock* had the presentation of the place from the then marquis of *Dorchester*, and Mr. *Reynolds* was joined with him as lecturer: He had a good estate of his own, and was ready to do good with it; he was very charitable to poor scholars; he had one son who succeeded him in the dissenting meeting-house, and a daughter; he died *December* the 4th 1708, aged 83. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. *Barret*.

HE published a discourse of keeping ourselves from our iniquities; two farewell sermons printed anno 1663, on *Rev. 3. 3.* he also published a sermon which he preached at the funeral of *Francis Pierpont*, Esq; and a short account of the life of his endeared friend.

Mr. *William Reynolds*, M. A. born in *Essex*, *October* 28, 1625. went to *Cambridge* was under the tuition of Dr. *Whitchcot* in *Emanuel* college: Mr. *Whitlock* and he were chamber-fellows, both designed for the ministry, where they contracted such a friendship that they seemed but one soul in two bodies. However Mr. *Reynolds* in compliance with his father who sent him to *Russia* upon business, was with regret for some time diverted from the ministry; he left *England* 1644, and in 1646 upon his father's death he returned again, he expected a good estate but was disappointed and discouraged; thereupon he was going to sea to pursue merchandise, but stopped by a false arrest, which was a happy providence, for the ship he had agreed to go in, was never heard of more nor any of the passengers.

HE resumed his former studies and thoughts of the ministry. At the latter end of that year, Mr. *Whitlock* settling at *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*, persuaded Mr. *Reynolds* to come and live with him, which he did. From this time they never lived asunder till death, being still under the same roof (tho' keeping distinct houses while both were married) studying in the same room and writing at the same table. Not long after their living together, there was a vacancy at *Oakingham* in *Berkshire*, they two undertook to supply both *Leighton* and that place by turns; when *Oakingham* was supplied at the end of half a year, they afterwards did the same between *Leighton* and *Aylsbury*, Anno 1649, they jointly refused to take the engagement, altho' they thereby lost the augmentation at *Leighton*, which was the only maintenance there, and exposed themselves to the displeasure of those through whose hands the allow-

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ance was to pass that came out of the impropriation of *Aylsbury*, at last by a means unthought of, they removed both to *Nottingham*: The *Nottingham* carrier Mr. *Adrian Cook*, was used to go in his way to *London* through *Stony-Stratford*; but the way being bad in *February* 1650, he left that road to go by *Leighton*, where he lodged, (which he never did before or after.) Hearing in the town that two ministers lived there, who were under discouragement, because they had refused the engagement, he visited them and discoursed with them, told them that *St. Mary's* in *Nottingham* wanted a fixed minister, and pressed them to come and preach there occasionally; which they told him they some time or other in the approaching summer might probably do. When Mr. *Cook* came home to *Nottingham*, he gave an account of what had passed, and all in general that were told of it, were very desirous to hear the two ministers preach; and thereupon drew up an invitation to them to come and spend some time in their town, in order to mutual tryal and acquaintance; it was signed by *Francis Pierpont*, Esq; member of parliament for the town, and several Aldermen and principal inhabitants, and carried to *Leighton* by Mr. *Spencer*, one of the churchwardens of *St. Mary*. At *Nottingham* they were unanimously approved of and fixed. In 1651 they went up to *London* and were ordained at the classis in *Andrew-Undershaft* church, Dr. *Manton* being moderator. After which they returned to *Nottingham* and continued there in peace till 1662. In the latter end of 1660, they were disturbed by indictments for not reading the Common-Prayer, and from the spiritual-court, and Mr. *Reynolds* was excommunicated and put to great expence in journies to *York* and *London* upon that occasion. At last he procured a prohibition, the proceedings against him being directly contrary to the act of indemnity. In *October* 1662, after being silenced, they and their families removed from *Nottingham* to *Colwick-hall*, about a mile off, there they were seized at their meeting in *September* 1663; they were again seized in *August* 1665 and imprisoned for about three months at the marshal's without any cause assigned. When the 5 mile act took place they removed together to *Therbrook* in *Derbysire*, where they lived 2 years, but frequently visited their friends at *Nottingham*. In 1668 they removed to *Mansfield*, where they continued 19 years, in which time they were often at *Nottingham*, by turns officiating among their people. In *March* 1684-5, going as freeholders to *Newark* to an election of parliament men for the county, they were seized and sent prisoners to *Nottingham* by eight justices upon the 5 mile act, there they continued 'till *July* 1685, when upon the duke of *Monmouth's* landing they with many others were sent prisoners to *Hull*. Upon the liberty given in 1687, they returned with their families to *Nottingham* in peace, there they continued fellow-labourers 'till by a fever Mr. *Reynolds* was removed out of this life *February* 26, 1697-8 aged 73. Mr. *Barret* minister of *St. Peter's* preached his funeral sermon. He has printed nothing that is known but a funeral sermon for the honourable *Francis Pierpont*, Esq; preached at *St. Mary's* in *Nottingham*, 4to. 1658.

Mr. *Barret*, M. A. was invited to *St. Peter's* in *Nottingham*, upon the death of Mr. *Richard Whitchurch*, 1656, he met with much opposition but was marvellously screened by a special providence, (a) he died —.

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(a) This special providence was, that once after the service of the meeting was over
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HE published two farewell sermons of his, one, on *Phil. 2. 12.* and the other, on *1 Kings. 18. 21.* He published and printed a treatise on the *Covenant of Grace*, 8vo. Two controversial treatises against Dr. *Stillfleet* in defence of the *Nonconformists* 4to. 50 *Queries about Infant Baptism* collected out of Mr. *Baxter's* books, 8vo. A discourse of *Pardon of Sin. Of Secret Prayer.* And two funeral sermons for Mr. *Reynolds* and Mr. *Whitlock.*

The Income and Value of all the Priories and other Religious Houses in NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE taken from STEPHENS'S History of Abbies.

			Summa inde 417 l. 19 sh. 3d.		
The priory of Lenton.	—	—	Summa clara 329 15 10.		
			Summa inde 359 15 10		
The priory of Thurgarton.	—	—	Summa clara 259 9 4		
			Summa inde 219 18 8		
The priory of Newsted.	—	—	Summa clara 167 16 11		
			Summa inde 61 4 8		
The priory of Felley.	—	—	Summa clara 40 19 1		
			Summa inde 227 8 0		
The priory of Beauval.	—	—	Summa clara 196 6 0		
			Summa inde 151 14 1		
The priory of Skelford.	—	—	Summa clara 116 1 1		
			Summa inde 298 4 8		
The Monastery of Welbeck.	—	—	Summa clara 249 6 3		
			Summa inde 254 6 8		
The Monastery of Rufford.	—	—	Summa clara 176 11 6		
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he being in danger of being seized and put in prison, he escaped by putting on the cloaths of one Mr. Bartley, a gentleman one of his hearers, who was very like him both in stature and features, and who lived over against the place where Mr. Barret preached, which was in some malt-rooms on the long row.

The priory of <i>Workſop.</i>	—	—	}	<i>Summa inde</i>	302 l.	6 ſb.	10 d.
				<i>Summa clara</i>	239	15	5
The priory of <i>Blythe.</i>	—	—	—	}	<i>Summa inde</i>	126	8 2
					<i>Summa clara</i>	113	0 8
The priory of <i>Matterſey.</i>	—	—	}	<i>Summa inde</i>	61	17	7
				<i>Summa clara</i>	55	2	5
The priory of <i>Walling-Wells.</i>	—	—	}	<i>Summa inde</i>	87	11	6
				<i>Summa clara</i>	58	9	10
<i>Cella in Marifco.</i>	—	—	—	{	<i>Summa inde</i>	—	6 7 2
				{	<i>Summa clara</i>		
The priory of <i>Brodham.</i>	—	—	{	<i>Summa inde</i>	16	5	2
			{	<i>Summa clara</i>			

Sum of the Value of all <i>per Annum.</i>	{	Total	—	—	2591	8	4
		Clear	—	—	2025	6	10

John Sutton Ep^{us} Notting^m

JOHN POOL, *p. ultimam voluntatem datam 27. Aprilis 1479,*

I T E M do et lego major. vic. burg. et hominibus villæ *Nottingham*, unum vacuum, foliam, five petiam terræ vastat. jacentem in *Nott.* prædict. juxta *Guildhall* villæ supradictæ inter viam regiam ex parte boreali - - - Ro : *English* ex parte australi et abutt. super mess: ejusdem Ro : juxta portas suas versus orientem et super *Guildhall* prædict. versus occidentem. Long. 55 pedes a mess. dicti Ro : usque *Guildhall*, tenend. prædict. major. vic. burg. et hominibus *Nottinghamiæ* et successoribus &c.

ex autograph. Johannis Town.

An

An ADDRESS or PETITION to the Protector
CROMWELL, of the Framework-Knitters.

To his Highness the Lord PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of
England, Scotland and Ireland, &c.

The humble representation of the promoters and inventors of the art and mystery or trade of Frame-work-knitting, or making of Silk-Stockings, or other work in a frame or engine ; Petitioners to your Highness, that they may be united and incorporated by Charter under the Great-seal of England, whereby their just right to the Invention may be preserved from Foreigners, the Trade advanced, Abuses therein suppressed, the benefit of the Commonwealth by importation and exportation, and otherwise increased, and hundreds of poor Families comfortably relieved by their several Employments about the same, who will otherwise be exposed to Ruin, having no other calling to live of.

May it please your Highness.

AMONG all the civil ways of improvement of a Common-wealth (next to agriculture) merchandise and manufactory (where and whensoever orderly regulated) in all ages and times, have been, and are most securely beneficial and prosperous during their cherishment and retention : But they are apt to become volant, as soon as flighted, or disordered, into neighbouring (*a*) places and regions, always hospitable to so welcome guests as bring with them not only their own entertainment, but also profitable advantages to their protectors. Leaving behind them unto the place of their former residence an over-late and remedyless repentance of such improvidence, and most commonly an irrevocable consumption ; the experience whereof has anciently and generally made it a principal maxim in state, to encourage by all favourable means requisite, the erectors and practisers of trading ; and has notified for one of the greatest errors in state-government, the discountenancing and disordering thereof.

WHENCE in succession of time (from the antiquity of all records) the great variety and multitude of incorporations, overspreading the face of all eminent parts of the civilly governed world, flourishing under the favour and protection of the several princes and estates thereof, each province striving to exceed its neighbours in numberosity

(*a*) Many places have had their vicissitudes of prosperity and decay, occasioned by access or receding of trade, as witnesses (among many other) Gaunt in Flanders, and those towns from whence the English Staple has removed.

merosity of them, and enlargement of all convenient privileges, and powers grantable unto them, and reaping innumerable benefits at the cheap rate of countenance, encouragement, and protection of the industrious labours of the natives; who in retribution unto the state for licence and privilege to earn their own subsistancies, do disburthen the common-wealth (by employment or maintenance) of many poor, keep themselves in closer order and less circumference than others in ready ability for publick service, pay all publick charges and impositions; draw commerce into their country with profit unto the state by importation and exportation, and furnish their own and all others necessities with useful commodities. So (and many ways much more) profitable is encouraged and well governed industry, which if discouraged, and denied order in the practice, prosecution and exercise thereof; it sometimes has (and ever will) most certainly become a disadvantage, weakening, and impoverishment to the common-wealth, and an advancement, strength, and enrichment of the neighbours who are, or may prove enemies.

I N prevention whereof, all nations who live not in absolute slavery to their sovereigns, but enjoy a propriety in their estates and goods, by claiming also a right of propriety in the fruits of their own endeavours (which was never yet denied but to the great prejudice of the contradictors) have provided and do allow, that as they severally and successively arrive to any assured profit, they are included within their own territories and appropriated unto the particular deservers, with grants in perpetuity of the regulation of affairs in trade, meerly as matter of power, or the immediate ministers thereof, unless for justice against infringers and invaders of such establishments as have been to that purpose obtained. And it has been (and remaineth) a great part of the felicity of *England*, that by the grave advice and appropriation of the state, it abounds with indulgent presidents and provisions of this kind, to the great encouragement and comfort both of present and future industries.

W H E R E B Y the petitioners are emboldened (now at length) to offer to your Highnesses consideration and grave judgement, the fulness of capacity they humbly conceive themselves to have been in, to receive the like grant of favour, trust, and protection, which many other companies have (upon fewer and less weighty inducements) obtained; and whereof there is apparent necessity, their trade being no longer manageable by them, nor securable unto the profit of this common-wealth, without it.

W H I C H trade is properly stiled framework-knitting, because it is direct and absolute knitwork in the stitches thereof, nothing different therein from the common way of knitting (not much more anciently for publick use practised in this nation than this) but only in the numbers of needles, at an instant working in this, more than in the other by an hundred for one, set in an engine or frame composed of above 2000 pieces of smith, joiners and turners work, after so artificial and exact a manner, that by the judgement of all beholders, it far excels in the ingenuity, curiosity and subtilty of the invention and contexture, all other frames or instruments of manufacture in use in any known part of the world. And for the skill requisite to the use and manage thereof, it well deserves (without usurpation as some others impertinently have) the titles of mystery and art, by reason of the great difficulty of learning, and length of time necessary, to attain a dextrous habit of right, true and exquisite workmanship therein, which has preserved it hitherto (from the hands of foreigners) peculiar.

culiar to the *English* nation, from whence it has extraction, growth, and breeding unto that perfection it is now arrived at. Not only able to serve your Highnesses dominions with the commodities it mercantably workes, but also the neighbouring countries round about, where it has gained so good repute, that the vent thereof is now more foreign than domestick, and has drawn covetous eyes upon it, to undermine it here and to transport it beyond the Seas. Of whose sinister workings to that pernicious end, these petitioners (as most interested) standing in the nearest sent, think themselves in the common duty of well-affected persons to your Highness and their country, (besides their own case of necessity) bound to make address unto the wisdom, protection and care of your Highness (as their predecessors in former times have done to the rulers of this nation) speedily to restrain and suppress all attempts, to bring so great a detriment and inconveniency upon the common-wealth.

Now so it is, and may it please your Highness.

T H A T the trade of frame-work-knitting was never known or practised either here in *England*, or in any other place in the world, before it was (above 50 years past) invented and found out by one *William Lea* of *Calverton* in the county of *Nottingham*, gent. who by himself and such of his kindred and countrymen as he took unto him for servants, practised the same many years, somewhat imperfectly in comparison of the exactness it is thence brought unto, by the endeavours of some of these petitioners. Yet even in the infancy thereof, it gathered sufficient estimation of a business of so extraordinary a national profit and advantage, as to be invited over into *France*, upon allurements of great rewards, privilege and honour; not long before the suddain murder of the late *French* King *Henry IV.* unsuccessfully accepted by the said Mr. *Lea*, (at that time wanting due encouragement at home). And transporting himself with nine workmen his servants (with some frames) unto *Roan*; there wrought to so great applause of the *French*, that the trade was in all likelihood to have been settled in that country for ever, had not the decease of the said King disappointed Mr. *Lea* of his expected grant of privilege, and the succeeding troubles of that kingdom, delay'd his renew'd suit to that purpose, into discontentment and death at *Paris*, leaving his workmen at *Roan* to provide for themselves, seven of which returned back again into *England* with their frames, and here practised and improved their trade; under whom, (or the master-workmen since risen under them) most of these petitioners had their breeding and served their apprenticeships. Of the other two which remained in *France* only one is yet surviving: but so far short of the perfection of his trade (as it is used here) that of him, or what can be done by him, or his means, these petitioners are in no apprehension of fear, nor have not been (since then) endangered in foreign countries by any that have served out their full time of apprenticeship here.

B U T near about that time a venetian ambassador gave 500*l.* for a remnant of time of one *Henry Mead*, then an apprentice to this trade, and convey'd him with his frame from *London* to *Venice*, where altho' his work and the manner of it was for a while admired, and endeavoured to be imitated; yet as soon as necessity of reparation of his frame and instruments happened, for want of artificers experienced in such work

work there, and of ability in him to direct them, the work prospered not in his managing ; so that (his bought time of service being expired) affection to his native country brought him home again into *England*. After his departure the *Venetians* grew disheartened, and impatient of making vain trials, they sent his disordered frame and some of their own imitation to be sold in *London* at very low valuation.

A N D within a few years afterwards the trade was greatly endangered by one *Abraham Jones*, who having by underhand courses and insinuations (and not by servitude as an apprentice) gotten both the mystery and skillful practice thereof, did (contrary to the articles with the rest of the company that had taken some jealous notice of him) pass himself with some more unto *Amsterdam*, and there taking some *Dutch* unto him as servants, erected frames, and wrought for the space of two or three years, until the infection of the plague seized on him and his whole family and carried them all to the grave. His frames also (as things unprofitable to them that could not find out their right use without an able teacher) were sent to *London* for sale at slight rates.

T H E S E preservations and escapes of this trade from transplantation into foreign countries, these petitioners do with thankfulness acknowledge, and ascribe to have been brought to pass by the divine providence, limiting his bounties and administration whither he has been pleased to direct them. For it may well seem marvellous in human judgement, how otherwise this trade should remain (notwithstanding all the covetous and envious attempts to the contrary practised for the space of 40 years, past) an art peculiar to only this our nation : And to the nimble spirits of the *French*, the fertile wits of the *Italian*, and the industrious inclination of the *Dutch*, a concealed mystery unto this day.

Y E T a continued negligence in presumption thereupon, would ill beseem the receivers of so many damageless warnings, and may soon prove of hard consequence unto these petitioners who without intermission are environed with the like or greater dangers. For there are by other means than the way of apprenticeship, so many intruders crept into this trade, that ill work and ill ware is every where offered to sale ; and the ignominy and disparagement thereof, commonly imputed to the whole manufactory, not without much loss, hinderance and interruption of the true and allowable artificans, and tending to their utter impoverishment who in continual workmanship produce the best, finest, and most approvedly merchantable and useful wares ever sold and bought in the memory of men, otherwise the petitioners could not have driven their trade through many oppositions and difficulties, up unto the height it is now brought, and into fair expectation and open way of large increase, if intrusion were barred, and transportation and teaching of the mystery unto foreigners restrained, and none of this our nation, either artisan, apprentice or intruder, be permitted so mischiviously to seek for gain.

A S one here in *London* makes his profession and custom to do ; exposing himself a teacher of this art and trade for any inconsiderable parcel of money, unto all manner of people without distinction, whether native or not, hitherto uncontrollably ; nor to inveigle and corrupt apprentices from their masters, to discover and teach unto them the whole trade ; (and having gotten it) pretend upon scruple of conscience in matters of religion, or some other occasion, to depart your Highnesses dominions, and
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set it up in practice in a foreign country; as one not long since has done, whom these petitioners are labouring all they may to reduce, and are not hopeless to find prevalent means to recover him back again time enough, if they receive encouragement in this their humble suit. Wherein they farther shew:

T H A T altho' this manufacture may be wrought in any other materials that are usually made up (or can possibly be made up) into the form of knit-work: Yet has it chosen to be practised in Silk, the best and richest of all others in use and wearing, and most crediting the artisans, and of greatest advantage unto this State and Commonwealth, yielding several payments to the use of the state before it passes out of the hands of the traders therein, and increasing merchandise by both the ways of importation and exportation of the self-same material, imported raw at cheap rates, exported ready wrought at the utmost extent of value; so that the distance of those valuations is totally clear gain to this Commonwealth, and esteemed upwards of six parts in seven of the whole quantity of this material in the highest value thereof, wrought up by this manufacture; which has vindicated that old proverbial asperision: — *The stranger buys of the Englishman the case of the Fox for a groat, and sells him the tail again for a shilling.* And may now invert and retort upon them: — *The Englishman buys silk of the stranger for twenty marks, and sells him the same again for one hundred pounds.*

T H A T this trade encourages and sets on work other artificers also; as smiths, joyners and turners, for the making erecting and repairing of frames, and other necessary instruments thereunto belonging, and has bred up many excellent workmen among them for farther publick service.

T H A T the artisans of this trade, do moreover employ a multitude of hands besides their own about the preparation and finishing of the materials and ware they work: On which do compleatly subsist and thrive: The winders, throwers, fizers, teamers and trimmers thereof: And also the needlemakers totally depend thereon.

T H A T altho' these petitioners seem in the eyes of the world, to be at present under a cloud and every moment ready to be undone by intruders and foreigners, so that many people fear and forbear to bind their children apprentices unto a trade of such instant hazard and irregularity, until a settlement thereof, under a corporation to the great retarding an increase of able artisans, who are therefore but few in number, in comparison of the knitters the way common to other nations; yet do they subsist by the labours in a more substantial and serviceable degree to the Commonwealth disburthening it of many poor of both sexes. Whereas that common tedious way multiplies needy persons here, rather because the people of other nations, outwork those of this therein, than by any hinderance they receive from the best artisans of this manufactory that bend their endeavours all they can to the foreign vent in general, as well as, in their own particulars most profitable to this nation, leaving the home sale in great part to the common knitters, uninterrupted, unless by the intruders into this art, whose multiplications (if not restrained) will be equally as pernicious and destructive unto them as unto the petitioners; who only (and not the common-knitters) have shewed unto this Commonwealth, that it is able abundantly to serve itself and *ultra* with all commodities of knit-work, as stockings, calceons: waistcoats, and

many other things, without the help, or rather inconveniency it formerly had of importation of the same in quantities ready wrought from foreign parts.

T H A T this trade is in no kind impertinent or damageable to the Commonwealth, nor driven in trifling, base and unnecessary stuff or ware, seeing all the world (where habits are worn) is in general and permanent use thereof: But to the contrary, it works on the principal of stuffs, and makes commodious and decent ware for the cover of the whole body of men, perpetually unchangeable in the fashion, endeavouring (as much as in the artisan lies) to found an unexhaustible mine within this nation already prepared to become, (if it shall please your Highness to establish it) henceforth the place of sole resort, as to a special mart, of the rich and staple commodities wrought by this manufacture, for the general service of all the great, honourable and better sorts of inhabitants of the whole communicable world.

T H A T the petitioners have made a large and competent probation of the worth of this manufacture in itself, and merit thereof to the Commonwealth, (for the proportion of its growth) far exceeding any other that trades with foreigners in their own materials, extracting from them (to the use of this Commonwealth, and the maintenance of the people of this land, at foreign charge) upwards of fourscore in every hundred *de claro* of the whole value now, or that may be hereafter, upon a regular way of trading, dealt in, and defraying out of the other parcel of the hundred, being less than twenty current, all customs, imposts, and freights, both homeward and outward, and also reserving the remainder of the twenty, to the manage of the merchant for as much unwrought material. Which eighty, in quick passages and returns of home trade, (by the way twice accounted for unto the officers of excise) suddenly and insensibly diffuses and disperses itself through very many hands, either totally maintaining, or otherwise adding to the subsistences of many other severally (in part) before enumerated trades and professions, besides this manufacture, the prime wheel, gathering only thereby an ordinary ability, to make the rest move: *viz.* merchants, owners of ships, hosiers, dyers, winders, throwsters, fizers, seamers, trimmers, wire-drawers, needle-makers, smiths, joiners, turners, with many other assistants, all having their sufficient contents and inablements to live out of the clear product of the foreign vent, raised and furnished by the labours of the petitioners and their servants; who have voluntarily among themselves kept order in their trading, according to the duty of probationers (hitherto) without making any request unto the state for particular countenance and protection, until they found themselves now risen into a number not incapable of incorporation; and their trade into foreign parts of so great and growing increase (were the momentary dangers of utter ruin, for want of regulating power diverted) that it may well be esteemed the most improveable way of benefit and advantage of this kind, apparent to this present age, and (within some late hundreds of years past) offered unto this nation, and presented unto the state, (as this now is unto your Highness) for an inclosure within the boundary of its native soil, where it may receive its proper husbandry.

T H A T if these petitioners had no other inducement to offer, but what every other trade which is (common also to foreigners) in fear to be over-wrought and out-fold by them, has heretofore presented, as motives, and means to obtain charters and privileges, and consequent provisions by statute, upon reasons drawn from conveniences accruing by civil education of some youth of the land, employment of idle persons.

persons, serving this Commonwealth with commodities better wrought here, than those transported hither from beyond the seas, and maintaining many of our people at home with the same money which foreigners did get away from hence for the maintenance of theirs: Yet might the petitioners (in confidence of the right of subjects) sue for power subordinately (according to the laws and constitutions of this land) to regulate their own endeavours in a company and fraternity among themselves. But these petitioners stand not in the same sole capacity, that the pin-makers, and others did, at the times of their incorporations. For these have (additionally thereunto) an higher merit towards the Common-wealth, who's interest in all the fore mentioned extraordinary advantages and benefits, and in the further uses of them is annexed unto the prosperity of this manufacture, and wholly depending thereon. Inasmuch that the petitioners (in their humble suit) do plead unto your Highness, a general cause of the Commonwealth in gross, for an inestimable concernment to all posterity, and crave in their own to be but barely to be preserved, as their lawful endeavours have qualified them, the temporary instruments and servitors to that public use. Which they may reasonably hope, shall not now (first of all sorts of men, ever petitioning semblable favour) begin to be refused unto them, who have not been wanting to the Common-wealth in the main service thereof, during its late extremities of danger, but have all been faithful to their country in every thing according to their utmost abilities, and have many of them undergone much loss of worldly goods, and peril of life, by and against the common enemy, and some of them continue in military office to this day.

A N D seeing the mistress of knowledge, experience, has taught that the sole proprietary of a generally desired commodity, has a master key to command the lock of trading; which whosoever can prudently manage, has no small mastery over the wealth of the universe; and seeing that this art of frame-work-knitting here in *England* (as *Printing* formerly in *Germany* out-wrought all the manual writers in the world) is likewise able to out-work all the common-knitters among all nations, and make the commodity (without divulging of the mystery) generally desirable and entertained (as that other was here) with grace and privilege of importation (by provision of statute, 1st of *Richard III. cap. 9.*) and seeing this is much more capable of secreting, than that, by reason of the great difficulty to attain this with long practice, and the facility of the other to be conceived at first sight. This arising in an entire dominion, and that other in a region full of divided principalities. This is endued with a quality retentive, to continue for many ages, if not ever, (altho' the other could not so in *Germany*) a peculiar in propriety unto this nation of *England*. Therefore it is fit to be owned as a native (by the hand of your Highness) established in the rank, and as the nonpareil of handicrafts, to be taken into your possession inclusively within your power of command and special protection, who is herein not slightly concerned, because intrusted to husband the Common-wealth, and is the balance of reason to distinguish between the allegations and aims of good and bad patriots. Some striving to scatter abroad (about all the earth) that harvest, whereof others desire the storing in a magazin; and some urging the same exploded clamours against the use of engines in trading, which the file and hammer workers of a single pin did heretofore, to divert or retard the privileging the company of pin-makers, in opposition to those that now sue and refer themselves to be considered according to discretion at home, for what they might write their own conditions every where abroad; if piety to their native country, as strongly restrained not them, as they im-

plore the coercive power of your Highness to restrain their ill willers from unravelling the entrails of the Common-wealth, and giving or yielding opportunity unto strangers, to gather them up, and make that common to all the world, which is naturally particular in sole propriety to this nation, and prepared for the management of your Highness in such manner, as in your Highness's wisdom and great favour shall be thought expedient for the best advantage of this Common-wealth, ever in thriving condition and flourishing by exportation of commodities, as well artificially as naturally appropriated unto this island not unknown to your Highness to have suffered some late decay in the main support of its foreign trading, which may receive a great supply and increase by means of good encouragement of this manufacture, only in present necessity of the like protection and privileges, that have been granted, confirmed, and are enjoyed by many others, tho' of foreign invention and use, and never in possibility of becoming, as this is solely from hence impartable unto all other nations :

All which is humbly submitted to your Highness's pleasure, with great hopes that you will graciously patronize and cherish the honest endeavours of such as aim at the public good, as well as their own private interest,

And your Petitioners shall ever Pray.

Anciently



ANCIENTLY the extream severity of the forest laws were very burthenfome to the subject, especially to those whose lands and possessions did border upon the forrest, but in king *John's* reign a charter was obtained to mitigate some hardships then complained of, and in the reign of his son *Henry* the 3d. a farther charter was granted to his people relating to the liberties in the forrest. The 16th of this king, he disafforested part of *Nottinghamshire* by commission, and the walk of the remainder was ascertained as followeth.

HENRY by the grace of **G O D** King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, &c. To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and his true liegemen, Greeting. — Know ye us to have granted and with our present Charter confirmed, for us and our heirs for evermore, That the walk made by our trusty and well beloved *Hugh Nevil* and *Bryan* of the *Yle*, and others to them associate by our commandment. The aforesaid *Hugh Nevil* then being justice of the Forest betwixt the parts that be disafforrested and the parts shall remain still in the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, be firm and stable and abide for ever. And that these parts in the county aforesaid disafforested, remain by the marks and bound in the walk thereof, made, expressed, and hereafter written.

That is to witt :

THE aforesaid walk beginneth at the *Forth* alias *Ford* of *Coningswath* by the highway that goes towards *Wellawre* unto the town of *Wellawre* towards *Nottingham*, so that the close of the town of *Wellawre* is not of the forest and so from thence unto that place where the river of *Doverbeck* goes on the said way, and so from thence as the said river of *Doverbeck* descendeth into the water of *Trent*, so that that part of *Nottinghamshire* which is called the *Clay*, and an other parcel which is called *Hatfield* on the northside of the great highway of *Nottinghamshire* that goes from the aforesaid forth of *Coningswath* towards the south unto that place that the said water of *Doverbeck* goes on the said highway, beginning at the aforesaid forth of *Coningswath* and extending itself until the said river of *Doverbeck* be disafforrested by the foresaid marks towards the north and the east which forsooth parte aforesaid is called the *Clay* and the parcel aforesaid that is called *Hatfield* betwixt the river of *Doverbeck* and *Bickersdike* and *Sherwood* and *Trent*. Also the said walk in the same county of *Nottingham* beginneth at the aforesaid forth of *Coningswath* and ascending toward the west by the water that is called *Meyden* unto the town of *Warsope* and from the same town ascending by the same water unto *Hatrebridge* and from thence turning by the great highway of *Nottingham* unto *Milnesfordbridge* and from thence unto *Mansfield* and from thence betwixt the fields of *Hardwick* and of *Kirkby* and the moor of *Kirkby* unto the corner that is called *Nunker* and from thence

thence to the assent of *John Bretton* unto *Tharlistie* and from thence unto *Stolegate* and from thence by the great highway under the old castle of *Annesley* and from the same castle by the great highway unto the town of *Lindby* and from thence through the midst of the town of *Lindby* unto the milne of the same town upon the water of *Leen* and from thence descending by the same water unto the town of *Lenton* and from thence as the same water was won't of ould time to run into the water of *Trent* so that the part of *Nottinghamshire* that is betwixt that water of *Coningswath* and the town of *Blythe* and also all the part of *Nottinghamshire* that is on the west part of the water of *Maiden* ascending towards the south unto the water of *Trent* betwixt the divisions and the county of *Darby* be disafforrested, and that which is within the foresaid bounds remained forreste, saving to us and our heirs our hay of *Welley* and all our other demaine woods, in the aforesaid county of *Nottingham* on the west part, north, and east part of the town of *Nottingham* and of the south part of the same town unto the water of *Trente*. That they remain in the forrest we have granted and with our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs to all our men of the aforesaid county of *Nottingham* dwelling in the parts aforesaid after the bounds and aforesaid disafforrested be quiet for evermore of waste and reward of the view of the forresters and of all those things that to the forrest, forresters, verdurers and rewarders or other ministers appertaineth, and that none of the aforesaid men that dwell in the aforesaid parts disafforrested or elsewhere who are in the same county without the forrest nor their heirs at any time by us nor our heirs be made agisters, verdurers or rewarders in the forrest aforesaid in the aforesaid county of *Nottingham*, we have granted also to the same men and with this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs. That no man that be of the parts aforesaid disafforrested shall come by common summons before our justices at pleas of the forrest, but if he be attacked for any trespass of the forrest, or by the pledge of any man that ought to come before the said justices to answer for any trespass of the forrest wherefore we will and straitly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid walk made by marks and bounds and places aforesaid and above expressed in the county of *Nottingham* stand firm and stable for evermore. And that the parts aforesaid as be in the aforesaid walk noted, be disafforrested for evermore. So that they be quiet of waste, reward of forresters, and of all manner of forresters, verdurers rewarders or their ministers and that none of the aforesaid men that dwell in the aforesaid parts disafforrested or elsewhere in the said county out of the forrest nor their heirs at any time by us or our heirs be made agisters, forresters, verdurers or rewarders in the aforesaid forrest of our county of *Nottingham* and that none that be of the said parts disafforrested come by common summons afore the justices to the pleas of the forrest as by the pledge of any other man that should come afore the said justices to answer for any trespass of the forrest as is above said. These being witnesses &c. the XVth day of *July* in the XVIth year of our reign.

Perambulatio

Perambulatio forrestæ de SHERWOOD.

Facta XXVI die Augusti anno regni Henrici regis septimi XXI. p. Johannem G. Armig. Thomam Leake, Arm. Thomam Armstrong, Arm. Johannem Coste, Henricum Plumpire de Nottingham, Hugonem Annesley, Arm. Richardum Lyngkam de Wattnowe, Arm. Richardum Kirkby, Radulphum reenbali, Rogerum Pierponte, Johannem Hoppwood, Johannem Boman, Willielmum Bevercots, Johannem Warren, Willielmum Biton, Alexandrum Mearing, Robertum in Kellum, Alexandrum Leake, Johannem Leake, Thomam Hunt, Georgium Palmer, Thomam Calverton, Johannem Barwick, Jacobum Wood, Johannem Meinell, Thomam Rossel, Richardum Parker, Johannem Brinnesley, Richardum Bactroe, Willielmum Gariswell, et Alexandrum Barwick, regardatores dictæ forrestæ de SHERWOOD.

QUÆ quidem perambulatio a castro domini regis de Nottingham incipit et deinde procedendo usque le Kingsbriggs, Meadow-gate et deinde per le Trent usque ad antiquum cursum aque de Leene qui est inter le King's-Meadows et pratum de Wilford et deinde per dictum antiquum cursum aque de Leene usque ad pratum vocatum Carlam et deinde p. communem viam usque ad pontem sup. Lien juxta pomarium priorum de Lenton et deinceps ascendendo p. dictam aquam de Leene usque ad bondarium ville domini regis de Bulwell et sic circa boscum domini regis de Bulwell-Rise usque ad dictam aquam de Leene sic ascendendo p. dictam aquam usque molendinum de Linby et sic p. medium ville de Linby usque ad crucem ibidem, et deinde a dicta cruce p. magnum chiminium quod ducit ad antiquum Castrum de Annesley dimittendo predictum castrum ex parte dextra ac deinde p. dictum magnum chiminium usque Scoolegate que ducit versus Chesterfield Lidgate et deinde descendendo aliquantulum versus occidentem p. le Scolesigh ex parte boreali campi de Annesley usque quendam venellum qui est inter campum de Annesley-wood-house ex parte orientali et quoddam assartum nuper ad Henricum Bretternuem Tho. Samon ex parte orientali et sic descendendo per dictam venellam versus boream usque ad quendam angulum vocatum Nuncar et deinde per viam inter le more of Kirkby et campos de Hardwick et tunc p. eandem venellam versus orientem et tunc versus boream p. portas mansionis de Hardwick usque Maxenswell-head et deinde versus occidentem p. sepe de Hardwick et sic descendendo versus austrum p. le Rewards Meare inter campos de Kirkby et campos de Sutton usque ad Holbrockhaw et ab inde p. sepe de Holbeckhaw usque Coleyeat et sic inde intrando p. le Coleyeat in boscum domini regis vocatum Fulwood circulariter usque venellam de Normanton et a dicta venella p. sepe inter campos de Normanton et Fulwood usque Hawkswell et ab inde circa campos de dirty Hucknal usque campos de Sutton et p. campos de Sutton usque magnum chiminium quod ducit ad Nottingham. viz. inter campos et campos de Skegby et deinde usque ad crucem ad finem orientalem

rientalem ville de *Skegby* ac deinde p. sepe quod est inter campos de *Skegby* et bundas de *Mansfield* et sic usque *Plesley* et deinde p. aquam da *Maiden* usque vill. de *Warksop* et sic p. medium vill. de *Warksop* usque ad crucem ibidem et sic directe p. viam in campum de *Warksop* et p. illam viam usque ad p. dictam aquam de *Maiden* et sic p. dictam aquam versus orientem usque ad vadum de *Mugley* et deinde ascendendo versus boream usque ad le *Hessellgappe* et sic demittendo le *Serowne* ex parte dextra usque sepe inter *Rome-wood* et *Clo-vene-field* usque parcum de abbessa de *Wellbeck* et ascendendo p. dictum parcum usque le *Outgate* forest. qui est inter dictum parcum et parcum domini de et dictam *Outgate* extendendo usque *Boyard-stable* et iterum descendendo versus orientem dict. *Roodgate* usque quendam lapidem ad finem orientis de *Ward-wood* et deinde descendendo aliquantulum versus austrum usque ad quendam *Lapidem in Clumber* et sic ultra vadum de *Clumber* usque ad alium lapidem fixum ex parte orientali de *Elmyeres* et ex parte boreali vie ibidem et abinde directe versus austrum usque alium lapidem quendam fixum juxta viam que ducit a *Mirelbriggs* usque *Auxland*. Et abinde usque quendam le *Hollen* que est prope campos de *Thoresby* et descendendo p. campos dictos. viz. p. le parson *Balke* usque ad villam de *Thoresby* et deinde p. aquam de *Maiden* usque *Cunningbyforth* et deinde p. magnum chiminium de *Blythe* usque *Coningswasforth* ex parte orientali ville de *Wellow* ac deinde p. magnum chiminium quod ducit apud *Nottingham* usque *Blackstone-Haw* et abinde usque rivulum de *Doverbeck* et sic sicut ille rivulus currit p. medium ville de *Cathroppe* et deinde p. dictum rivulum de *Doverbeck* ubi solebat currere ex antiquo tempore usque ad aquam de *Trent* usque dum venit versus abbathiam de *Shelford*, ita quod dicta abbathia est extra forrestam et deinde p. dictam aquam de *Trent* ubi ex antiquo currere solebat, viz. ex parte orientali novi cursus nunc de *Trent* usque ad manerium de *Colwicke* et ibi ubi vetus aqua de *Trent* currere solebat. Ita quod clausura ibidem vocata *Hickings* est infra forrestam, et deinde p. predictam aquam de *Trent* usque ad pontem de *Nottingham* vocatum. *Hethwett-Briggs* et deinde p. australem partem prater. prefatorum de *Nottingham* usque ad castrum ibidem, &c. et sic finem perambulationis.

Perambulatio de *Shirwood* facta nono die *Septembris* Anno H E N. VIII. XXXV. p. Robertum Brynnesley, Gabrielem Barwick, Richardum Pierpont, Arm. Alexandrum Mearing, Christopher Fitz-Randal, Robertum Whitmore, Johannem Walker, Mauricium Orrel, Johannem Garnon, Johannem Palmer, Gent. Robertum Lovet, Willielmum Mellers, Robertum Rawson, Johannem Laskow, Johannem Bristow, et Robertum North, regardatores dicte forreste de *SHERWOOD*, &c.

QUE perambulatio incipit ut predictum prosequitur ut predictum et finitur ut predictum est — — — — —

Promissary

*Promissary Note of HENRY VIII. taken from the Original now
reposed in the Treasury of the CORPORATION.*

WE HENRY by the grace of God King of *England* and of *Fraunce* defendour of the faith and lorde of *Ireland* promise by these presentes truly to content and repay to all and singly such persons of the town of *Nottingham* — — — within our countie of *Nottingham* whose names be containned in a schedule indented hereunto annexed all and singular such particular summes of money as have been by thaym and every of thaym lovingly advaunced unto us by the way of loan, for the maintenaunce of our warres againste *Fraunce* and *Scotland*, admounting in the hole to the summe of one hundred forty seven poundes thirteyn shillings iiij *dse*. In witnesse whereof to these presentes we have caused our privey seale to be sette the xiiijth day of the moneth of *February*, the xiiij yere of our reyne.

By this Sedulle indented appereth as well the Names as the Summes off Money as the Inhabitants within the Towne of NOTTINGHAM hath lovingly advanced unto the Kyngs Grace by way of Loone all thes same Summes.

	<i>l. sh. d.</i>		<i>l. sh. d.</i>
Thomas Mellers (Mayre)	xii o o	Robert Rosell.	— — iii o o
John Wylliamson.	— — xxx o o	Wyllyam Stanbank.	— — iii o o
John Roofe.	— — xii o o	Hugh Oldam.	— — — iii o o
Thomas Wylloughby.	— xii o o	Thomas Baynbrygge.	— ii x o
Wyllyam Kyrkby.	— — xii o o	John Aleynson.	— — vi xiii iii
John Howes.	— — — ii o o	Thomas Dokker.	— — — ii x o
Thomas Stabulles.	— — — ii x o	John Doubleday.	— — — iii o o
Wyllyam Parmats.	— — — v o o	Oliver Jepson.	— — — ii o o
Robert Ffyssher.	— — — ii o o	Richard Halom.	— — — ii x o
Edward Chamberleyn.	— ii o o	Thomas Hobbs.	— — — ii o o
John Dorant.	— — — ii o o	Wyllyam Mabson.	— — — ii o o
John Sye.	— — — ii x o	Thomas Dawson.	— — — ii o o
Wyllyam Johnfon.	— — — ii x o	Robert Mellers.	— — — xii o o
Costyn Pykerd.	— — — iii o o		

Summe Total of this Sedulle indented.

— 147 l. 13 s. 4 d.

HENRY ABUTT.

A Copy of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of Mr. THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, one of the Aldermen of the Town of NOTTINGHAM.

IN the name of G O D *Amen*, the 4th day of the month *September* in the year of our Lord God 1524. I *Thomas Willoughby* of *Nottingh.* beinge in holle and perfect mind doe make my testament and last Will in manner of theis articles following:

First I bequeath my soule to almyghty God, and to our Saviour, St. Mary, and all the company of heaven and my body to be buried within the parish church of St. Mary's in *Nottingham*, by *Ladies-Chappell* nigh unto my feat, and my principal to be given after the laudable custom there used.

Item. I will that myn executors shall give unto every priest of the said church being at my burial 6 d. and to every estranger priest there being, 4 d. and either of the freers if they come holle to my burial, 3 sh. 4 d.

Item. I will have 13 torches born light at my burial and every torch-bearer 2 d. and all other charges about my burial to bee done by the discretion of myn executors.

Item. I bequeath to the high alter for tythes and oblations forgotten, 10 sh.

Item. I bequeath 28 l. to be disperfed in manner following: That is to say, that myn executors shall have the keeping thereof and to give yearly to a priest to sing for my soule in St. Mary's church of *Nottingh.* for the space of six years next after my decease and every year 4 l. 13 sh. 4 d. to be given to the same priest. If it fortune my wife to marry and take an husband, then I will that the residue of this xxviii pound unto the prior and covent of the abby of *Newsted*, there to remain to find a priest as is afore said in the church of saint Mary's in *Nott.* and the said prior and covent to bee bounden to my executors by their covent seale for performeing of the said priests findinge.

Item. I give 3 l. to be divided among my sisters children, being over live to be given other in money or cloath as myn executors shall think good.

Item. I give to my sifter *Margaret Banks* every year a garment of the price of 3 s. 4 d. during her life as need requires and a pair of shoes, a smock and a kerchief of 8 d. price and every quarter of a year 2 d. and a roame in my bede-house like as other my bede-folkes have.

Item. I bequeath to *Elizabeth* my wife all my lands and tenements within the town and fields of *Nott.* with the appurtenances, and also *Woodborough* and *Radcliff* duringe her life if she live sole and do not marry. And if my said wife take an husband then I will that all my lands and tenements with the appurtenances shall be equally divided between my two sons *Richard* and *Thomas*, and to their heirs for

ever

ever except her dower, And if they or either of them die without issue it shall remain to Elizabeth and Margery and to their heirs for ever.

Item. I do except for my wife and my children, a close in Fishergate, and two gardens in Moot-hall-gate to be disposed of in manner following: That is, that the profits cominge thereof be bestowed upon ferwell for my bedefolkes and upon their reparation of myne Alms-houses upon Malin-hill, and when reparation need not, I will the profits cominge thereof be bestowed on ferwell for my bedefolks. And after the death of myne executors I will that the church-wardens of St. Mary's church shall be maisters of my said close and gardens for ever. And every one of the said wardens to have of the rents of the same close and gardens for their labour either of them six-pence for ever.

Item. I give to Richard my son xx lb. to Thomas my son xx lb. in money.

Item. To Elizabeth my daughter xx lb. in money.

Item. To Margery my daughter xx lb. in money, my sons portions to be delivered them or to their assignes at their age of xxi years, and my daughters portions at the age of xv years; and if any of them die before they come to their age aforesaid, then I will that their portion or portions be distributed amongst the children. And the other half among my executors. I will that Richard and Thomas my sonnes being executors shall not occupy nor meddle with noe portion of my goods as long as my wife lives except their own portions.

Item. I bequeath to Joan Becket my daughter 7 marcks of good and lawful money to be payd by the hands of my executors. A general acquittance of her child's parte.

Item. I bequeath to the church of St. Mary's xxvi sh. 8 d.

Item. To the church of St. Nicholas 13 sh. 4 d.

Item. To the Grayfriars x s.

Item. To the Whitefriars 6 sh. 8 d.

Item. To the covent of Shelford-Abbey 6 sh. 8 d.

Item. To Hethbeth-bridge 4 of my best pieces of timber lyinge at the tile houses.

Item. I give the Trinity-Guild 6 sh. 8 d. of 13 sh. 4 d. that the Guild oweth me for paling of the garden in Cow-lane. Another 6 sh. 8 d. I give to the chamber of the town to Robt. Hesterige — — — to be supervisors of this my will; Elizabeth my wife Richard and Thomas myn sonnes executors. The residue of my goods that is not bequeathed I give unto Elizabeth my wife whom I make afore all other my chief executrix. Theis being witnesses,

Mr. Richard Tavernor, Official. William Permitter and Thomas Gregory.

T H I S I transcribed from a copy in the hands of Mr. Isaac Wyld apothecary.

Copy of a Commission to the Mayor, &c. of NOTTINGHAM to raise and muster the MILITIA in NOTTINGHAM dated May 26th, the 15th of ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH dei gratia, *Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie* regina, fidei defensor, &c. Charissimo consanguineo & conciliario suo *Georgio comiti Salopp* ac etiam charissimo consanguineo et conciliario *Edwardo comiti Rutland*. Nec non dilectis et fidelibus suis, majori ville sue de *Nottingham* pro tempore existenti, *Gervasio Clifton* militi, *Thome Stanhop* armigero *Francisco Willoughbie* armig. *Thome Markeham* armig. *Johanni Gregorie*, *Johanni Bromeley*, *Henrico Newton*, *Roberto Alveye*, *Richardo James* et *Roberto Burton*, aldermannis infra villam predictam salutem. Sciatis quod nos de approbatis fidelitatibus et prudentibus circumspeditionibus vestris plurimum confidentes assignamus et constituimus vos commissarios et deputatos nostros dantes et concedentes vobis duodecim, undecim, decem, novem, octo, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tribus et duobus vestrum tonore presentium plenam et absolutam potestatem, facultatem et auctoritatem omnes et singulos homines ad arma ac homines habites ad arma ferenda tam equites quam pedites et sagittarios ac sclopetarios supra etatem sedecim annorum ac infra etatem sexaginta infra villam nostram de *Nott.* tam infra libertates quam extra arraiand. inspiciend. et triand. ac armari et muniri faciend. nec non assignand. equos, arma, et cetera vellica instrumenta congruentia habilitati et persone unius cujusque secundum formam et effectum statutorum et ordinationum ante hec tempora inde edita et provisa. Ac omnibus illis tyronibus hominibusque imbellibus et rei militaris ignaris erudiend. instruend. et exercend. ad usum predictorum equorum armorum et bellicorum apparatus secundum artem militarem, ac diligenter omnia et singula alia faciend. gerend. et expediend. et fieri causand. que ad delectum, monstrationem, et inspectionem ac etiam ad eruditionem, instructionem et exercitationem subditorum nostrorum in re militari pro meliori servitio nostro et defensione hujus regni nostri maxime consentanea et oppertuna fore putaveritis ita quod iidem homines ad arma et homines habiles ad arma ferenda equites, pedites, sagittarii, sclopetarii ac alii predicti homines defensibiles sic arraiati inspecti muniti prompti sint et parati ad serviend. quoties et quando necesse fuit. Assignavimus in sup. quoscunque tres aut duos vestrum ad omnes et singulos vestrum non existentes duos vel pares regni nostri aut conciliarios in privato consilio nostro similiter mutuo et se invicem inspiciend. triand. arraiand. ac in armis et equis bellico apparatui idoneis ordinand. et vidend. ita quod omnes et singuli vestrum in forma predicta, ut predict. inspect. arraiat. et apparat. prompti sint et sitis et continue parati ad nobis similiter ut predictum est serviend. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premissa diligenter intendatis ac ea omnia et singula ad certos dies et loca de tempore in tempus p. vestras discretionem exequamini in forma predicta damus preterea universis et singulis officiariis ministris et subditis nostris quibuscunque tam infra libertates quam extra tenore presentium firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis et cuilibet vestrum in executione premissorum intendentes, auxiliantes et obediens sint in omnibus diligenter. Et quod feceritis in premissis una cum nominibus et cognominibus ac numera tam equitum, peditum, sagittariorum et sclopetariorum ac

ac omnium armorum et bellicorum instrumentorum ceterorumque bello idoneorum p. vos in forma predicta inspectorum et armatorum; quam parochiarum et wardorem in quibus habitant ac de diversitate armature et instrumentorum bellicorum quibus unus quisque eorum armatus et preparatus est nos et consilium nostrum circa personam nostram attendens quam citissime poteris post datum presentium in scriptis sub sigillis vestris vel trium aut duorum vestrum manibusque vestris eisdem superscriptis debite certificetis. Damus ulterius firmiter in mandatis quod pro meliori expeditione et executione presentium per omnia et in singulis faciatis tam secundum tenorem articulorum et instructionum his presentibus annexorum quam aliorum quorumcunque articulorum et instructionum que p. privatum consilium nostrum cum opus fuerit vel pereorum sex in scriptis manibus suis signatis aliquo tempore post hac vobis dirigent.

I N cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentibus. Teste me ipsa apud *Westmonasterium* vicesimo sexto die *Maji* anno regni nostri quinto decimo.

p. dominum custodem virtute warranti regii.

P O W L E.

A Direction for the Commissioners for the musters in the Town of NOTTINGHAM how they shall proceed in the Execution of the said Commission.

W H E R E A S by the Queen's Majesty's commandement, there are sent jointlie with her majesties commission under her greateseale of *England* diverse articles subscribed by us of her privie counsell by way of instructions to the commissioners for the general musters of the countie of *Nottingham*, as the like are sent to all other counties of this realme. In which there are diverse articles that do containe matters not so proper for the musteringe and traininge of souldiers both on horseback and on foote in citties, townes corporatt and other exempt places as in the shieres abroad and yet maney of tharticles in the said instructions are verie meete and necessarie for the musteringe and traininge upp of soldiers in citties and townes corporatt consideringe upon your humble sute her majesty has graunted that a speciall commission should be directed under her greateseale for the musteringe and traininge of all manner of hable persons within the said towne of *Nottingham* where she trusteth, that you will directlie and earnestlie advance the intention of this service without respecte of anie persons. Therefore to the intent you maie have knowledge of suche parte of the former instructions, sent to the commissioners of the body of the shieres, which shall seeme meete for the place, we have thought meete to directe you to receave understandinge thereof particularlie from the commissioners in the shire next to you who have instructions at good length for the like purposes. And therefore wee will you in the Queen's Majesties name to requier of some of the said principal commissioners the sight or understanding of suche parte of the said instructions to them delivered, as by conference with them you maie have out of the same a note in writinge under the hands of three or two of them at the least of such articles of the said

saïd instructions or of the substance of the saïd articles as maie be thoughte by them and you proper and convenient for the service of her majestie for the mustringe and traininge of all persons and the further service of her majestie in that behaulfe within that town which maie serve to all intents and purposes as though all the hable persons within your town should have been speciallie mustered and trained before the saïd commissioners of the bodie of the shiere. And by the shewing to them of this our writinge and advice. We do requier all and every of the saïd commissioners also in her majesties name to confer with you and to instructe and directe you from tyme to tyme how and in what best sorte you shall procede in the saïd musters accordinge to the intent of the instructions which the saïd commissioners have. And thereupon to deliver to you in writinge signed with their hands as before is saïd, such speciall articles to be extracted out of their general instructions as shall seeme meete for that towne and in all other things to give you from tyme to tyme advice and aide for the furtheraunce of this good and necessarie service without delaie. And we will that you diligentlie and faithfullie observe and to your uttermost seeke to performe the saïd instructions for advauncement of the service thereby intended in like sorte as if the same had byne directed unto you by particular writinge from us.

This direction, doth agree with the Order taken by the lords and others of the Queen's Majesties privie counsell.

Copy of a Licence under the Broad-Seal of ENGLAND, bearing date the 8th of August the 15th of the Reign of King EDWARD III. of England and of France the 2d. to give and assigne 30 sh. Rent, &c. to a Chapplain of Colwych as an augmentation of his Sustenance.

EDWARDUS Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi fœdum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini fœdi illius de quo res illa immediate tenetur. Per finem tamen quem dictus nobis *Galfridus de Walseleys* clericus fecit nobiscum, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem *Galfrido* quod ipse triginta solidatas redditus cum pertinentibus in *Lichfeld* dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina singulis diebus in ecclesia de *Colewych* celebranti ad augmentationem sustentationis sue, habendum et tenendum eidem capellano et successoribus suis capellanis divina ibidem sicut predictum est singulis diebus celebraturis ad augmentationem sustentationis sue imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predict. *Galfridus* vel heredes sui aut prefatus capellanus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti p. nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen capitali bq. dominis fœdi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud turrim *London* octavo die *Augusti* anno regni nostri Anglie quinto decimo regni vero nostri Francie secundo. p. fine sexaginta solid. Anno 1341.

*E. Registro Curiae Prerogat. Cantuariensis Extract. Codicillus Testamento
sive ultimæ Voluntati LUCE JACKSON defunct. gerent. dat. 26.
die mens. Januarii 1630 annex. continet sequentia. viz.*

AN D whereas I stand seized of certain tythes yearly coming or arising at or near unto *Horsepole* in the county of *Leicester* to me and my heirs for ever the same being near about the yearly value of twenty pounds p. annum.

N O W I do give and devise the same tythes unto my brother *George Jackson*, my brother-in-law *George Coats*, *Robert Wood* of the town of *Nottingham*, *Richard Glyd*, citizen and tallow-chandler of *London* and to *Richard Mills* citizen and draper of *London* and to their heirs for ever, upon this special trust and confidence, that they and their heirs shall for ever hereafter from and after my decease, not only yearly for ever pay and distribute all the clear rents and profits thereof arising in manner and form following. That is to say two equal 3d parts thereof (the whole profit thereof in three equal parts divided) as followeth: viz. forty shillings thereof yearly to be given for two sermons to be preached in *St. Peter's* church in the town of *Nottingham*, upon the twenty eighth day of *July*, and the fifth day of *November*, acknowledging God's great mercy, and giving thanks for the miraculous deliverance and preservation of this land and people at two several times, the one from that invincible *Armada* (as it was termed) which came in anno 1588. And the other from that unmatched plot of the *Gunpowder Treason* which was intended against this kingdom and state in *November* 1605, and the residue of the said two third parts to be distributed to and among the poor people in the said parish of *St. Peter* aforesaid, at the discretion of the said five feoffees before named, and of their heirs, and the other third part of the clear profits of the said tythes as followeth. viz. forty shillings thereof yearly to be given for two sermons to be preached in the parish church of *Thornton*, near *Horsepoole* in the county of *Leicester* upon the said 28th day of *July* and 5th day of *November* yearly acknowledging there also Gods great mercy in our deliverance and preservation as is afore said, and the residue of the said one third part thereof to be distributed to and amongst the poor people in the parish of *Thornton* near *Horsepoole* aforesaid at the discretion of my said feoffees before named and their heirs and assigns, but also that the survivor of them the said *George Jackson*, *George Coats*, *Robert Wood*, *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills*, shall upon request, convey the said tythes to four of the most honest and able persons dwelling in the parish of *St. Peter's*, and to four other of the most honest and able parishioners in *Thornton* aforesaid, and to their heirs and to the uses and confidence afore-mentioned. And that the survivor of them also shall convey the same tythes to other four of the most honest and able parishioners of the same parishes in like manner for ever to the uses aforesaid.

Item. I do will and appoint that all such of the said legacies; (certain and not casual) before-mentioned; the persons to whom they are bequeathed now being above the age of twenty and one years and whereof no time of payment thereof is before limited, shall be paid by my executors within one year next after my decease.

And

And that all such other of the said legacies (certain and not casual) before expressed, the persons to whom the same are bequeathed now not being of the said age of twenty and one years, and whereof no time of payment thereof is before limited, shall be paid by my executors at the said age of twenty and one years accomplished and not before.

A N D I do ordain nominate and appoint my said daughter *Anne Jackson* to be my executrix of this my last will and testament, and I do ordain and appoint the said *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills*, to be co-executors with my said daughter in trust during her minority, and to aid and assist her in the execution of this my will. And for their pains therein, I do give to either of them the said *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills* the sum of forty pounds a piece. In witness whereof to every leaf of this my will containing twelve sheets of paper and one half sheet I have subscribed my name, and to this my will have set my seal. The day and year first before written p. me

Lu. Jackson.

Subscribed, sealed and published by the said *Luke Jackson* as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us

*Anthony Bradshawe,
George Dunn,
Robert Render,
John Ewen, scr.*

Probatum Londini et coram ventili viro Gulielmo Samas legum Dre. surro &c. ultimo die mensis januarii anno dom. 1630. Jurtis Richardi Glydd, & Richardi Mills, extor, &c. Quibus, &c. de bene, &c. jurat. reservata potestate &c.

Linthwait Farrant. — Regist. ar. deputat. assumpt.

This I have taken from a true copy of the codicill drawn out the 17th day of *August* anno dom. 1713, from the register of the prerogative court of *Canterbury* by Mr. *John Town*, attorney, and Mr. *John Town* cl. — The Rev. Mr. *Chappel*, communicated it to me.

Copies



*Copies of the DEED and WILL of HENRY HANLEY,
Esquire, relating to the Alms-houses in Stony-street in Nottingham
and a Weekly-Lecture in the same Town and several other Charities.*

Deed dated A. D. 1646.

Will dated A. D. 1650.

THIS INDENTURE made the 3d day of October 1646 between Henry Hanley of Brampcote in the county of Nottingham, Esq; on the one part, and Francis Pierpont of — — in the county of — — Gerwais Piggot of Thrumpton in the county of Nottingham, Edward Ayscough jun. of — — in the county of — —, Robert Hardy alias Harding of Gray's-Inn in the county of Middlesex, Esq; Robert Sommersall of Mansfield in the said county of Nottingham, Walter Edge and John Mason of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, gent. John Foxcraft of Gotham of the said county, Lawrence Palmer of — — of the said county and James Brecknock of Kegworth in the county of Leicester clerk on the other part, *Wittnesseth,*

THAT he the said Henry Hanley as well for the special trust and confidence which he has and repositeth in the said parties, and also for and in consideration of five shillings of lawful mony to him in hand payd by them the said Francis Pierpont, &c. the receipt whereof he the said Henry Hanley doth hereby acknowledge and thereof doth acquit and discharge them the said Francis, &c. their executors, &c. and every of them for ever by these presents. And for the better assurance of a certain rent-charge for ever to be had and issue out of certain lands and tenements of him the said Henry hereafter mentioned, to (or to be disposed to) certain charitable and pious uses hereafter in and by these presents declared, and also for the manifestation of his duty which he owes to Almighty God, and the zeal and affection which he beareth to the town and county of Nottingham aforesaid, his native country, as for diverse other good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, *Hath* given, granted, assured and confirmed to them the said Francis Pierpont, &c. their heirs and assignes equally without any survivorship, the yearly rent or sum of 120*l.* of lawful english mony issuing and going, or to issue, be had, and taken, of, in, or out of all other the messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, hereditaments with their and every of their appurtenances whatsoever, of him the said Henry, situate, lying or being within the town, fields, territories, liberties and precincts of Brampcote aforesaid and in Chilwell or Attenborough in the said county of Nottingham or any of them being and only which are the ancient inheritance of him the said Henry, and which descended and came to him from his father or any his ancestors, the said lands containing by estimation forty eight or thereabouts with their appurtenances. To have, hold, receive, and enjoy the said yearly rent of 120*lb.* of lawful money aforesaid issuing and going forth or to issue be had and taken of, in or out of the manor, messuages, cottages, lands and tenements aforesaid, and all other the afore-mentioned premisses and every of them with their appurtenances to them the said Fran-

cis, &c. their heirs and assigns equally without any survivorship for ever. Nevertheless upon special trust and confidence and to the only uses, intents and purposes hereafter following, and to none other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, that is to say immediately from and after the death and decease of him the said *Henry Hanley*, then for and as concerning 20 *lb.* part of the said yearly rent or sum to and for the use and maintenance of some pious and orthodox minister or ministers preaching or to preach a lecture in *Nottingham* aforesaid, that is to say on every in the forenoon throughout the year for ever in the parish church of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham* aforesaid, the said yearly sum of 20 *lb.* to the said minister or ministers at four several days or times in the year, at the feast day of St. *Thomas* the apostle, and at and upon the feast day of the *Annunciation* of the blessed virgin *Mary*, and at and upon the feast day of St. *John* the Baptist, and at and upon the feast day of St. *Michael* the archangel, at or in the south porch of St. *Mary's* aforesaid, by even and alike portions yearly for ever to be paid by the then present owner or owners, possessor or possessors of the said manor, messuages, lands, tenements and other the aforesaid mentioned premises for the time being or some of them. And the first payment thereof to begin at such of the aforesaid days or times which after the decease of him the said *Henry* shall first happen according to the intent and true meaning of these presents. And if it happen the said *Henry Hanley* do dye without issue of his body lawfully begotten, or leaving issue that issue dye without issue so that there is no issue of the body of the said *Henry Hanley*, immediately from and after such decease of him the said *Henry* without issue or having issue immediately from and after the decease of such issue for and of 100 *lb.* part of the said yearly rent of 120 *lb.* to and for the uses, intents, and purposes hereafter, *viz.*

T H E N for and as concerning 20 *lb.* part of the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *lb.* to and for the use and maintenance of some able pious and orthodox minister or ministers preaching or to preach one other sermon or lecture weekly upon every thursday in the forenoon throughout every year for ever in the parish church of St. *Peter's* in *Nottingham*, the said sum of 20 *lb.* to the said minister or ministers at such of the aforesaid days or times which after the decease of him the said *Henry* without issue as aforesaid shall first happen according to the intent and true meaning of these presents.

A N D as for and concerning 40 *lb.* part of the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned, *viz.* the decease of the said *Henry* without issue, or having issue after the decease of such issue without issue as aforesaid, to the use and maintenance of 12 poor people which shall be from time to time elected forth of all or any of the parishes in the town of *Nottingham* aforesaid or elsewhere, yearly for ever to be distributed amongst them, to be placed in some bead house or alms-house which he the said *Henry* has pleased or hereafter shall please to order and appoint by any writing under his hand or by his last will and testament to be erected and founded for that purpose within the parish of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham* aforesaid or elsewhere the said sum of 40 *lb.* to the said poor people at the aforesaid days and times by such even and equal portions yearly for ever in manner aforesaid at or in the said bead-house or alms-house, to be appointed as aforesaid, to be paid by the parties before appointed the first payment to begin as is lately before limited according to the intent and true meaning of these presents.

“ **A N D**

“ A N D further it is the intent and true meaning of these presents that as well
 “ all and every the aforesaid minister and ministers preaching or to preach the afore-
 “ said lectures or sermons, as also the said 12 poor people to be elected as aforesaid
 “ shall from time to time and all times hereafter so oft as occasion shall require or
 “ shall be thought fit, be nominated, elected, appointed and authorized by the con-
 “ sent of them the said *Francis Pierpont, &c.* the Mayor of the town of *Nottingham* a-
 “ foresaid for the time being and the present heir or heirs, owner or owners of the
 “ aforesaid mannor, messuages and other the aforesaid premisses for the time being,
 “ or by the major part of them the said parties or persons according to the true in-
 “ tent of these presents.”

A N D as for and concerning one other 20 *lb.* part of the said yearly rent of
 120 *lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned, to the use and
 maintenance of the most aged impotent and poorest people of the town of *Notting-*
ham aforesaid, to be indifferently distributed among them with the advice and assis-
 tance of the mayor and aldermen the minister and churchwardens of the severall pa-
 rishes of the town of *Nottingham* aforesaid for the time being, or the mayor and part
 of them whereof some of every parish aforesaid as most need shall require the said
 sum of 20 *lb.* to the said poor people and
 at or in the chief market street of the said town after publick notice given to the said
 inhabitants to be payd by the parties before appointed, the first payment to begin at
 the time lately before limited according to the true intent and meaning of these
 presents.

A N D for and concerning one other 20 *lb.* part of the residue of the said yearly
 rent or sum of 120 *lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned
 to the uses intents and purposes hereafter following, *viz.*

T O the use and maintenance of the poor of the said town of *Brampcote* the
 sum of 5 *l.* and to the use and maintenance of the poor of the town of *Wilford* in the
 said county, the sum of 5 *l.* to the use and maintenance of the town of *Beeston* in the
 said county of *Nottingham* the sum of 20 *sh.* and to the use and maintenance of the
 poor of the town in *Chilwell* in the said county the sum of 20 *sh.* and to the poor of
 the towns of *Attenborough* and of the poor of the town of *Stapleford* in the said
 county the sum of 20 *sh.* and to the use and maintenance of the poor of the town of
Trowel in the said county the sum of 20 *sh.* and to the use and maintenance of the
 town of *Woolaton* in the said county the sum of 20 *sh.* the said severall sums last men-
 tioned to the severall and respective ministers and churchwardens for the time being
 of the said severall and respective towns at or in the severall porches of the churches
 in the said towns at the said days and times by such even and equal portions yearly
 for ever in manner and form aforesaid to be payd by the said before-appointed, the
 first payment thereof to begin at the time as is lately before limited according to the
 intent and true meaning of these presents, and for and as concerning the sum of four
 pounds being the residue of the last-mentioned sum of 20 *l.* to the use and mainte-
 nance of the prisoners in any of his majesty's goals or prisons in the said county to
 be equally distributed among them the sum of 4 *l.* to the sheriff of the said county
 for the time being or his lawful deputy at the said days and times by such even and
 equal portions yearly for ever in manner and form aforesaid at or in the common-hall

for the said county in the town of *Nottingham* afore said to be payd by the parties before appointed the first payment thereof to begin at the time as is before limited, viz. the decease of the said *Henry* without issue or having issue the decease of issue without issue as afore said according to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

A N D if it happen that the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *l.* in and by these presents mentioned or granted or intended to be granted or any portion or parcel thereof at any time or times hereafter to be behind, arrear or unpaid to all or any the aforementioned use or uses intents or purposes at any the several days at which it ought or is intended to be paid contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents by the time or space of 20 days, then next and immediately after the said *Henry Hanley* for himself his heirs and assigns and every of them doth covenant promise and grant to and with them the said *Francis Pierpont, &c.* their heirs and assigns and every of them, that then and from thence forth, it shall and may be lawful to and for them the said *Francis, &c.* their heirs and assigns and every or any of them jointly or severally according to the intent and true meaning of these presents from time to time and at all times so oft as need shall require to enter and distrain in the afore said manner, capital messuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments and other the afore said premises or any part or parcel of the same and the distress or distresses then or there so found or being, to take, lead, drive, unpound or carry away and to detain the same till such time as the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *lb.* and all arrearage thereof if any such be and every part and parcel thereof be fully and truly satisfied and paid according to the intent and true meaning of these presents, or otherwise to take such course according to law for the recovery thereof as shall be most expedient.

P R O V I D E D always and it is the true intent and true meaning of these presents that if the said *Francis, &c.* their heirs or assigns or any of them shall at any time or times hereafter give, grant, convey or assign over the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *lb.* or any part or parcel thereof, to any person or persons whatsoever that all and every the said gifts, grants, conveyances and assurances whatsoever shall be and enure and shall at all times hereafter be taken, construed, deemed and adjudged to be to the only uses, intents and purposes in these presents declared or specified or intended so to be and to no other use intent or purpose whatsoever.

A N D it is also provided in and by these presents and is the intent thereof, that it shall and may be lawful to and for him the said *Henry Hanley* and that he shall have full power and authority at any time or times hereafter during his life by any writing under his hand or by his last will and testament to alter, change, any part or all of the afore said use or uses intents or purposes, and thereby to declare, limit or appoint any part or all of the said sum of 120 *lb.* to any other use or uses intents or purposes as he shall think fit. And that, then and from thence forth, this present indenture or grant and rent-charge shall be and they the afore said grantees or feoffees their heirs and assigns and every of them shall have perceive stand and be seized of the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *lb.* or such part thereof to such use or uses, intents or purposes as shall be by any such writing and will and testament afore said declared limited, or appointed.

A N D lastly it is further by these presents nevertheless provided and is the intent hereof that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said *Henry Hanley* at any time or times hereafter during his life upon tender or payment of 5 *sb.* of — *&c.*
by

by himself or his lawful deputy thereto authorized to them the said *Francis, &c.* their heirs or assigns or any of them (he declaring his intent accordingly) to frustrate and make void these present indentures and all and every thing therein contained and from and after such tender or payment, and declaration of his intent as aforesaid, that then as well they as every thing therein contained as also the said rent charge or sum of 120 *lb.* hereby granted or intended to be granted, shall cease, determine and be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if the same had never been made or granted any thing in these presents contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

I N witness whereof the parties above-named to these present indentures interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year first above-written.

The last Will and Testament of HENRY HANLEY.

I N the name of G O D, *Amen.* I *Henry Hanley* of *Bramcoat* in the county of *Nottingham*, Esq; being weak in body but of good and perfect memory praised be God for the same, do hereby make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis. I bequeath and commend my soul to Almighty God my creator undoubtedly believing that through the mercies of God and the merits of the bitter death and passion of his only son my dear Saviour *Jesus Christ* my soul shall be saved, and my body I bequeath to the earth till the day of resurrection to be buried in the church of *Bramcoat* aforesaid or in the chancel of the same at the discretion of my executors herein after-named.

Item, I give and bequeath to my kinswoman *Mary Bray* the yearly sum, rent or rent charge of 30 *l.* yearly and every year for and during her natural life to be issuing and payable had and taken yearly and every year forth and out of such messuages cottages lands and tenements of mine situate lying and being at *Bramcoat* aforesaid as are of my ancient inheritance and which came to me by descent, and the said yearly sum, rent or rent charge to be paid unto her the said *Mary Bray* or her assigns yearly and every year forth of my said messuages cottages lands and tenements, to or on the 25th day of *March* and nine and twentieth day of *September* by even and equal portions at or in the south porch of the parish church of *St. Peter* in the town of *Nott.* the first payment thereof to begin at whether of the said days shall first happen next after my decease and for default of payment thereof at any of the several days of payment as aforesaid or within 14 days then next respectively ensuing, my will and mind is and I do hereby grant and appoint that there shall be moreover 10 *sh.* a week paid forth of my said messuages, cottages lands and tenements unto her the said *Mary Bray* or to her assigns weekly and every week *nomine pence* for so long as the same shall be unpaid after the said 14 days next after the said respective days of payment: And further my will and mind is that it shall and may be lawful to and for her the said

said *Mary Bray* and her assignes to deftrain in and upon the said messuages cottages lands and tenements or any part thereof for the said yearly sum, rent or rent charge of 30 *l.* also for the said weekly sum of 10 *sh.* *nomine pene* from time to time and week to week respectively so often and so much thereof as shall be from time to time arrear and unpaid.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said kinswoman *Mary Bray* the sum of 100 *l.* of lawful english money to be paid unto her within or at the end of twelve months next after my decease if she be then living otherwise not, and my will and mind is, that if she please she shall make choice of and have 50 *l.* worth of any of the household goods and chattels I shall be possessed of in lieu and satisfaction of the one half of the said 100 *l.* at any time within the said twelve months at a reasonable and just price and value.

Item. Whereas by my deed indented bearing date the 3d. day of *October* in the 22d year of the reign of our late soveraign lord king *Charles*, I did for the consideration therein mentioned grant unto the grantees therein named one annuity or yearly rent or sum of one hundred and twenty pounds to be issuing and going forth of all that my mannor or capital messuage situate in *Bramcoat* aforesaid and all other my messuages, cottages, lands, tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances lying and being within the towns, fields, liberties and precincts of *Bramcoat* aforesaid and in *Chilwell* and *Attenborough* in the said county or any of them, which are my ancient inheritance and which descended unto me from my father or ancestors the said lands containing 48 — or thereabout, yet to and for certain uses and purposes in the said deed expressed, “ and 40 *l. p. annum* thereof are by the said deed declared to be for the use and maintenance of two weekly lectures in the said town of *Nottingham* that is to say either of the said lecturers 20 *l.* and the other 20 *l. p. ann.* other part of the said yearly rent or sum of 120 *l.* are by the said deed declared to be for the use of the most aged impotent and poorest people of the said town of *Nott.* with power and authority reserved to me in and by the said deed, for me at any time during my life by any writing under my hand or by my last will and testament to alter change and revoke any part or all of the said use or uses therein mentioned declared or appointed, and to declare limit and appoint any part or all the said sum of 120 *l.* to any other use or uses, intents or purposes as I shall think fit, as by the said deed amongst other things more fully may appear. Now I do hereby declare, limit and appoint, that there shall be only one of the said weekly lectures in the said town of *Nott.* and the same to be upon any wednesday there, in either of the churches there as my next heir and my executors herein named or the greatest part of them or of the survivors of them shall direct and appoint. And one of the said 20 pounds to be paid yearly for ever for the same according to the intent of the said deed and the place of payment for that 20 pounds to be yearly at or in the south porch of the parish church of *St. Mary's* in the said town of *Nott.* at the days and times appointed by the said deed, and as for the other of the said lectures and the other 20 pounds declared and appointed, and also as to the said 20 pounds so declared by the said deed for the use of the most aged impotent and poorest people in the said town of *Nott.* my will and mind is and I hereby declare and appoint both the same shall be taken off and shall not be, and that the said two several 20 pounds appointed and intended by the said deed to have been paid as well for the said lecture as for the said poor, for good reasons me thereunto moving
and

“ and to me appertaining shall be taken off and not be paid as by the said deed are
 “ limited and declared, but that the one of the said 20 pounds shall be allowed,
 “ and I do hereby limit, direct and appoint the same to be and go towards the payment
 “ of the said 30 pounds a year to my said kinswoman *Mary Bray*, and as for the other
 “ of the said 20 pounds my will and mind is and I do hereby give and bequeath and
 “ declare and appoint the same to be paid and allowed yearly towards the mainte-
 “ nance of a preacher or minister that shall be resident at *Bramcoat* afore said, so long
 “ as he shall preach or be resident there.”

A N D *Item.* That if it shall so happen that I the said *Henry Hanley* do dye without issue, so that there be no issue of my body lawfully begotten remaining, then my will is and I do hereby give all my houses lands, and tenements in *Bramcoat* afore said, whatsoever have been purchased by me of *John — Esq;* deceased and of *Robert — yeoman* or of either of them or of any other, to my executors herein hereafter named to be sold by them or the survivor or survivors of them and if in case any of my executors shall or do neglect or refuse to take upon him or them the proof and execution of this my will, then my will and mind is, and I do devise give and bequeath houses, lands and tenements last mentioned to those of my said executors herein after named who shall and do take upon them the proof and execution of this my said will, to be sold by them or the greater part of them or by the survivor or survivors of them or the greatest part of them with all convenient speed after my death as afore said to such person or persons as will give the best price for them *bona fide* and that the profits of the said lands till the time of any such sale, shall be assets in the hands of the said executors, who shall take and receive the same and the monies thereout or thereunto to be raised by such sale as afore said, shall be by such my said executors who shall sell the said houses, lands, and tenements last above-mentioned or by the greatest part of them or by the survivor or survivors of them disposed to the uses, intents and purposes hereafter mentioned and declared, that is to say first to procure, purchase and obtain for ever some convenient place within the parish of *St. Nicholas* in *Nott.* afore said or elsewhere in *Nott.* as my executors or the greatest part of them or the survivor of them who shall so prove this my will and take upon them the execution thereof, as they shall think most convenient, and therein to found, place, erect and build or cause to be founded, placed, erected, and builded one alms-house or bead-house to be continued for ever in repair convenient at the charge of the said town of *Nottingham* for the several habitations of twelve poor people whom I have appointed to be elected and to have yearly allowance for ever in such manner and forme as by my said deed, indented or granted of rent-charge above-mentioned is set forth, ordered, limited and declared.

Item. If it happen that I the said *Henry Hanley* do dye without issue, and having issue that issue do die without issue as afore said then I give and bequeath unto *Francis Pierrepont, Esq;* *Gervas Piggot, Edward Ayscough* and *Robert Hardy, Esqrs.* *Robert Semmersall* and *John Mason gent.* *John Foxcraft, Lawrence Palmer* and *James Brecknock* clerke being my feoffees in trust mentioned in my deed indented or grant of rent-charge for their trouble and care therein severally to every one of them or to the several heir or heirs of every such of them as shall not be living at the time of my said decease the several sums of 20*sh.* a-piece.

Item.

Item. My will is and I do hereby devise that the sum of 20 pounds be paid back again by my executors into the hands of the executors of the late *Katherine Charlton*, deceased, in regard it has pleased Almighty God to take my son and heir from me in this life.

Item. I give unto my loving couzin Mrs. *Dorothy Bray* my silver bowl.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my loving couzin Mrs. *Jane Baker* daughter of the said *Dorothy Bray* my silver can or tankard.

Item. I give and bequeath to my said couzin *Mary Bray* my gilt bowl.

Item. I give and bequeath to my kind friend *James Brecknock* the sum of 20 lb. to be paid unto him within six months next after my decease in consideration of his pains and many good offices performed and to be performed with me and mine and whom I desire to preach at my burial.

Item. I give for the glory of God and better encouragement of the people to serve him, one third bell to be provided by my executors and to be hung in the steeple of the chappel of *Bramcoat* aforesaid which said bell shall be bigger than those other now there.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Mrs. *Jane Ireton*, widow, the sum of 40 sh. for and in full of all tythes as have been by me forgotten and unpaid unto her.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every one of my servants which remain with me at the time of my death the several sums of 20 sh. a-piece.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my servant *Foane Searson* all that my cottage house with four acres of land thereto belonging and also all commons and profits thereto appertaining situate lying and being in *Bramcoat* aforesaid and now or late in the tenure of *Francis Lansdale* or his assignes any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding, to have and to hold the same unto the said *Foane Searson* for her natural life under the yearly rent of one penny, to be paid yearly the 1st day of *May* if the same be lawfully demanded.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my servant *George Hawksmore*, all my apparel linnen, woollen and wearing cloathes whatsoever.

Item. My will is and I do devise that my said executors or the greatest part of them within one year next after my decease shall and do provide, finish, and lay or cause to be provided, finished and laid, comely and decent grave-stones for the graves of *Piercival Hanley* my son and heir lately deceased, and *Mary Hanley* my daughter deceased and according to their ranks and qualities lawful and commendable inscriptions thereupon and likewise one tomb or monument for the graves of myself and *Margaret* my deceased wife with the inscriptions as aforesaid.

Item.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every one of my executors and supervisors hereafter named that shall take care and pains in the proof, observance and execution of this my last will and testament according to the contents thereof, the several sums of 5 pounds a-piece.

Item. That if it so happen that I the said *Henry Hanley* do dye without issue as aforesaid, or having issue, that dye without issue as aforesaid, then my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath after all the several payments, bequests or legacies hereby given or devised and all other charges and my funeral expences being first satisfied and discharged according to my true intent and meaning, All the rest of the undisposed money to be raised by the sale of any such purchase, houses, lands and tenements aforesaid, together with all my goods and chattels, debts and personal estate whatsoever remaining, unto such my executors herein hereafter named as shall take care and pains and go through with and in the proof, observance and execution of this my will according to my intent and meaning.

Item. My will and mind is and I do hereby devise grant and bequeath all my said manor capital messuage and other messuages and cottages, lands and tenements whatsoever with the appurtenances and all the rents, issues and profits thereof or which shall be over and above such rent-charge and sums of money as are given and payable forth of the same by this said will or by the said deed and also the said cottage house and land with the appurtenances so given to the said *Foane Searson*, for the said term as aforesaid excepted unto such of my executors herein named, and to the survivors of them as shall take upon them the proof and execution of this my last will and testament, to have, hold, receive and enjoy the same for one whole year next issuing after my decease for and towards the better payment and discharge of the gifts, legacies and bequests hereby given and bequeathed and of the uses ends and purposes herein mentioned.

Item. Lastly it is my will and I do hereby nominate, authorize, constitute, ordain and appoint my trusty and well-beloved friends the honourable the said *Francis Pierrepont* of the town of *Nottingham*, Esq; *John Mason*, *William Flamsted* and *Daniel Sulley*, of the said town gent. and my servant *George Hawksmore*, to be the full and lawful executors of this my last will and testament hereby desiring them as they tender the honour and glory of God to see this my said will observed according to my intent and meaning, and I do hereby appoint, desire and authorize my loving friends *Gervas Pigott*, *Joseph Widmermoole* and *Robert Hardy* alias *Harding* aforesaid Esqrs. and *Huntingdon Hanley* the elder, to be my supervisors and overseers, and for the true and just performance of this my will and testament, trusting that they will be careful as they tender the honour and glory of God to see it duly executed and observed according to my intent and meaning.

P R O V I D E D always that if any person or persons whatsoever shall go about to act or practise or cause to be acted or practised or done either directly or indirectly any thing or things whatsoever any ways to disanul and make void this my said will or any part of the same or to hinder the due execution thereof or any part thereof, then it is my mind and will that then and from thenceforth such person and persons and every of them shall thereby forfeit, loose and be disabled to take or receive

any benefit of, in or out of any part of my estate and goods hereby devised, intended, limited, appointed or given unto any such person and persons then and from thenceforth shall and remain and is hereby given and appointed to such of the rest of persons herein named who according to the intent, limitation and appointment of this my last will and testament intended to take, have and receive the same, and who shall take care and pains in the just execution of this my last will and testament, and further it is my will and mind that my aforefaid executors and the survivor or survivors of them or the greatest part or any three of them who shall take upon them the execution of this my will in any such or other case of opposition or hindrance of the just execution of this my will by any other person or persons whatsoever pretending any title to any part of my said estate whatsoever, shall hereby have power and authority (if need require) to sell so much of any part of my said estate lands or goods to them hereby left and devised to maintain suite against all or any such opposer and hinderer thereof, that my will may be truly performed according to my intent and meaning.

P R O V I D E D also and my will and mind is, that if any of the said charitable or pious uses intents or purposes to any part thereof hereby or in my said deed or grant of annuity or rent-charge limited declared or appointed, shall be at any time any ways obstructed, hindered, misemploy'd or — for the space of three years, by the person or persons intrusted with the same, that then the same shall cease and determine and be as if the same had never been limited declared given or appointed.

P R O V I D E D further and my will and mind is and I do hereby declare that if any person or persons whatsoever shall endeavour, act or do, or cause or procure any thing whatsoever to be acted or done either directly or indirectly in any manner whatsoever, to hinder, contradict or interrupt any thing whatsoever by me hereby given, devised, bequeathed or appointed, or go about or endeavour any ways to cross my mind and will in any thing hereby declared, that then such person or persons shall thereupon and from thenceforth be for ever barred and for evermore excluded from having or claiming any part or parcel of my lands, tenements, goods, chattels or estate whatsoever or wheresoever, real or personal.

A N D I do last of all hereby revoke all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this first day of *May* A. D. 1650.

A

*A Muster-Roll of the Foote Company under the Command of Captain
THOMAS POULTON, Governor of Nottingham-Castle.*

THOMAS POULTON, *Captain.*

John Gillott, *Lt.*

Richard Mortlock, *Ensigne.*

Thomas Lume, }
John Allen, } Serjeants.

Henry Grundy, }
George Franks, } Corporals.
Robert Barker, }

John Cooper, }
John Ellis, } Drummers.

Tho. Holt, *Gent. of Arms.*
Lawrence Collin, *Gunner.*
John Pearson, *Mattrosse.*

John Rouse,
William Vincent,
John Barrow,
George Fox,
Robert Breerley,
Henry Wright,
William Wilkinson,
John Noone,
Francis Walker,
George Coates,
Anthony Hutchinson,
Henry Gamble,
James Starre,
Robert Wright,
William Wright,
Richard Coursby,
Thomas Campian,
Gervas Waller,
Christopher Barcsey,
John Wilfon, |
Robert Barlow,
Francis Smite,
Thomas Hyfield,
John Naylor,
John Close,
Richard Norte,
Robert Lindley,
Mathew Bugge,
John Dickenson,
Gervas Hallome,

Richard Birche,
Samuel Belcher,
Francis Rayner,
William Smalley,
John Aston,
Thomas Rayner, |
Wm. Claybrooke,
William Chamberlaine,
John Hill,
John Bradwell,
John Trewman,
Robert Clarke,
Thomas Batty,
Rice Jones,
John Howes,
Philip Knight,
Richard Mortley,
Jonathan Newham,
George Faurett,
John Winter,
John Newham,
Nathaniel Chamberlaine,
William Nyles,
George Stoute,
George Kirke,
Richard Baly,
John Hiteersey,
John Baynett,
James Robinson,

Richard Hollis,
William Hall,
Thomas Dallowater,
Henry Viccars,
Gervas Johnson,
Abraham Hextall,
John Brentnall,
Thomas Syfeton,
Robert Crosse,
Edward Ashe,
John Lundy,
Samuel Rose,
Richard Toll,
John Hilton,
John Preston,
Robert Towneroe,
William Porter,
Richard Fouljam,
John Calton,
Wm. Gent,
Nicholas Colton,
Robert Clarke,
William Walldon,
Edward Harlowe,
George Powell,
Valentine Salt,
John Hutchinson,
Thomas Patchet,
John Jackson,
Thomas Moreley,

Robert Burnett,
James Holborne,
George Woollett,
Robert Chantrey,

| John Standly,
| Theoph. Newam,
| Thomas Harrie,
| Jonathan Saunders,

| Thomas Wright,
| George Bush,
| Matthew Livesley.

January 27th. 1648.

Mustered then in Capt. Poulton's company Governor of Nottingham-Castle, the Capt. Lieutenant, Ensign, two Serjeants, three Corporals, a Gent. of Arms, two Drummers, one Gunner, one Mattrose, and 100 private Soldiers.

Jona. Everard.



Copy of the last Will and Testament of BARNABY WARTNABY, taken from a Copy attested by Mr. James Haynes, late Register.

This Will is dated October 30, 1672.

N. B. Queritur 1. Whether in the original it is not expressed whether the legacies of the executors shall be 50 lb. or 50 sh.

2d. — — — Whether it is not mentioned in the original what he leaves his Trustees besides the legacies given them before.

This is also in the possession of Mr. Thomas Bennet, Register.

IN the name of G O D *Amen.* The 30th day of *October* in the year of our lord God one thousand six hundred seventy and two and in the four and twentieth year of our most gracious lord *Charles* the second by the grace of God of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, King, defender of the faith, &c.

I *Barnaby Wartnaby*, of the town and county of the town of *Nottingham* blacksmith, being weak in body but in perfect sense and disposing mind and memory (thanks be given to God Almighty for the same) Do make, constitute and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

A N D first I give my soul to Almighty God, my maker, and my body I commit to the earth to be buried in the parish church of *St. Mary's* in the said town of *Nottingham* under a stone where my late wife *Ellen Wartnaby* was buried, being at the end of the seat where I the said *Barnaby Wartnaby* used to sit in the said church, at the direction of my executors hereafter named, and for my worldly goods (which God in his mercy has plentifully bestow'd upon me) I give and bequeath the same as hereafter followeth:

AND

A N D first I give and bequeath to my loving wife *Isabell Wartnaby*, all my household goods and plate whatsoever, excepting my money, to hold and enjoy the same to her and her executors for ever, from and immediately after my death. Also I give unto her the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in money, the same to be paid unto her by my executors at my decease. Also I give and bequeath unto her for and during her natural life, three houses in *Houndgate* in the town of *Nottingham* in the several possessions of *Joseph Sandal*, *William Weston* and *William Burges*, or some of them their assigne or assignes, to fulfill the jointure which I promised her on marriage. Also I give and bequeath to her all my estate, right and title and number of years yet to come and unexpired of and my messuage or tenement with their and every of their appurtenances situate in the town of *Nott.* which I have in lease from the mayor and burgeses of the said town of *Nott.* now in the tenure or occupation of widdow *Wingfield*, her assigne or assignes, she paying the rent and performing the covenants from thenceforth on my part and behaulf to be observed and performed. Also I do further give unto my said wife for and during the terme of her natural life, two tenements with their and every of their appurtenances, in a certain place within the said town of *Nott.* call'd *Wool-pack-lane* now in the several tenures of *John Cawdron* and *William Watson*, their assigne or assignes for the further making up of her joynture and also the land made already in joynture, for her life in full of any claim or demand she can have or make out of my said estate.

A L S O I give and bequeath to my sister *Frances Preston* widdow, the sum or yearly rent of ten pounds p. annuū for and during the terme of her natural life, to be issuing and payable out of my houses and lands at *Bobber's-Mill* in the county of *Nott.* the same to be payd unto her at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas* by even and equal portions, the first payment to begin at such of the said days as shall next happen after my death and decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother *Robert Stapleford*, the sum of five pounds; and to *Margaret Stapleford* the wife of the said *Robert Stapleford* of *Warsop* my sister the sum of forty pounds of lawful money of *England*.

Item. I give and bequeath to *William Smith* of *Retford* in the county of *Nott.* and his children my couzins and to their heirs for ever two houses with the appurtenances thereunto belonging situate and being in *Newark* upon *Trent* in the said county of *Nott.* in the possession of *Thomas Flear* of the same standing near the *Horse-Market* and the other being in *Mill-gate* now in the tenure of *Original Gabitus* a taylor. And also one half acre of meadow land being copy-hold land, lying and being in a place there called *Farnton-Tongue* and in the parish of *Farnton*, the same to be equally divided among them. And it is my will that the same shall enure to them and their heirs according to the custom of the mannor, as amply and fully as it ought to do according to the custom of the said court were it put into copy-holders hands otherwise for the said uses.

Item. I give to *Anne* the wife of *Stephen Pickard* if she have any children the sum of forty pounds of lawful money of *England* to be put forth and go forward for their use and behoof until they shall attain the age of twenty and one years, and in the mean time it is my will that my said couzin shall have the interest thereof to her own

own use ; and in case she have no children, then it is my mind and will that the same shall go and be payd to *Barnaby Smith* the son of *William Smith* of *Retford* afore-said for his and their use and behoof.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother-in-law *John Thornton* of *East-Bridgford* the sum of twenty shillings.

Item. I give unto *Joan Thornton* my god-daughter the sum of twenty shillings.

Item. I give and bequeath to my wife's sister *Alice Goodwin* widdow dwelling at *Lenton* in the county of *Nott.* the sum of ten pounds, and to her two daughters *Hester Johnson* and *Mary Johnson* twenty shillings a-piece.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *Mary Simpson* the wife of *Jonathan Simpson* the sum of ten pounds of lawful money.

Item. I give unto *Thomas Barnes* my couzin six pounds which he stands indebted to me, for the rent of a close, and I do also acquit him of the sum of four pounds which I lent him.

Item. I give and bequeath to his two children *Wartnaby Barnes* and *Anne Barnes* the sum of five pounds a piece.

Item. I give unto my kinswoman *Rebecca Robinson* the sum of ten pounds.

Item. I give to my maid servant *Elizabeth Palmes* the sum of five pounds.

Item. I give to the poor of the town of *Nottingham* the sum of ten pounds to be dealt and distributed in money or bread at my funeral at the discretion of my executors.

Item. I give to him who preaches my funeral sermon the sum of forty shillings.

Item. I give to the poor people in my bede-house nine pounds amongst them to be layd forth to buy every one of them a gown: and if any of the said moneys remain of that which is to be layd out to buy them gowns the same to be payd to my feoffees in trust of my alms-house.

Item. It is my will and I give to every one of them the sum of five shillings in money, besides the money above-mentioned to be laid out to buy them gowns.

Item. I give to *Mary* the daughter of *Robert Staplesford* of *Warsop* the sum of 10*l.*

Item. I give to *William Matthew* my wife's brother the sum of forty shillings.

Item. I give to *Elizabeth Goss* my couzin the sum of five pounds.

Item. I give to the poor of the parish of *St. Mary's* in the citty of *Lincoln* the sum of ten pounds to be distributed by the Advice of *Mr. William Hall* of the same citty and churchwardens of the said parish immediately after my funeral.

Item.

Item. I give to the poor of the town of Newark upon Trent the sum of ten pounds to be given and distributed at the discretion of the Mayor then being and the church-wardens of the same then being, in like manner.

Item. I give the sum of ten pounds to buy funeral rings to be given to my feoffees in trust and other friends hereafter named.

Item. My will is, that if either of my brethren *Thomas Wartnaby* and *Richard Wartnaby*, which went over seas, or both of them shall fortune to come again into *England* they shall have forty pounds a-piece payd unto them forth of the reversion of my lands after the decease of my said wife. And also if my sisters son *Robert Stapleford* which is likewise over the seas shall return again into *England*, my will is, and I give and bequeath unto him the sum of twenty pounds forth of the reversion of my lands.

Item. I nominate and appoint my loving friend the said *William Hall* of the city of *Lincoln*, gent. and my friend *Thomas Greateon* of the town of *Nottingham*, beer-brewer, my executors of this my last will and testament. And I give to either of them the sum of fifty — of lawful money of *England* a-piece for their pains in seeing it performed according to the contents thereof.

A N D for the rest of my lands tenements and houses in the town of *Nottingham* and the county of the same, and also one messuage and three cottages with all the lands, tenements, rights and titles whatsoever to them belonging, and seven ox-gangs of land lying and being in *Hose* in the county of *Leicester*, my funeral charges, debts and legacies being first discharged, I give and bequeath the same to my executors and their heirs to be sold by my executors, and distributed amongst my relations before-mentioned, to be sold within the space of two years next after my death, and the money to be divided amongst them equally and proportionably, or to so many of them as shall be then living.

A N D whereas I am possessed in fee of three mills with other out-houses, and the grounds, closes and commons thereunto belonging, I leave the same to my executors and their heirs to dispose of them paying the said ten pounds per annum to my said sister *Frances Preston* for her life as I have above given and devised, and the remainder to be paid and employed toward the payment of legacies above recited and mentioned.

A N D whereas I have lately lent to Mr. *George Flower* of *Carburton* in the county of *Nott.* gent. the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds upon the surrender of a paper mill at *Bulwell* with certain closes of meadow and arable land thereunto belonging. My will is that my executors shall have the disposing thereof as to my relations before expressed, the better to enable them to pay my legacies before-mentioned.

A L S O I give to my wife the sum of five pounds to be payd unto her by my executors at my death to give to such nonconformist minister as she shall please.

A N D

A N D I do also give to my man *Henry Hawksworth* the sum of forty shillings to buy him a cloak with.

A L S O I do give to Mr. *George Ouldfeld*, Mr. *Thomas Burges*, Mr. *William Petty*, Mr. *John Moreclock*, Mr. *Brownlow Egginton*, and *John Tiffin* all of the town of *Nottingham* my trustees for my alms-house in the town of *Nottingham*, besides the legacies I have given them.

A L S O I give to Mr. *Arthur Rickards* the sum of forty shillings for a legacy to be paid to him by my executors for his pains about my will.

A L L and every my goods and chattels (my debts and legacies being first payd and funeral expences discharged) I give and bequeath unto my said executors.

I T is my will that all my legacies be payd within one year after my death, and those that are under age it is my will that if their parents or guardians give my said executors security that the same shall be payd.

L A S T L Y I do revoke and make void all former wills and testaments by me made, and do declare this my will contained in four sheets of paper unto each whereof I have written my name and to the last thereof set my hand and seal to be the last will and testament of me the said *Barnaby Wartnaby*.

B A R N A B Y W A R T N A B Y.

S E A L E D and delivered, published and declared by the said *Barnaby Wartnaby*, to be his last will and testament in the presence of us :

George Ouldfeld,
Thomas Burges,
Arthur Rickards.

vera copia & examinat p. me J. H A Y N E S.



*Judgment of the Court the 8th of January in the 36th of HENRY 6.
concerning the repairing of the Leen-Bridge.*

HENRICUS Dei gratia Rex *Anglie et Francie* et dominus *Hibernie*.
Omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem.

INSPEXIMUS quoddam recordum inter indictamenta nostra de termino
ante trinitatis anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio coram nobis affilato in hec verba,
cilicet *Not.* scilicet : Dominus Rex mandavit dilectis et fidelibus suis *Radulpho*
Cromwell, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, militi, *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanni Portyng-*
ton, *Thome Charworth*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, armigero, *Johanni Plumptre*,
majori ville *Nottingham*, *Richardo Samon*, *Thome Babyngton* et *Richardo Illingworth*
litteras suas patentes in hæc verba :

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex *Anglie et Francie* et dominus *Hibernie* dilec-
tis et fidelibus suis *Radulpho Cromwell*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, militi, *Richar-*
do Byngham, *Johanni Portyngton*, *Thome Charworth*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, ar-
migero, *Johanni Plumptre*, majori ville *Nottingham*, *Richardo Samon*, *Thome Ba-*
byngton et *Richardo Illingworth* salutem. Sciatis quod ut plene informamus mag-
nus pons ultra aquam de *Lene* in comitatu *Not.* inter villam nostram *Not.* et pontes
vocat. *Heyghbeyth-brugge* in comitatu predicto. p. quem frequens et commune passa-
gium hominibus, equestribus et pedestribus ac animalibus carectis et cariagiis nec non
omnibus alliis rebus necessariis tam ad villam predictam quam extra eandem cariandi
in dies habebatur, p. vehementem et insolitam excrescentiam aquarum pluvialium jam
tarde contingentium taliter dirutus sit et confractus quod passagium hujusmodi to-
taliter impeditum et ter datum, grave prejudicium et irreparabile dampnum populo nos-
tro generatum et habitum et quod predictus pons, semper, aliqua necessitate seu peri-
culo eminente p. habitatores wapentachiorum comitatus predicti reparari ac emen-
dari debet et sustentari et sic a tempore cujus contrarium memoria non habet reparari
solebat ac emendari et sustentari. Nos igitur bonum et aisiamentum populi nostri pre-
dicti in hac parte ut condecet affectantes assignavimus vos novem, octo, septem, sex,
quinque, quatuor, tres et duos vestrum quorum aliquem vestrum vos prefatos *Williel-*
um Babyngton, militem, *Richardum Byngham* et *Johannem Portynton* unum esse
volumus. Justiciarios nostros ad inquirendum p. sacramentum proborum et legalium
hominum tam de villa quam de comitatu predictis p. quos reiveritas melius sciri po-
terit, p. quos pons predictus reparari debet ac reparari, emendari et sustentari solebat
et ad omnes illos et singulos qui ad reparationem, emendationem et sustentationem
hujusmodi tenentur poteritis in venire, ad pontem illum cum ea celeritate qua com-
moda fieri potest reficiendi et emendandi, et eos p. distinctiones si necesse fuit ac
alio uno et modis debitis et licitis quibus antiquitus fieri consuevit compellendi et
compelli faciendi et ad audiendum et terminandum in hac parte secundum legem
et consuetudinem regni nostri *Anglie*. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies
et loca quos vos novem, octo, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres vel duo vestrum

quorum aliquem vestrum vos prefatos *Willielmum Babyngton*, militem, *Richardum Byngbam*, *Johannem Portyngton* unum esse volumus, ad hoc provideritis, diligenter super premissis faciatis inquisitionem, et premissa omnia et singula audiat et terminetis ac modo debito et effectualiter expleatis informa predicta facturi inde quod ad justiciarios pertinet secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri *Anglie* salvis nobis amerciamentis et aliis ad nos inde spectantibus. Mandavimus enim vice-comiti nostro comitatus predicti quod ad certos dies et loca quos vos novem, octo, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres, vel duo vestrum quorum aliquem vestrum vos prefatos *Will. Babyngton*, militem, *Richard. Byngbam* et *Johan. Portyngton*, unum esse volumus ei scire faciatis venire faciatis coram vobis novem, octo, septem, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres vel duobus vestrum quorum aliquem vestrum, vos prefatos *Will. Babyngton*, mil. *Richard. Byngbam*, et *Johan. Portyngton* unum esse volumus, tot et tales probos et legales homines tam de villa quam de comitatu predict. per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri.

I N cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium XXIX die *Martii* anno regni nostri vicesimo quarto, quarum quidem literarum patentium preceptum fuit vicecomiti *Not.* quod non omitteret, &c. quin venire faciat, coram prefatis justiciariis apud *Notyngbam* die *Martis* proximo post festum sancti *Marcie* evangeliste anno vicesimo quarto supradicto, XXIII probos et legales homines de predicta villa, nec non XXIII probos et legales homines de quolibet *Wapentagio* comitatus predict. p. quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit, ad inquirendum et faciendum ea que eis ex parte domini regis in premissis injungerentur, &c. Et quod haberent tunc ibidem nomina juratorum et preceptum ei in hac parte directum, &c. Et vice comes inde faciat executionem, &c.

S E S S I O tent. apud *Notyngbam* coram *Richardo Byngbam*, *Johanne Plumtre*, majore ville *Not.* et *Thoma Babyngton*, justiciariis domini regis ad inquirendum p. sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum tam de villa *Notyngbam* quam de comitatu *Ntt.* p. quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, p. quos magnus pons ultra aquam de *Lene* in comitatu predicto inter villam *Notyngbam* predictam et pontes vocatos *Heyghbeytbrugge* in comitatu p. quem frequens et commune passagium hominibus, equestribus & pedestribus pred. ac animalibus caretis et cariagiis nec non omnibus aliis rebus necessariis tam ad villam predictam quam extra eandem cariandi indies habebatur, et qui p. vehementem et in solitam excrefcentiam aquarum pluvialium jam tarde contingentium taliter dirutus et confractus est quod passagium hujusmodi totaliter impeditum reparari, debet ac reparari, emendari et sustentari solebat, et ad audiendum et terminandum in hac parte secundum legem et consuetudinem regni *Anglie* p. literas domini regis patentes superius irrotulatas assignatas die *Martis* proxime post festum sancti *Marci* evangeliste anno regni regis *Henrici* sexti post conquestum *Anglie* vicesimo quarto. Compertum est p. inquisitionem coram prefatis *Richardo Byngbam*, *Johanne Plumtre* et *Thome Babyngton* modo hic captam tam p. sacramentum *Thome Alestre*, *Roberti Rasyn*, *Johannis Orgrave*, *Galsfridi Kneton*, *Johannis Ilkeston*, *Johannis Lovet*, sen. *Johannis Clerk*, *Henrici Beufrey*, *Johannis Westall*, *Johannis Bate*, *Johannis Durham*, *William Bower*, *Richard Wud* et *Nicholas Plumtre*, proborum et legalium hominum de villa *Notyngbam* juratorum qui p. sacramentum *Willielmi Alfretonde Thoresky*, *Richardi Basage de Carlton*, *Hugonis Padley de Newerk*, *Thome Gree de Lound*, *Roberti Woley de Warsop*, *Johannis Welles de Everton*, *Nicholai Mable*, de *Snaynton*, *Johannis Malt house de Newerk*, *Johannis Turner* de

de Kellom, Thome Tylling de Holme juxta Newerk, Willielmi Glos de Nuthall, Henrici Boney de Stanford, Willielmi Willemot de Hiklyng, Johannis Bosworth de Plumtre, Roberti Hawes de Wilford, Henrici Smyth de Byngbam, Roberti Nicholason de Estwayte, Johannis Seylerdard de Aslokton et Willielme Roger de Kyrkeby proborum et legalium hominum de wapentagii de Basset-lowe, Thurgarton et Lythe, Newerk, Bingham, Brokstowe et Ryschlyf, in comitatu Notyngbam predicto juratorum quod homines predictae ville Not. debent reparare et sustentare et a tempore quo non extat memoria reparaverunt et sustentaverunt caput boreale magni pontis predicti et duos arcus ejusdem magni pontis propinquiores eidem capiti boreali in predicta villa Not. qui quidem duo arcus et caput continent in longitudine quadraginta et sex pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod caput et duo arcus predicti sunt defectivi in defectu hominum ville predictae, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de Brokstowe debent reparare et sustentare et a tempore quo non extat memoria reparare et sustentare consueverunt tres alios arcus magni pontis in predicta villa Not. proxime adjacentes dictis duobus arcubus quos predicti homines ejusdem ville ut predictum est reparare debent ex parte australi eorundem duorum arcuum, qui quidem tres arcus continent in longitudine quater viginti et unum pedes medietatem unius pedis. Et quod iidem tres arcus sunt defectivi et non bene et reparati in defectu dictorum hominum wapentagii illius. Et quod columpna media inter eosdem tres arcus et predictos duos arcus quos predicti homines dicte ville Not. ut predictum est reparare debent in eadem villa, est defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum ejusdem ville quam dictorum hominum dicti wapentagii de Brokstowe quodque eadem columpna tam p. predictos homines ville predictae quam p. predictos homines wapentagii illius reparari debet et a toto tempore predicto reparari debuit et consuevit in communi, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe debent reparare et sustentare et a toto tempore predicto reparare et sustentare consueverunt quinque alios arcus magni pontis predicti in dicta villa Not. dictis tribus arcubus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de Brokstowe ut predictum est reparare debent ex parte australi earundem proxime adjacentes. Qui quidem quinque arcus continent in longitudine centum triginta et quinque pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod iidem quinque arcus sunt defectivi et ruinosi in defectu hominum dicti wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe et quod columpna media inter eosdem quinque arcus et predictos tres arcus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de Brokstowe ut predictum est reparare debent in eadem villa Not. est defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de Brokstowe quam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe, qui quidem homines wapentagii de Brostowe et homines wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe columpnam illam reparare et sustentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt in communi. Et quod homines wapentagii de Bassetlowe debent reparare et sustentare et a toto tempore predicto reparare et sustentare debuerunt et consueverunt, alios quinque arcus magni pontis predicti in predicta villa Not. predictis quinque arcubus quos homines dicti wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe ut predictum est reparare debent ex parte australi eorundem proxime adjacentes, qui quidem quinque arcus continent in longitudine tantum spacium quantum sex arcus ex antiquo continuere consueverunt, viz. centum sexaginta et novem pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod iidem quinque arcus sunt defectivi ruinosi et non bene reparati in defectu dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de Bassetlowe et quod columpna media inter eosdem quinque arcus et predictos quinque arcus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de Thurgarton et Lythe ut predictum est reparare debent in eadem villa Not. est defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum ejusdem wapentagii de

Thurgarton et *Lytbe*, quam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de *Bassetlowe*, qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lytbe*, et homines wapentagii de *Bassetlowe*, columpnam illam reparare et sustentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt in communi, &c: Et quod homines wapentagii de *Newerk* reparare et sustentare debent, et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt tres alios arcus magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* predictis quinque arcubus ejusdem pontis quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Bassetlowe* ut predictum est reparare debent ex parte australi eorundem adjacentes qui quidem tres arcus continent in longitudine sexaginta et novem pedes. Et quod iidem tres arcus sunt defectivi et non bene reparati, in defectu hominum ejusdem wapentagii de *Newerk*. Et quod columpna media inter tres arcus illos et predictos quinque arcus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Bassetlowe* ut predictum est reparare debent est defectivo in defectu reparationis tam dictorum hominum wapentagii de *Bassetlowe* quam dictorum hominum wapentagii de *Newerk* qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Bassetlowe*, et homines wapentagii de *Newerk* columpnam illam reparare et sustentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt in communi, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de *Byngham* reparare et sustentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt, quandam partem five parcellam magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* dictis tribus arcubus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Newerk* ut predictum est reparare debent ex parte australi eorundem adjacentem, que quidem pars five parcella continet in longitudine centum et quinque pedes et est defectiva ruinosa et non bene reparata in defectu hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*. Et quod columpna media inter partem five parcellam illam et predictos tres arcus quos predicti homines wapentagii de *Newerk* ut predictum est reparare debent in eadem villa est defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam hominum dicti wapentagii de *Newerk* quam hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*, qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Newerk* et homines wapentagii de *Byngham*, columpnam illam reparare et sustentare debent ac debuerunt et consueverunt a toto tempore predicto in communi, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* reparare et sustentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt duos alios arcus et caput australe magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* predictae parti five parcellae ex parte australi ejusdem adjacentes qui quidem duo arcus et caput australe continent in longitudine quinquaginta et septem pedes et sunt valde defectiva ruinosa et non bene reparata, in defectu hominum ejusdem wapentagii de *Ryschlyf*, et quod columpna media inter eosdem duos arcus et predictam partem five parcellam in eadem villa est defectiva ruinosa et non bene reparata in defectu tam hominum ejusdem wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* quam hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*, qui quidem homines eorundem wapentagiorum de *Byngham* et *Ryschlyf* columpnam illam reparare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et consueverunt in communi, &c. Per quod preceptum est vice-comiti quod non omittat, &c. quin venire faciat coram prefatis justiciariis apud *Not.* die martis in septimana pentecostes proxime futura homines predictae ville *Not.* homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokstowe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lytbe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Bassetlowe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Newerk* homines dicti wapentagii de *Byngham* et homines dicti wapentagii de *Ryschlyf*, ad respondendum separatim domino regi de promissis &c. Ad quem diem martis coram prefatis *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanne Plumptre* et *Thoma Babyngton*, justiciariis, &c. apud *Not.* predicti venerunt predicti homines dicte ville *Not.* p. *Rogerum Brerley* attornatum suum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Brokstowe*, p. *Johannem Manchester* attornatum suum. Et predicti homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lytbe* p. *Ric. Basage* attornatum suum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Bassetlowe* p. *Willielmum Chapman* attornatum suum, et predicti

dicti homines wapentagii de *Newerk* p. *Karolum Schawe* attornatum suum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Byngham* p. *Thomam Barker* attornatum suum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* p. *Johannem Walley* attornatum suum, et habito auditu presentationis predictae dicunt separatim quod ipsi non possunt dedicere materias in presentationibus illis contentas nec quin ipsa dicta capita arcus, columnas, et partem sive parcellam magni pontis predicti reparare et sustentare debent et consueverunt modo et forma prout per presentationes predictas supponitur. Ideo consideratum est quod predicti homines ville et wapentagiorum predictorum distringantur ad reparationes et emendationes predictas juxta vim, formam et effectum presentationum predictarum faciendas, &c. Et sint in misericordia quia reparationes illas prius non fecerunt, &c. Que quidem miserecordie afferantur p. prefatos justiciarios, viz. sup. homines predictae ville *Not. VI sb. VIII d.* et sup. omnes cujuslibet wapentagii dictorum sex wapentagiorum *VI sb. VIII d.* Et preceptum est vice-comiti de *Not.* quod non omittat, &c. quin distringat homines predictae ville *Not.* et homines cujuslibet wapentagii dictorum sex wapentagiorum p. omnes terras, &c. et quod de exitibus, &c. Ita quod ipsi reparationis et emendationes predictas juxta vim formam et effectum presentationum predictarum fieri faciant nisi prius p. ipsos factae fuerint. Et qualiter, &c. constari faciat prefatis justiciariis hic apud *Not.* predict die jovis proxime post festum sancti Bartholomei apostoli proxime futuri, &c. Ad quem diem coram prefatis *Richardo Byngham Johanne Plumtre et Thoma Babyngton*, justiciariis, &c. vice-com. *Not.* retornavit quod caput boreale magni pontis predicti et duo arcus ejusdem magni pontis predicti que predicti homines ville *Not.* ut predictum est reparare et emendare debent p. eosdem homines ejusdem ville *Not.* bene et sufficienter reparata et emendata existunt. Et non columpna media predicta inter eosdem duos arcus et predictos tres arcus ejusdem magni pontis quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokstowe* ut predictum est reparare et emendare debent per eosdem homines wapentagii de *Brokstowe* et predictos homines de villa *Not.* in communi bene et sufficienter reparata et emendata existunt. Et quod predicti duo arcus et caput australe magni pontis predicti que predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* ut predictum est reparare et emendare debent, p. homines ejusdem wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* bene et sufficienter reparata et emendata existunt. Et quod columpna media predicta inter eosdem duos arcus & predictam partem sive parcellam ejusdem magni pontis quam predicti homines wapentagii de *Byngham* ut predictum est reparare et emendare debent p. eosdem homines wapentagii de *Byngham* et predictos homines wapentagii de *Ryschlyf* in communi bene et sufficienter similiter reparata et emendata existunt, retornavit etiam idem vice-comes quod homines cujuslibet wapentagii dictorum wapentagiorum de *Brokstowe*, *Thurgarton* et *Lytke*, *Bassetlowe*, *Newerk* et *Byngham* districti sunt unde exitus *XX d.* Et quod predicti homines wapentagii de *Brokstowe* manuteneantur p. *Adam Say*, et *Alanum Bray* et predicti homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lytke* manuteneantur p. *Oliverum Olme* et *Galfridum Bond*, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Bassetlowe* manuteneantur p. *Thomam May* et *Humfridum South* et predicti homines wapentagii de *Newerk* manuteneantur p. *Thomam Thorn* et *Williclmum Morn.* Et predicti homines wapentagii de *Byngham*, manuteneantur p. *Matheum Clerk* et *Adamum Smert* ideo ipsi in misericordia, &c. Et ut prius preceptum est vice-comiti quod non omittat, &c. quin distringat predictos homines wapentagii de *Brokstowe*, homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lytke*, homines wapentagii de *Bassetlowe*, homines wapentagii de *Newerk* et homines wapentagii de *Byngham* p. omnes terras, &c. et quod de exitibus &c. Ita quod ipsi reparationes et emendationes predictas pro parte sua fieri faciant

faciant juxta vim formam et effectum presentationum predictarum nisi prius p. ipsos sic facte fuerint, et qualiter, &c. constari faciat prefatis justiciariis hic scilicet apud *Not.* predictam die jovis in sancta septimana quadragesime proxime futura ut ulterius, &c. Quod quidem recordum coram nobis habitum duximus exemplificandum.

IN cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste *J. Fortescu*, apud *Westmonasterium* octavo die *Januarii* anno regni nostro trigesimo sexto.

G O G H.



A Copy of a Letter sent from divers Knights and Gentlemen of *Nottinghamshire* to the Knights serving for that County in Parliament. *July 1, 1642.*

— N. B. *His Majesty's declaration to the Lords and others of the Privy-Council attending his Majesty at York, bears date the 13th of June 1642.*

To our much honoured Friends Sir THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Knight, and ROBERT SUTTON, Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of NOTTINGHAM.

Gentlemen,

FINDING to our great grief (by divers printed declarations) the unhappy differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament and from thence apprehending great fear of farther distractions, we have thought fit to impart our hearts freely unto you, as men chosen by us and intrusted for us to represent us and our desires in your honourable house of Commons: Where in the 1st place, upon all occasions we desire you to tender the acknowledgement of our humble and hearty thanks for the many good laws which by their care and wisdom together with his Majesty's grace and favour have been obtained for us both for the securing us in the point of our property, and also for the freeing us from the unlimited power of arbitrary government: And herein his Majesty having concurred with you in all that we could expect or can desire both for our persons and estates, and at several times promised to join with his parliament for the reforming and reducing both the doctrine and discipline of the church to the best and purest times since the reformation; and if this were done, what others would expect we know not, we desire no more.

AND now we cannot but stand amazed to see the King, the Lords and Commons agree in all that we can think necessary for reformation and for securing us hereafter to be governed according to the good laws of the land in force, and yet such great distraction amongst those three estates.

WE heard long since reports and saw printed papers of the great dangers of papist

pists, and that even in our own country, but believe there was no truth nor ground of any such.

WE heard great rumour of a foraigne force from *France* and *Denmark*; but thanks be to God we see no such danger: And yet under these pretences, there is great preparation of putting us in a posture of defence and a great necessity pretended of settling the *Militia*: But we see more cause to fear the remedy, than the disease, for this posture (as you call it) of defence does carry a face of war with it, even among ourselves, and concerning it, we are distracted with contrary commands. The House of Parliament command one thing, the King forbids that command, and we are at a stand and yet we are ever ready to yield obedience to all the known laws of the land, and we have ever been taught, that all those laws made in parliament consist of three estates, the Commons, Lords and King, and we think it dangerous to untwist that triple cord; and we hold it our greatest privilege that the King and Lords whom we have heard some time in council joined could not make a law to bind us without our consent in parliament, and by the same reason, we cannot expect that the Commons with the Lords should make a law or ordinance of the force of a law to bind without the King, especially against the King. And as we do not yield any act of obedience to the King's command simply but as it is warranted by law, made by his authority with the consent of both Houses, so we shall not conceive ourselves bound to obey one or both Houses without the King, but in such things as are according to the known laws of the land.

W H E N the King by his writ gave us power to chuse you it was to treat *de quibusdam arduis*, &c: We never conceived your only votes should be our law, nor conceived we had such a power to confer upon you, and we require you not to consent to lay any such command upon us, nor to engage us in a civil war for the maintenance of such votes, under colour of priviledges against our lawful King, to whom many of us by the appointment of the law have taken the oath of supremacy, and allegiance, to which all of us are bound. And beside, we have at the command of both Houses taken the late protestation, wherein we have vowed to maintain the doctrine of the church of *England*, his Majesty's royal person, honour and estate, the priviledges of Parliament and the liberties of the subject: And we shall endeavour to maintain every part and clause thereof respectively with our lives and fortunes. And we conceive our best directions therein to be the known laws, the maintenance whereof we account our liberty and defence. And we account the surest way to enjoy the benefit of these laws, is to join and comply with his Majesty, under whose protection next under God we can only hope to enjoy the benefit thereof; especially his Majesty having since this parliament, joined in the making as good laws as ever any King has done, and made so gracious promises of his future government according to the laws, and given abundant satisfaction for some unhappy accidents in his past government, that we conceive great cause to return him cheerful thankfulness for these laws, and to yield him faithful obedience, and to confide in him for the future.

T H I S is the clear expression of our hearts, this is that we desire you to consent in for us. And we shall heartily pray that we might be an example to many others to make the like expressions. And then we should not doubt but this would bring a right understanding betwixt the King and his people, and take away all fears and jealousies, and settle a firm peace amongst us.

W E

W E should gladly and with all humility have petitioned your honourable House, but still to this purpose. And we understand some countries have done so which has been displeasing unto them because contrary to their sense; and we perhaps through ignorance might fall into the same error. Yet we hope it will not be displeasing unto you, that we give you our sense freely, for you are us, and we hope you will not be unwilling to follow our sense, so far as you conceive it to be the sense of your country whose you are and for whom you serve. And so we rest your very loving friends and countrymen.

J O H N D I G B Y, *High-Sheriff.*

John Byron,
Richard Parkins,
William Appleton,
Robert Pilson,
George Lascells,
Matthew Palmer,
Roger Cooper,
Isham Parkins,
Jo. Wood,
G. Hollis,
Richard Byron,
Jo. Nevile,
Edmund Hastings,
Edward Andrewes,
Thomas Blackwall,
William Sandes,
Thomas Longford,
Jervas Sanford,
Richard Harper,
Gabriel Armstrong,
Act. Burnell,
Sam. Bolles,
Rowland Pand,
John Odingfells,
Geo. Milford,
John Caldecott,

Robert Eyre,
Parke Cresly,
Thomas Houlder,
Robert Saunderson,
John Walker,
Thomas Fox,
John Bolles,
Gri. Dwall,
William Smiths,
Nich. Stoyt,
Thomas Hollwell,
Richard Draper,
Thomas Atkinson,
Lancelot Rolston,
Thomas Newton,
William Wild,
Herbert Leek,
Thomas Brown,
William Smythson,
Jo. Gosling,
William Oglethorp,
Geo. Lascells,
John Clay,
Anthony Gilby,
Richard Boyer,

William Needham,
Richard Brough,
John Butterworth,
Tho. Poole,
John Lee,
Jo. Worfdale,
William Shipman,
Charles Leek,
William Apfley,
Francis Cavendish,
Charles North,
Matthew Palmer,
Richard Holliwell,
Roger Jackson,
John Leeke,
Richard Simman,
Stephen Broome,
William Colby,
John Newport,
Edward Holland,
Henry Broome,
William Hacker,
James Forbeny,
Job Holden,
William Poclington,
Hen. Green.

T H E

The following is a Copy of one of the printed Circular Letter of Loan which were sent about and delivered by Troopers.

C H A R L E S, R.

T R U S T Y and well beloved, we greet you well.

W H E R E A S all our subjects of the kindome of *England* and dominion of *Wales*, are both by their allegiance and the act of pacification, bound to resist and suppress all such our subjects of *Scotland* as have in a hostile manner already entered or shall hereafter enter into the kingdom.

A N D by law, your personal service, attended in a warlike manner for the resistance of this invasion, may be required by us, which we desire to spare, chusing rather to invite your assistance in a free and voluntary expression of your affection to our service and the safety of the kingdom.

A N D whereas the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at *Oxford* have taken into their consideration the necessity of supporting our army for the defence of us and our people against this invasion, and for the preservation of religion, laws and liberties of this kindome, and thereupon have agreed upon the speedy raising of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds by loan from particular persons, towards the which themselves have advanced a very considerable proportion and by their examples hope, that our well affected subjects throughout the kingdom will in a short time make up the remainder, whereby we shall not only be enabled to pay and recruit our army but likewise be enabled to put our armies in such a condition as our subjects shall not suffer by free quarters or the unruliness of our souldiers, which is now in present agitation, and will (we no way doubt, by the advice of the members of both Houses assembled) be speedily effected.

W E do towards so good a worke, by the approbation and advice of the sayd members of both Houses here assembled desire you forthwith to lend us the sum of *twenty pounds* or the value thereof in plate, touched plate at five shillings, untouched plate at four shillings and four-pence p. ounce and to pay or deliver the same within seven days after the receipt hereof to the hands of the high sheriff of that our county, or to such whom we shall appoint to receive the same, (upon his acquittances for the receipt thereof) who is forthwith to return and pay the same at *Corpus Christi* college in *Oxford* to the hands of the earl of *Bath*, the lord *Seymour*, Mr. *John Ashburnham*, and Mr. *John Fettiplace*, or any of them, who are appointed treasurers for receiving and issuing thereof by the said members (by whose order only the said money is to be disposed) and to give receipts for the same, the which we promise to repay as soon as God shall enable us; this sum being to be advanced with speed, we are necessitated to apply ourselves to such persons as yourself, of whose ability and affection we have confidence, giving you this assurance, that in such farther charges, that the

Yy

necessity

necessity of our just defence shall inforce us to require of our good subjects, your forwardness and disbursements shall be considered to your best advantage.

A N D so presuming you will not fail to expresse your affection herein, we bid you farewell.

G I V E N at our court at *Oxford* the 14th day of *February* in the 19th year of our reign 1643.

By the advice of the members of both
Houses assembled at *Oxford*.

ED. LITTLETON,

S A M. E U R E.

} *They were the Speakers*

Stafford,
To *Willoughby Manley, Gent.*

A grant from the Mayor and Burgeses of NOTTINGHAM of forty Shillings a Year to the Tanners. HEN. 8.

O M N I B U S Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit, major et burgenfes ville *Nottingham*, salutem in domino sempiternam.

N O V E R I T I S nos predicti major et burgenfes pro certis causis nos moventibus dedisse concessisse et hoc presente scripto nostro confirmasse *Willielmo Shar-
pington, Jacobo Mason, Johanni Renell, Johanni Gregorie & Thome Sibthorpe*, Lutheoribus ville *Nottingham* pro nobis et successoribus nostris, unam annuitatem sive redditum quadraginta solidorum annuatim et precipiendam de et in annualem omnibus terris et tenementis majoris et burgensium seu communitatis ville *Nott.* predictæ pertin. Habendam et percipiendam dictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum quadraginta solidorum prefatis *Willielmo, Jacobo, Johanni Renel, Johanni Gregorie et Thome Sibthorpe* et successoribus suis de artificio Lutheorum ville *Nott.* existentibus in perpetuum ad festum annunciationis beate Marie virginis, nativitatis sancti *Johannis Baptiste*, sancti *Michaelis* archangeli et nativitatis domini equalibus portionibus p. manus camerariorum ejusdem ville existentium annuatim persolvendam. Ut si contingat predictam sive annualem redditum quadraginta solidorum aretro fore in parte velli in toto post aliquod festum festorum prenominatorum quo solvi debeat quod extunc bene licebit et liceat prefatis *Willielmo, Jacobo, Johanni Renell, Johanni Gregorie et Thome Sibthorp* ac successoribus suis Lutheoribus ejusdem ville in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis seu quamlibet inde parcellam intrare et distringere, distractionesque ibidem captas licite abducere et effugare ac penes se retinere quo usque de predicta annuitate sive annuali redditu quadraginta solidorum una cum arreragiis ejusdem si que fuerint prefato *Willielmo, Jacobo, Johanni Reynell, Johanni Gre-
gorie*

gorie & Thome Sibthorpe ac fuccefforibus fuis Lutheoribus ejufdem ville Nott. plenarie fuerint perfolut et integraliter fatisfact.

E T nos predictus major et burgenfes ejufdem ville poffuimus prefatum *Willielmum, Jacobum Mafon, Johannem Renell, Johannem Gregorie* et *Thomam Sibthorpe* in poffeffionem predicte annuitatis five annualis redditus quadraginta folidorum per folutionem unius denarii nomine feifie per me predictum majorem die dati prefentis prefato *Willielmo Sharpington* foluti in parte folutionis annuitatis five annualis redditus illius.

I N cujus rei testimonium figillum commune ejufdem ville Nott. huic prefenti fcripto nontro appofuimus. Datum decimo octavo die menfis *Februarii* anno regis *Henrici octavi* dei gratia *Anglie, Francie et Hibernie* regis, fidei defenforis, et ecclefie *Anglicane et Hibernie* fupremi capitis tricefimo feptimo.

A true Copy of the laft Will and Testament of Mr. ABEL COLLIN, taken from the rough Draught wrote by the late Mr. JAMES HAINES his Fathers own Hand. --- It is now in the Custody of Mr. Thomas Bennet, Register.

I N the name of God, *Amen*. I *Abel Collin*, of the town and county of the town of *Nottingham*, mercer, being under fome weaknefs of body, but of found, perfect and difpofing memory thanks be therefore given to Almighty God, doe make and declare this for my laft will and testament in writing, in manner and form following.

First. I recommend my foul into the hands of Almighty God hoping through the merits, death and paffion of my bleffed faviour *Jesus Chrift* to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my fins, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the difcretion of my executor to be hereafter named. And as for my eftate wherewith it has pleafed Almighty God to blefs me, I give and difpofe thereof in manner following.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my loving brother *Mr. Thomas Collin*, the fum of ten pounds to be payd by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my deceafe.

Item. I give to my loving fifter *Mrs. Fortune Smith*, the fum of ten pounds to be payd within two years after my deceafe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every of my brothers and my fifters children that fhall be living at my deceafe, the fum of twenty pounds a-piece, of lawful money of *England*, to be payd unto them and every of them by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my deceafe.

Item. I give and bequeath to and amongst every of the children and grand children of my unkle *William Collin* late of *Peterborough* deceased, the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto them and equally divided among them by my said executor, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Banks* his children late of *London* carpenter deceased, the sum of fifeteen pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto them and divided amongst them share and share alike, the same to be payd by my said executor hereafter named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Mary Hutchinson* widdow the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto her by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *John Stanford* of *Northampton* if he be living at the time of my decease, the sum of fifty shillings or if he be then dead, then I give the said fifty shillings to his widdow if she shall be living at the time of my decease, the same to be payd by my executor hereafter named, within six months next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the severall parishes of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Mary* within the town of *Nott.* and to the executor of this my last will and testament, the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England*, for the binding out and disposing to apprentice or otherwise eight boys, youths or girls, such as shall be approved and liked by my said executor hereafter named and then my said executor to provide the said twenty pounds and payment thereof to be made accordingly within twelve months next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of *St. Nicholas* in the said town of *Nottingham*, the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England*, the same to be layd out in buying of coals the next summer after my decease, at the most advantageous time of the summer for buying the same at the cheapest rate, which coals when so bought as aforesaid to be sold to the poor of the said parish in the winter time following, at the same rate they shall be so bought in, so that the said sum of twenty pounds may remain for ever a stock or fund for buying of coals for the use of the poor of the said parish in manner aforesaid and it is my mind and will that the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* and his succeffors and also my executor and his heirs for ever shall have power yearly to inspect the accompts of the said church-wardens and overseers, to see the same duly performed according to the true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of *St. Peter* in the said town of *Nottingham* the sum of fifteen pounds of lawful money of *England* the same to be layd out in buying of coals the next summer after my decease at the most advantageous time of the summer for buying the same at the cheapest rate, which coals when so bought as aforesaid to be sold to the poor of

the said parish in the winter time following at the same rate they shall be so bought in, so that the said sum of fifteen pounds may remain for ever as a stock or fund for buying coals for the use of the poor of the said parish as aforesaid, and it is my mind and will, that the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* for the time being and his successors, and also my executor and his heirs for ever shall have power yearly to inspect the accounts of the said churchwardens and overseers to see the same duly performed according to the direction of this my will.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of *St. Mary* in the said town of *Nott.* the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England* the same to be laid out in the buying of coals the next summer after my decease, at the most advantageous time of the summer for buying the same at the cheapest rate, which coals when so bought as aforesaid, to be sold to the poor of the said parish in the winter time following at the same rate they shall be so bought in, so that the said sum of twenty pounds, may remain for ever as a stock or fund for buying coals for the use of the poor of the said parish as aforesaid, and it is my mind and will that the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* for the time being and his successors, and also my executor and his heirs for ever, shall have power yearly to inspect the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers to see the same duly performed according to the intent and meaning of this my last will and testament.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor debtors in *Nottingham* town goal, or that shall be there, yearly, the sum of one shilling weekly, the same to be paid by my executor and his heirs upon every saturday for ever, the first payment thereof to be made upon the next saturday that shall happen next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor debtors in *Nottingham* county goal, or that shall be there, yearly, the sum of one shilling weekly, the same to be paid by my executor and his heirs upon every saturday, from the first payment thereof to be made upon the next saturday that shall happen next after my decease.

Item. I give unto my couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith*, the sum of 5 pounds to be disposed to such charitable uses as he shall think fit.

Item. I give unto widdow *Thorpe* late of *Brewhouse Yard*, the sum of twenty shillings to be paid by my executor within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Mr. *Peter Thompson* of the town of *Nottingham*, glafsman, the sum of ten pounds the same to be paid to him by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *John Corks* of the citty of *York* the sum of five pounds the same to be paid unto him by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Fletcher's* son of *London*, the like sum of five pounds to be paid by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my decease.

Item.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *Malell Hunt* the sum of fifty shillings to be by her disposed of amongst such poor people as she in her discretion shall think fit, the same to be payd to her for the purpose before-said by my executor hereafter-named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my sifter *Conway* of *Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk* the sum of five pounds to buy her mourning, the same to be payd by my executor hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath to my couzin *Elizabeth Conway* of the town of *Nottingham* the sum of five pounds to be payd by my executor within two years after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to Mr. *John Egleton* and his wife of the citty of *London* the sum of five pounds a-piece, the same to be payd by my executor hereafter-named within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give unto *Sarah Horowine* and *Rebecca Barraclough* my sifter *Smiths* maid servants the sum of twenty shillings a piece if they shall be then living with my said sifter at the time of my decease.

Item. I give unto *Bridget* ———, who was my fathers maid servant at the time of his decease the sum of twenty shillings, the same to be payd unto her by my executor hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath unto widdow *Parkes* of the town of *Nottingham* the sum of twenty shillings, the same to be payd by my said executor.

Item. I give and bequeath unto widdow *Brittain* living near *Peterborough* the sum of twenty shillings yearly during her natural life, the same to be payd unto her or to such other person as she shall appoint to receive the same upon every *Christmass Eve* by my said executor hereafter-named, the first payment to be made upon the next *Christmas-Eve* that shall happen next after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor people of the town of *Nottingham* the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of *England* the same to be payd unto them by my executor hereafter named in such manner as is hereafter mentioned, That is to say, the sum of twenty pounds part thereof soon after my decease, and the sum of ten pounds other parts thereof, upon the second day of *February* then next ensuing, and the remainder of the said one hundred pounds to be payd by ten pound payments upon the second day of *February*, till the said sum of one hundred pounds be fully paid and discharged. And my mind and will is that the said sum of one hundred pounds before-mentioned and bequeathed shall not be construed or intended to excuse the dole of bread at my funeral.

Item. I give unto Mr. *Samuel Panilcick* and Mr. *William Kirby* my servants the sum of twenty shillings a-piece if they shall be living with me at the time of my decease.

Item.

Item. I give unto *Abel Collin*, son of my nephew Mr. *John Collin* the sum of twenty pounds over and above the legacy herein before given and bequeathed to him the same to be payd by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give unto my couzin *John Collin* his wife the sum of five pounds the same to be payd unto her by my executor here after-named within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give unto my coufin *William Clifton* of *Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*, the sum of five pounds, the same to be payd unto him by my executor here after named, within two years next after my decease.

Item. I give unto Mr. *George Langford* the elder two guineas.

Item. I give unto *William Fishwicke*, my late father's man the sum of twenty shillings.

Item. Whereas I am executor of the last will and testament of my late couzin *Abel Collin* late of the town of *Nottingham*, I do hereby impower and authorize my coufin Mr. *Thomas Smith*, to see the same performed as fully and punctually and exactly in every respect as if I were actually alive and in being to see the same performed myself.

Item. What trust was reposed in me by my late brother Mr. *Thomas Smith*, touching any lands and tenements in the *Brewhouse-Yard* in the county of *Nottingham*, I hereby impower and authorize my said couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith* to act therein as much as I myself might or could do if I was alive and in being to act therein myself.

Item. Whereas about the eight and twentieth day of *October* last passed, *Edward Copley* at my instance and request did lend unto *William Harvey* of the town of *Nottingham*, fellmonger, the sum of ten pounds upon mortgage, it is my mind and will that if the said money shall be lost, and cannot be gotten of the said *William Harvey*; that then my executor hereafter named shall pay the same unto the said *Edward Copley* and make it good out of my personal estate.

A N D I do nominate and ordain, constitute and appoint, my loving couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith* full and sole executor of this my last will and testament, and for his pains to be taken in the execution of this my last will and testament, I give him the sum of fifty pounds, of lawful money of *England*, provided always and it is my mind and will that the remainder and surpluse of my personal estate after the full performance of this my last will and testament, and all matters and things therein expressed, I do give and bequeath the same unto my said executor of this my last will and testament to be by him employed and bestowed in the building of some little houses and endowing the same for some poor men or women to dwell in, belonging to some of the aforefaid several parishes, together with the several legacies of all and every such legatee before-mentioned in this my last will and testament which shall happen to die, before the legacy shall become due according to the true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament.

Item

Item. I give to the five children of my said couzin *William Clifton* of *Tarmouth* the sum of ten pounds over and above their said other legacies to be payd by my executor before-mentioned, and it is my mind and will that if any of the said children shall happen to die before his or their legacy shall become due, then the same to be divided among the survivors of them.

I N witness whereof to this my last will and testament contained in one skin of parchment I have set to my hand and seal this 4th day of *February* in the year of the reign of our souveraign lady queen *Anne* and anno domini 1704.

S I G N E D sealed, declared and published by the said *Abel Collin* the testator for and as his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence subscribed our names as witnesses, &c.



Copy of a Grant by Queen ANNE of two new Fairs.

A NNA Dei gratia magnæ *Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ* regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Cum per quandam inquisitionem indentat. capt. apud *Guibald.* villæ de *Nottingham* in comitatu nostro villæ *Nottingham* quinto die *Maji* anno regni undecimo virtute cujusdam brevis nostri de *ad quod dampnum* e cancellaria nostra nuper emanat. vice-comit. comitatus villæ *Nottingham* predict. direct. et inquisitionem predict. annexat. p. sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus prædict. compertum sit, quod non esset ad aliquod dampnum vel prejudicium nostri aut aliorum vel ad aliquod nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sive nundinarum si nos concederemus majori et burgenfibus villæ de *Nottingham* predict. et successoribus suis quod ipsi haberent et tenerent annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de *Nottingham* predict. unam feriam sive nundinos incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum pascha et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxim. sequent. et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxime præcedentem primum diem martis immediate post festum epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis sive nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum ac omnium et omnimod. bonorum mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quorumcunque communiter in feriis sive nundinis empt. et vendit. et tolnet et profic. inde provenien. et emergen. sibi et successoribus suis percipien. prout per dict. breve et inquisition. in filariis cancellariæ nostræ predict. de recordo remanen. plenius liquet et apparet. Sciatis modo quod nos de gratia nostra special. ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus præfato majori et burgenfibus villæ de *Nottingham* prædict. et successoribus suis quod ipsi habeant et teneant annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de *Nottingham* prædict. unam feriam sive nundin. incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum paschæ et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequentibus et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend

piend. in diem veneris proxim. præcedent primum diem martis immediate post festum *Epiphaniæ* tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis five nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum omnium et omnimod. bonorum, mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quarumcunq; communiter in feriis five nundinis empt. et vendit. una cum curia pedis pulverisati tempore feriarum prædictarum, ac cum omnibus tolnet et aliis proficuis prædict. feriis five nundinis pertinent five spectant. habend. tenend. et gaudend. prædict. ferias five nundinas et curiam pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissas superius p. presentes concessas seu mentionatas fore concessas eisdem majori et burgenfibus villæ de *Nottingham* prædict. et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad solum proprium opus et usum præfati majoris et burgenfium villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et successorum suorum. Et hoc absque computo vel aliquo alio nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris proinde reddend. solvend. vel faciend. Quare volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo præcepimus et mandamus quod præfatus major et burgenfes villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et successores sui vigore presentium bene libere licite et quiete habeant teneant et custodiant et habere tenere et custodire valeant et possint imperpetuum predictas ferias five nundinas uno cum curia pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissis predictis secundum tenorem et veram intentionem harum literarum nostrarum patentium absque molestatione p. turbatione gravamina five contradictione nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum vel aliquorum vice-comit. Esceatorum, ballivorum, officiariorum five ministrorum nostrorum hæredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque et hoc absque aliquo alio warranto brevi vel process. imposterum in ea parte procurand. vel obtinend. denique volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfato majori et burgenfibus villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et successoribus suis quod hæ literæ nostræ patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem sint et erunt bonæ firma, valida, sufficientia, et effectualia in lege eisdem majori et burgenfibus villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et successoribus suis secundum veram intentionem earundem.

I N cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste meipfa apud *Westmonasterium* tricesimo die *Augusti* anno regni nostro undecimo.

per breve de privato sigillo

C O C K S.

Zz

Nomine

Nomina Villarum infra Henorem PEVEREL in Comit. Nott. & Derbyens.

Nottingham.

ADbolton *p. se et cum* Cothinstock.
 Aldefworth *alias* Arfworth.
 Annesley.
 Aspley. Arnold.
 Adinburgh.
 Affert *de* Heywood *in Forest. de* Sherwood.
 Albocton.
 Aram *alias* Averham *alias* Arum.

Barton *a* Mannor.
 Bridgford *a* Mannor.
 Bassingfield.
 Basford.
 Brinsley.
 Beeston.
 Bramcote.
 Bilborow.
 Broxstow *hundred*.
 Bulwell.
 Barneston *alias* Barestoll.
 Blidworth.
 Brocton.
 Bunney.
 Bradmore.
 Bingham.
 Beavall.
 Burton-Jace.
 Barnby.
 Bagthorp.
 Bleasby *cum* Membris.

Clifton.
 Conard *alias* Conorde.
 Codlingstoake.
 Cossal *alias* Cotesshall.
 Colston-Basset.
 Colwick West.
 Colwick East.
 Cropshall *alias* Cropwell-Butler.
 Clipfow.

Cleadon *alias* Cleidon.
 Carleton *juxta* Nottingham.
 Codgrave.
 Caunton.
 Chilwel.
 Cromwell.
 Curline.
 Carleton North.
 Carlton Chelmerton.

Estwicke.
 Eastwood *alias* Esthwick.
 Eperstone *alias* Eperstowe.
 Efford.
 Edoulton.
 Ernesbya.
 Estwaite.
 Estnotherwicke.
 Edingfield *cum* Halam.

Forrest of Sherwood.
 Flinton *alias* Flintham.
 Farnsfield.
 Fiskerdow.
 Fledborough.

Gunston *alias* Gunnalston.
 Greasley.
 Gamston *alias* Gonelston.
 Gresvile *alias* Greswell.
 Glapton.
 Gedling.
 Gestock.
 Gotham.
 Gresthorp *cum* Normanton.

Hucknall.
 Hucknall Torkard.
 Hempshall.
 Hawkesworth.
 Hickling Mannor.

Hockley *alias* Hochelia.

Hanne *alias* Hulme.

Hubenia *alias* Havershaw.

Hovringham Mannor.

Hallowton *cum* Blidworth.

Kingston *juxta* Ratcliffe.

Kirlington Kirthington *cum* Normanton.

Kimberley. ---- Keyworth.

Kellam-Mannor. --- Kirkbywoodhouse.

Kirkby in Ashfield.

Lenton. ---- Langor. ---- Lindby.

Leake parva, } Mannors.

Leake magna, }

Lambley. ---- Lowdham.

Moore Green.

Morton Muskham Bathley *cum* Holme.

Menenton. - Markham South. - Mark. N.

Markham North and South *cum* Carleton.

Maplebeck *cum* Kneefal *alias* Kerfal.

Normanton & Kingston. -- Newbould.

Norwell & Blidworth.

Nuthall *alias* Northall.

Ollaverton *alias* Ollerton. -- Oxtan.

Offington *cum* Carleton.

Papplewick. -- Plumtree.

Radford Mannor. -- Ruddington.

Remson *alias* Rempston.

Radcliffe *sup.* Trent.

Sibthorpe. - Staunton. - Stapleford.

Strelley. - Sutton *sup.* Trent.

Sutton Bonington. - Selfton *alias* Skelston.

Schrevelton. -- Sherwood Forrest.

Stoke Bardolph. - Sutton Passleys.

Sutton Bassett. - Somerville. - Saxendale.

Stoke *juxta* Newarke. - Slegby.

Shupton. - Suttomeering. - Sierston.

Southwell in membris. - Stanford.

Stathorp. - Snenton.

Thrimpston *alias* Thrumpston. - Toton.

Tithby. - Thorp. - Thorp *jux.* Remson.

Thorowton. - Trowell.

Towton *alias* Taunton.

Tokefworth *alias* Tuxford.

Thurgarton â Leigh Hundred.

Thimerton. - Teidshall.

Upton & Morton.

Wilford. - Willoughby. - Wiverton.

Wyfall. - Westthorp. - Wollaton.

Watnoll *alias* Watners. - Woodborough.

Widmerpool. - Wannesley. - Weston.

Winkborne *cum* Hock.

Derbyshire.

A Shford in Peake a Mannor,
Atquathorp,
Alfreton *alias* Alfrton,
Ashour or Ashore, - Alfop, - Allernash,
Appletree Hundred, — Alleaston,
Ashburne *alias* Eshburne,

Bolsover, - Bradnell, - Baswell,
Bastowe, - Burton,
Brakenthwait *alias* Brakenwheat.

Brimington, - Bugnell, - Blacknell,
Brimington *cum* Wilcom Rodithes,
Barlebrough, - Buxton, - Brampton,
Bently Mannor and Hamlet, - Bradley,
Bathorp *alias* Bagthorp, - Baslow,
Becleshall, - Belper *alias* Beaufpiere,
Bonfal *alias* Bonteshall,
Brassington *alias* Brassingham,
Bakewell *alias* Bankwell,
Birchwood, - Burton-Lazarus,

Balb Forrest *de* Hopedale,
Brightwifield *alias* Brightrichfield,
Battfield *alias* Batesfield, a Mannor,
Beckley,
Bousden *cum* Farneton *alias* Farndlow.

Codnor-Carthalu,
Chatville *alias* Clatvile,
Chatworth *alias* Chistworth, - Calowe,
Crich-Baron, - Cooksey *alias* Cooksley,
Coldlowe, - Cromford *alias* Comford,
Crodecoat, *alias* Croudecoat,
Coldbrook *alias* Caldebrook, - Cotes,
Chadseden *alias* Chadsden, - Cleyndon.

Dale-Abby, - Darley in the Peake,
Darley-Abby *juxta* Derby, - Dore,
Dernechola, - Dunston-Mannor,
Denby-Mannor, - Dethick, - Duningsted,
Duckmanton, - Duffield-Mannor,
Deresborow.

Eyme, - Empingham,
Eshburne *alias* Ashburne, - Estford,
Ederfley *alias* Edrithsley,
Elton-Mannor,
Eftwall *alias* Etwall *alias* Etoile.

Forton *alias* Foodon, - Forrest of Peake.
Fairfield *alias* Fairfield,
Farnlow *cum* Bouden,
Folefworth *al.* Fawfworth *al.* Foxworth

Gresley Hundred, - Glapwell.

Haddon le Nether, - Hope,
Hopedale Ball. — Heanor Mannor,
Larlow *alias* Hucklow Mannor deslumbi,
Hocklow Hamlet, - Haverseidge Mannor,
Hassop, - Herlaston, - Hertherseige,
Hasland, - Holbrook, - Hunfington,
Hopton, Heage *alias* Heige, - Holland,
Horsley Castle, - Hurtington,
Heasselbecke, - Habeina, - Hocklia,
Horsepool, - High Peake hun. wholly.
Haylesfya.
Iball, - Ireton, - Ilkeston, - Irviceftrie.

Kilwarmarsh; - Kirtington, - Kinnerfley,

Keeleston,
Kerelston *alias* Kedleston.

Langford, - Longfden *parva*,
Lutton Hamblet *alias* Sutton, - Litton,
Lee and Tansley, - Langor Mannor,
Langrave Mannor, - Lintot Hamblet.

Matlock Mannor, - Middleton Mannor,
Marton, - Methduplet, - Mapleton,
Malcherba, - Melborne.

Normanton *juxta* Derby, - Normanton.
Normanvile.

Oxcroft, - Overdale Mannor,
Occidental *alias* Ocidental,
Olvafton in Morley Hundred.

Pinkeston *alias* Pinston, - Peake Mines,
Peake Cast, - Pentridge, - Pilsley,
Parkhall *juxta* Derby, - Pemwick,
Porwich *alias* Powdwich.

Quatford.

Risley, - Rodesley *alias* Rodely,
Ripley, - Rowdiches Waste,
Risenden.

Shoreland, - Somercote, - Scarcliff,
Somerville, - Sponden, - Shalton,
Staneley, - Shakethorn, - Starwigge,
Shallcrofs, - Sierfton, - Skegby,
Smitterton *alias* Sinterton, Sirebrok,
Southwood, - Stanton *alias* Staunton,
Stake in the Peake and the Mannor of
Sandiacre,
Supton *alias* Shupton, - Stall dona,
Stauradale.

Thorp in Glebis, - Tibshelfe,
Toleberry *cum* Dore *al.* Tolley *cum* Done,
Tidswall, - Tolvile,
Tannesley and Lee, - Thimerton.

Underwood.

Waterfield, Walton, Wounhall, | Wirksworth Hundred, Weston,
 Wingfield North and South, Whitfield, | Wandesley
 Whittington, Wakebridge, Whitwell, | Wymondfall pars in Leicestershire.



*A T A B L E of Churches and Chapelries, within the Archdeaconry
 of NOTTINGHAM as the Incumbents and Patrons stood in the Year
 1744.*

The DEANERY of NOTTINGHAM:

CHURCHES & CHAPELS	Present Incumbents.	PATRONS.
A ddenborough, Ansley, Arnold, Basford, Beeston, Bilborow,	Mr. Benj. Cockayne, <i>V.</i> Andrew Matthews, John Parsons, Esq; <i>V.</i> Thomas Beaumont, <i>V.</i> John Henson, <i>V.</i> Will. Goodday, <i>R.</i>	— Foljambe, Esq; William Chaworth, Esq; The D. of Devonshire, The same, Ralph Edge 2 and Mr. Sheppard the 3d turn, — Fouljambe, Esq;
Bramcote Chap. to the P. of Addenborough. Bulwell, Burton Joice with Bulcote, Colwicke, Coffal Chap. to Wollaton, Estwaite, Epperston, Gelling 1st Mediety, 2d Mediety, Greasley,	Benjamin Cockayne, <i>C.</i> Thomas Beaumont, <i>R.</i> John Saunders, <i>V.</i> Thomas Rose, <i>R.</i> Geo. Staunton Brough, <i>C.</i> Maurice Pugh, <i>R.</i> Chr. Rawleigh Seaton, <i>R.</i> Ric. Chenevix, <i>V. & R.</i> John Cooper, <i>V.</i>	The Duke of Devonshire, The Earl of Chesterfield, Mundy Musters, Esq; The Lord Middleton, John Plumptre, Esq; The Lord Viscount How, The Earl of Chesterfield, Sir Wolstan Dixie bt. & Sir R. Sutton, alter.
Gonalston, Hoveringham, Hucknall Torcard, Kirkby in Ashford, Lamley, Lenton, Lyndely, Loadham, Mansfield, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Nuthall,	John Dean, <i>V.</i> John Rose, <i>C.</i> Thomas Carter, <i>C.</i> John Brailsford, <i>R.</i> Henry Woods, <i>R.</i> George Wayte, <i>V.</i> Andrew Matthews, <i>R.</i> Joseph Brewen, <i>V.</i> James Badger, <i>V & R.</i> William Clarke, <i>C.</i> Andrew Matthews, <i>R.</i>	Sir Humphrey Monox, bt. John Gilbert Cooper, Esq The Lord Byron, The Duke of Newcastle, The Lord Middleton, The Lord Chancellor, Montague, The Duke of Kingston, Dean and Chap. of Linc. The Lady Oxford, Sir Charles Sedley, bart. Paplewick,

Paplewick,
 Radford,
 Selston,
 Snenton,
 Skegby,
 Stapleford,
 Strelley,
 Sutton in Ashford,
 Teversal,
 Thurgarton,
 Trowel, 1st Mediety,
 Trowel, 2d Mediety,
 Wollaton
 St. Mary,
Nott. St. Peter,
 St. Nicholas,

Mr. Robert Stanly,	C.	Lady Culloden,
George Wayte,	V.	Lord Chancellor,
William Wright,	C.	Sir Wolstan Dixie, bt.
Scroop Berdmore, DD	C.	The Duke of Kingston,
James Lineham,	C	The Lady Oxford,
George Bettinson,	C	Burlace Warren, Esq;
William Goodday,	R	Ralph Edge, Esq;
		Duke of Devonshire,
Edward Wilson,	R	Sir Charles Mollineux, bt.
John Rose,		John Gilbert Cooper,
Geo. Staunton Brough,	R	{ The Lord Middleton, &
Henry Francis,	R	Mrs. Mary Hacker,
Geo. Staunton Brough,	R	The same,
Scroop Berdmore, DD	V	The Lord Middleton,
Edward Chappell,	R	The Duke of Kingston,
John Abson,	R	The King,
		The King.

The DEANERY of B Y N G H A M:

Church and Chapels.

A Dbolton,
 Barton in Fabis,
 Byngbam,
 Broughton Sulney,
 Bunney and Bradmore,
 Carcolston,
 Clifton & Glapton
 Cortlingstock,
 Cotgrave 1st & 2d Pars,
 Coulston-Basset,
 East-Bridgford,

 East Leek,
 Edwalton,
 Elton,
 Flintham,

 Gotham,

 Granby,
 Hawsworth,
 Holm Pierpont,
 Hickling,
 Keyworth,

Present Incumbents.

The Rev. Scroop Berd-	
more, D D.	R
Joseph Milner,	R
Henry Stanhope,	R
John Dawson,	R
Thomas Poynton,	V
Robert Manley,	
Will. Standfast, LLD	R
John Woods,	R
Richard Sterne,	R
Thomas Rose,	V
Peter Priaulx, B D.	
Granville Wheler, Esq	R
John Henson,	C
Matthew Bradford,	R
George Butler,	V
William Bridges,	R
Thomas Bradfield,	V
Hamond Turner,	R
Scroop Berdmore, D D.	R
John Ward,	R
Edward Moises,	R

Patrons:

The Duke of Kingston,
 The Archbishop of York,
 The Earl of Chesterfield,
 Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
 Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
 Richard Porter, Esq;
 Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
 Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
 The Duke of Kingston,
 Lord Chancellor,
 William Chaworth, Esq; &
 Mag. College Oxon alter.
 The Earl of Huntington,
 William Chaworth, Esq;
 Langford Collin, Esq;
 Trinity College Cam.
 { Duke of Newcastle,
 — Thorney, Esq;
 — Jennings, Esq;
 Duke of Rutland,
 The Rev. Hamond Turner
 The Duke of Kingston,
 Queen's College Cam:
 Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart
 Kneeton

<i>[Churches and Chapels.]</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
Kneeton,	Rev. Mr. Henry Kneeton,	Sir Charles Mollineux, bt.
Kingston upon Soar,	Edward Moises, senior, <i>C</i>	Duke of Leeds,
Kynalton,	Richard Hardy, <i>V</i>	The Archbishop of York,
Langor & Barnston,	Bennet Sherard, <i>R</i>	Lord Viscount How,
Normanton upon Soar,	John Ragdale, <i>R</i>	John Richards, Esq;
Orston,	Thomas Wakefield, <i>V</i>	Dean and Chap. of Linc.
Owthorpe,	Richard Hardy, <i>C</i>	Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;
Plumtree,	Charles Willatts, <i>R</i>	Lionell Copley, Esq;
Radcliff upon Soar,	Thomas Poynton, <i>C</i>	Sir Nathaniel Curson, bt.
Radcliff upon Trent,	Gabriel Wain, <i>V</i>	Duke of Kingston,
Rempston,	Robert Marsden, BD <i>R</i>	Sidney College Cambridge
Ruddington,	Job Faulkner, <i>V</i>	Duke of Devonshire,
Scarrington Chaple in the P. of Orston,	Thomas Wakefield, <i>C</i>	The same as Orston,
Screveton,	John Rose, <i>R</i>	Robert Thoroton, Esq;
Stanford,	Henry Woods, <i>R</i>	Francis Lewis, Esq;
Stanton upon the Wolds,	Charles Henchman, <i>R</i>	Sir William Parsons, bart.
Stanton-Chaple,	Staunton Degge, <i>C</i>	Job Charlton, Esq;
Sutton-Bonnington, St. Mic:	Henry Hafcard, <i>R</i>	The Dean and Chapter of Bristol,
Sutton-Bonnington St Anne	Richard Wenman,	The Lord Chancellor,
Shelford,	Gabriel Waine, <i>C</i>	The Earl of Chesterfield,
Thorp,	John Cooper, <i>R</i>	Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Tythby & Cropwell,	Thomas Heblethwait, <i>C</i>	William Chaworth, Esq;
Thoroton Chaple to the P. of Orston,	Thomas Wakefield, <i>C</i>	D. and Chap. of Lincoln,
Thrumpton,	John Savage, <i>C</i>	— Emmerton, Esq;
Tollaton,	Job Faulkner, <i>R</i>	John Neal, Esq;
West-Bridgeford,	John Stokes, <i>R</i>	Mundy Musters, Esq;
West-Leek,	Granville Wheler, Esq; <i>V</i>	The Earl of Huntington,
Whatton,	Thomas Evans, <i>V</i>	Mrs. Shipman,
Widmerpool,	Edward Gregory, <i>R</i>	Duke of Kingston,
Wilford,	John Woods, <i>R</i>	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Wifall,	Edward Moises, <i>V</i>	Sir Arthur Atcheson,
Willoughby,	Charles Hutchinson, <i>V</i>	Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;

The DEANERY of NEWARK.

<i>Churches and Chapels.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
A Versham, Barnby, Baulderton,	The Rev. Mr. Ric. Sutton, George Chappell, ✓ William Broadhurst, ✓	The Lord Robert Sutton, The Chapter of Southwell, Prebendary of Farndon with Boulderton in the Ch. of Linc.
Coddington Chap. in the P. of Stoke, Cromwell, Cottam, Eykering,	Francis Bainbrigg, C Thomas Eastland, R — Goes, C Gilbert Mitchel, R	The Chan. of the Ch. of Lincoln, The Duke of Newcastle, The Lady Oxford, Duke of Kingston and Sir Geo. Saville, alternat.
East-Stoke,	Francis Bainbrigg, ✓	Chancellor of the Ch. of Lincoln,
Elston Chaple in the Pa- rish of East-Stoke, Elston Church, Farndon,	The fame. George Chappell, R William Broadhurst, ✓	The fame, Robert Darwin, Esq; The Prebendary of the Ch. of Lincoln,
Flawborough P. of Staunton, Fledborough, Girton,	Staunton Degge, R William Sweetapple, ✓ John Dalton, ✓	Job Charlton, Esq; Duke of Kingston, Prebendary of the Church of Lincoln,
Hawton, Hockerton, Kelham, Kilvington, Kneefal & Ompton, Langford, Laxton, Marnham,	James Naish, R James Gibson, R The fame, R Samuel Leek, R Thomas Cooper, ✓ William Tomlinson, ✓ John Warrel, ✓ Farrington Reid, V	Alexander Holden, Esq; John Whetham, Esq; The Lord Robert Sutton, William Cartwright, Esq; The Chapter of Southwell, — Duncam Esq; The Duke of Kingston, The Lord Viscount Tyr- connel.
Maplebeck, Muskham North a Medity.	John Bracken, C — Leech, C	Mrs. Burnell, The Prebendary of it in Ch. of Southwell,
Newark, North Clifton,	Barnard Willson, DD. ✓ Nicholas Caffan, V	The Lord Chancellor, The Prebendary of it in Ch. of Lincoln,
North Collingham,	Samuel Leek, V	Dean and Chap. of Peter- borough,
Normanton upon Trent, Offington, Roleston,	John Lealand, V Francis Fothergill, C John Abson, V	Duke of Devonshire, George Cartwright, Esq; The Ch. of Southwell, South-

<i>Churches and Chapels.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
South Scarle,	Rev. Mr. John Dalton, V	Prebendary of it in the Ch. of Lincoln,
South Collingham,	Matthew Bradford, R	The Bp. of Peterborough,
Sutton upon Trent,	Samuel Leek, V	Sir Edward Hulse, bart.
Syerston Chapel, P. of	Francis Bainbrigg, C	The same as East-Stoke,
East Stoke,	— — — — — C	The Lady Oxford,
Sibthorpe,	George Burghope, R	The Earl of Salisbury,
Shelton,	Staunton Degge, R	Job Stanton Charlton, Esq;
Stanton-Church,	John Robinson, C	
Thorney,	Edward Chappell, R	The Lord Chancellor,
Thorp, nigh Newark,	Paul Jenkinson, R	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Weston,	Barnard Wilson, DD. R	Corporation of Newark,
Winthorpe,	John Bracken, C	Mrs. Burnell.
Winkburn,		

The DEANERY of RETFORD.

<i>Churches and Chapels.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
A Usterfield Chapel in the P. of Blithe,	The Rev. Mr. Matthew Tomlinson, C	The same as Blithe,
Babworth,	Thomas Heald, R	William Simpson, Esq;
Bawtrey,	John Fofs, C	The same as Blithe,
Bilthorpe,	Richard Birks, R	Sir Bryan Broughton,
Blithe,	Matthew Tomlinson, V	Trin. Coll. Cambridge,
Bothomfal,	William Bower, C	Duke of Newcastle,
Boughton united to Kneefal	John Cooper, C	The Chapter of Southwell
Carburton in the Parish of		
Edwinstow,	John Meyrick, C	The same as Edwinstow,
Carlton in Lindrick,	William Herring, R	Archbishop of York,
Clayworth,		
Clarburgh,	Edmund Mower, V	Duke of Devonshire,
Cottam P. of South-Le-	Nicholas Howlet, C	The same as South Le-
verton,		verton,
East Markham and West-	Thomas Gylby, V	Duke of Newcastle,
Drayton,	Thomas Gylby, C	Duke of Devonshire,
East Retford,		
East Drayton & membris,		
Edwinstow,	John Meyrick, V	Dean and Chap. of Linc.
Egmanton,	Benjamin Clay, V	John Neal, Esq;
Elkesley,	Henry Stephenson, V	Duke of Newcastle,
Everton,	John Fofs, V	Duke of Devonshire,

*Churches and Chapels.**Present Incumbents.**Patrons.*

Finningley,	Rev. Mr. Geo. Flavel, R	John Harvey of Tikwell in com. Bedford,
Gamston,	Samuel Brook, R	The Lord Chancellor,
Greenly on the Hill,	Joshua Waddington, V	The Duke of Rutland,
Grove,	Robert Wright, R	William Levinz, sen. Esq;
Hayton,	Edmund Mower, C	Duke of Devonshire,
Haworth,	Matthew Tomlinson, V	The Lord De-la-war,
Headon & Upton,	Richard Jackson, R	The Lady Wastines,
Kirketon,	William Bower, R	The Duke of Newcastle,
Littleburgh,	Thomas Edwards, C	John Thorney, Esq;
Matterfea,	John Ludham, V	The Archbishop of York,
Myffen,	John Fofs, V	The King,
Norton Cuckney,	John Richardson, V	The Duke of Kingston,
North Wheatley,	William Standfast, LL. D.	The Lord Middleton,
Ollerton in the P. of Ed- winstow,	John Meyrick, C	The same as Edwinstow,
Ordfall,	Thomas Cockshutt, R	The Hon. Edward Wort- ley of Wortley in com- York.
Perlethorpe P. of Ed- winstowe,	John Meyrick, C	The same as Edwinstow,
Roslington,	John Jackson, R	The Corpor. of Doncaster,
Saundby,	John Prinsep, R	The Lord Middleton,
Scrooby,	Thomas Fell, C	The Lady Oxford,
South Leverton,	Thomas Edwards, V	The Dean of Lincoln,
Sturton,	Bryan Allatt, V	Dean and Chap. of York,
Sutton upon Lound. & Scrooby,	John Richardson, V	Lady Oxford,
Trefwell, East part,	Robert Aide, R	The 1st Mediety D. and Chap. of York, the 2d Mrs. Sharp of Barnby,
Tuxford,	Bryan Birks, V	Trin. Coll. Cambridge,
Welley,	Richard Jackson, C	Sir George Saville, Bart.
Wailsby,	The same, V	Ralph Knight, Esq;
Warfop,	John Moseley, R	William Levinz sen. Esq;
West Burton,	Abraham Sampson, C	The same as East Markham
West Drayton P. of East- Markham,	Thomas Gylby, R	
Walkeringham,	Joshua Waddington, V	Trinity Coll. Cambridge,
West Retford,	Thomas Gylby, R	Bailiff and Burgeses of East Retford,
West Markham,	Thomas Peet, V	Duke of Newcastle,
Workfop,	John Cook, V	The Lord Malton.

CHURCHES and CHAPELRIES within the Jurisdiction of the Collegiate
Church of S O U T H W E L L.

<i>Churches and Chapels.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
B Leasby,	The Rev. Henry Bugg,	The Chapter of Southwell,
Beckingham,	— Richardson,	The Prebendary of Beck.
Blidworth,	Robert Stanley, V	The Prebend. of Oxton,
Calverton,	Maurice Pugh, V	The same.
Caunton,	— Leach,	Preb. of North Muskham,
Crophill Bishop,	— Fairfax, V	Prebendaries of Oxton alt.
Darleton Chapel,	a Ch. belong. to Dunham,	The Vicarage of Dunham
Dunham,	— Cave, V	The Prebend. of Dunham,
Edingley,	Samuel Abson, V	The Chap. of Southwell,
Eaton,	The same. V	The Prebendary of Eaton,
Exton <i>al.</i> Oxton,	Thomas Cooper, V	The Prebendaries of Oxton
Farnsfield,	Samuel Bird, V	The Chap. of Southwell,
Halloughton,	Samuel Bird,	Prebendary thereof,
Halome Chapel,	William Laveroc,	The Chap. of Southwell,
Kirthlington,	— Crofts,	The same,
Moreton,	— Fellows,	The same,
Muskham North a Mediety,	— Leach,	Prebend. of Nor. Muskam,
Muskham South,	— Clark,	Prebendary thereof,
Normanton,	a Hamlet to Southwell,	Prebendary thereof,
North Leverton,	— Hurst,	Prebendary thereof,
Norwell,	John Gregory, V	Prebendary thereof,
Norwell Overhall,		Prebendary thereof,
Ragnal. Chapel Dunh.	belongs to the V. of Dunham	Prebendary of Dunham,
Rampton,	Nicholas Howlet,	Prebendary of Rampton,
Southwell,	William Laveroc, V	Prebend. of Normanton,
Southwheatley,	John Richardson, V	The Chapter of Southwell,
Upton,	Chappel Fowler,	The same,
Woodborough,	—	The Prebendary thereof.



A Description of the STOCKING-FRAME.

HA V I N G before (in number 5.) given the reader an account of that profitable branch of the woollen, cotton and silk manufacture, the *Frame-work-Knitting*, of which the county of *Nottingham* justly claims the first beginning : — The curious may perhaps expect a description of the *Instrument* with which so much curious work is performed. Not only because it is the sole uncontested *English* invention, being contrived both by an englishman and at his own native spot ; because it has never yet (as far as I could learn) been attempted by any body. Whether by reason of its being grown so familiar amongst us it has been overlooked by some, or whether the variety of its constituent parts and the difficulty of examining narrowly into the uses of each individual has deterred others from such a task, I do not pretend to determine.

TO oblige therefore the inquisitive, I will here describe this curious machine to the best of my power, and also as intelligibly as I can, the manner after which the work is performed.

TH I S invention seems to be a compound of weaving and knitting, and its analogy to the loom appears not only in the use of treddles and flay ; but the flur-box which moves from side to side has no obscure affinity with the shuttle, besides that the work like the web in the loom shews the wrong side upwards.

TH E use of needles and the forming of loops exactly the same as are made with the common knitting-needles bespeaks it knitting with this difference ; that in knitting by hand but one stitch or loop is made at a time, whilst by this ingenious contrivance a whole course of the finest goods may be wrought in less time than the swiftest common knitter can make twenty loops.

F I G. 1. *Represents the whole frame with the wood-work belonging to it fronting.*

F I G. 2. *Shews the back part of the same.*

TH E constituent parts of the stocking-frame may fitly be divided I. into those of the frame itself and II. into such as belong to the woodwork of the frame.

TH E frame itself is by workmen divided into the carcass and the inner parts vulgarly called by the journeymen the guts.

I chuse to divide it I. into the outer and containing, and II. the contained or inner parts.

To

- TO the first belong: 1st. *The sole Bars* Fig. 1. *a a a a*. These are two strong, thick iron bars which form the sides of the basis of the frame, the level part of them is screw'd fast to the woodwork, the forepart comes slanting down beyond the woodwork, about 3 inches in length, at the end each has two joints called the bottom joints which receive the joints of the presser bows.
- 2d. *The bottom back Bar* is another part of the basis of the frame screw'd edgeways at right angles to the sole bars. Fig. 2. *a a*.
- 3d. *The fore Standards* are two pillars which support the forepart of the carcass. Fig. 1. *b b*. F. 3. Fig. 2. *b*.
- 4th. *The back Standards* are two pillars supporting the back part of the carcass. Fig. 2. *c c*.
- 5th. *The middle back Bar* is fastened to the middle of the back-standards, and to the middle of this bar is fixed — Fig. 2. *d d d*.
- 6th. *The Gibbet*, which is a piece of iron of the shape of a gibbet, an inch and a half broad and three parts of an inch thick, the longest and perpendicular part of it *a*. is strongly fastened with screws to the last mentioned and the bottom-back-bar, with the horizontal parts uppermost and pointing inwards — Fig. 4.
- 7th. *The spindle Bar* is octagonal and its round ends enter the holes of the heads of the back standards, and thus form the back-joints. Fig. 2. *e e e*. This bar has in the middle fix'd to it
- 8th. *The spindle Bar-Piece*, Fig. 1. *d*. which is an oblong square piece of iron exactly answering the gibbet which is under it, between these two plates the main spring is as it were wedged in, which by a strong screw passing through this spindle-bar-piece is either strengthened or slackned to make the frame move with more or less facility.
- 9th. *The main Spring*, is a strong piece of tempered iron represented by F. 5.
- 10th. *The top Arms* are two flat bars closely embracing each end of the spindle-bar next to the back-joints and in the front of the frame they make a joint with the hanging joints. Fig. 1. *e e e e*.
- 11th. *The hanging Joints*, Fig. 6. 7. *a a*. are two irons about a foot long and an inch and a quarter broad, they hang by the pin which passes through the heads of them and the top arms, and at the bottom the hand-bar is fastened to them; in the middle of each of these hanging-joints facing the workmen is a prominent part (*b*.) called a false sinker (*a*) which in pressing meets the nuts of the presser-bar and thereby

(a) These were formerly placed on each side at the end of the sinkers of the exact shape of a sinker but stronger and coming out more forwards for the same use, but this not proving

thereby prevents that bar's bearing too strongly upon the sinkers, on the lower and back part of these joints is a strong catch, which is received by an Iron knob called a coken, screwed to the sole-bars. — N.B. *Both the top arm and the hanging joints are held up by the main Spring when the frame is over the arch.*

- 12th. *The sinker Bar.* Fig. 8. is about two feet three inches long, screwed to the hanging joints, in the middle for about 16 inches, it has rivetted to it a small verge at the lower edge, upon which the sinker-leads rest, to this bar is fastened about half an inch below the edge a piece of iron of the same length of the verge, which is bent square; the perpendicular part is fastened behind to the basis of the sinker-bar, and the horizontal part comes out even with the lower edge of the bar. This stops the heads of the jacks from carrying the sinkers higher than the level of the lead sinkers.
- 13th. *The sinker Plates.* Fig. 1. *fff.* are certain iron plates which confine the upper parts of the sinker-leads by screws to the sinker-bar.
- 14th. *The top Bar.* Fig. 1. *g g g.* is a long flat bar set up edgewise and screwed to the top-arms.
- 15th. *The hand Bar.* Fig. 9. is as long as the sinker-bar, round at the ends for the greater ease of the workman's hands, the rest of the bar, except about an inch at each end near the round parts, is hollowed before about half an inch deep for the sinkers to rest against, To it
- 16th. *The facing Bar* is screwed Fig. 1. *h h h.* which makes a channel to receive the lower ends of the sinkers in.
- 17th. *The needle Bar,* Fig. 10. is screwed fast upon the sole-bars, it is three inches broad and an inch thick, upon the middle part of it for about 16 inches is rivetted a small verge, behind which the needle-leads rest and these are confined by
- 18th. *The needle Plates,* Fig. 11. which are screwed down upon the needle-leads.
- 19th. *The presser Bows,* Fig. 1. *iii i.* The shape of these is sufficiently expressed in the figure, their joint enters into the bottom joints.
- 20th. *The presser Bar,* Fig. 1. *k k k.* is a long bar fixed at right angles to the flat part of the presser-bows it has a thin edge below, which in pressing bears upon the beards of the needles.

THE parts contained in the inner parts are:

1st.

proving effectual enough there have contrived these strong prominent irons, which tho' they have not the least resemblance of a sinker, do still retain the name. They might more properly be called wards, or guard-sinkers.

- 1st. *The back Presser*, Fig. 2. *f f.* is singly expressed by Fig. 12. it is fastened to the flat ends of the curve parts of the presser-bows by screws called the presser-screws, about six inches long. — N. B. *These screws by touching with their lower ends the sole bars stop the presser-bow, from bending too low.* Fig. 1. *l l.*
- 2d. *The presser Wire*, Fig. 2. *g g.* is a long flat iron rod hooked to the back-presser, and fastened below to the middle treddle.
- 3d. *The presser-bolt*, Fig. 2. *h h.* is a strong flat piece of iron eleven inches long, it is suspended by the presser-leather *i i.* which is buckled to it; it passes through the presser-rail, and has at its lower end a weight *k.* of 14 *lb.* hanging to it. The presser-leather *l.* which is fastened to the arch of the back-presser runs in.
- 4th. *The presser Pulley*; this is a wooden pulley strongly fixed to the gibbet. — Fig. 2. *l.*
- 5th. *The Jack-Bar*, Fig. 13. *a a a a.* is twenty-five inches long hollow'd like a trough, at the end of the hollow is a long mortice which receives the half-jack staples, *b b.* and the locker staples, *c c.* and between them the perpendicular part of the camels, *d d.* at the ends on the out side of this bar are the carriages *e e e e.* fastened with screws, and in the trough part are set in lead.
- 6th. *The Combs*, Fig. 12. *f f f.* are square pieces of brass about an inch over, and about a 16th thick, Fig. 14. shews a single comb, at the lower end is a narrow foot by which it is fixed with melted lead in the trough of the jack-bar, it has a hole in the middle of its body for the passage of the jack-wire, there is a space left between each comb just sufficient easily to receive a jack.
- 7th. *The Camels*, Fig. 13. *g g.* and Fig. 15. shews a camel by itself; they are rectangular pieces of iron, of which the thickest part *a.* goes into the mortice of the jack-bar between the half-jack and the locker-staples, the horizontal part of them *b.* is placed parallel with the carriages, in this part are two mortices, into that nearest the jack-bar is screw'd fast the flur-bar, in the other the feet of the springs, and upon the camels between the two are screw'd the feet of the flay.
- 8th. *The Slay* is an iron-frame, Fig. 12. *b b b.* Fig. 16. sharped almost like a weavers read, with this difference, that the reads through which the threads pass are flat, and in this through which the jacks pass to the springs the wires are round, this as well as the combs serves to keep the jacks steady.
- 9th. *The Springs*, are expressed in Fig. 17. shews the springs together as facing the tails of the jacks, Fig. 18. represents a single spring *a.* is the head, *b.* is hollow between two cramps which receives the tail of the jack.
- 10th. *The Jacks*, Fig. 19. are flat iron plates about nine inches long, at the fore and broadest part called the head *a.* they are rounded off, which round part is called the crown, which in locking hits against the false rim of the sinker bar; these heads have a slit which admits the jack sinker *c.* which is loosely rivetted into it; under

under the head of the jack is a flat shoulder about an inch in length which in the flur-motion drops upon the falling bar behind *d*; this shoulder is an off-set of about the 6th part of an inch which in bringing the frame forward comes over the falling bar, and makes room for the body of the jack to fall upon the falling bar. About a third part of the length of the jack from the tail of it, is a round hole for the passage of the jack-wire. The tail terminates in a sharp angle, the blunt point of which goes into the hollow of the springs.

11th. *The sinkers* are of two sorts *jack-sinkers* and *lead-sinkers*, the shape of both is alike as appears by Fig. 19. *c.* and Fig. 20. *a* is a lead-sinker, *b* is called the catch, *c* the nab, *d* the arch, *e* the belly and *f* the tail, both are of the same use tho' they perform their work after a different manner as will be shewn in describing how a course is made; the leads are flat behind with a little shoulder at the bottom which rests upon the verge of the sinker-bar, these leads have also a slit to receive the sinkers who likewise are so rivetted as to play freely; the top of the leads is angular and with that part all the leads are fastened to the sinker-bar by the sinker-plates.

12th. *The half Jacks* are strong irons of the shape of a jack cut off a little beyond the hole Fig. 21. they confine the jacks at each end from the jack-bar to the sinker-bar, where they form a joint with two oblong square plates called the half-jack-pieces. Figg. 1. 11.

13th. *The Caster Backs and Stays.* Fig.

14th. *The Carriages and Trucks,* Fig. 12. *ee. ee.* they are made very strong the better to bear the weight they carry, upon four iron trucks which runs upon the sole bars.

15th. *The Stars,* Fig. 22. This member of the frame takes its name from only a part of it, which is a brass head *a.* the circumference of which is divided into six knobs somewhat resembling a star; the body is called the star-standard *b.* which is a piece of iron about seven inches long, at the upper end of it a small part is turn'd down at a right angle *c.* about an inch long with a round hole in the middle, through which passes the star spindle, to the middle of the standard is rivetted horizontally a piece of iron *e.* with a hollow screw to receive the screw of the star spindle, at the end of which is fixed the star-box *f.* which opens inwards, into this go the ends of the falling bar, which is either raised or let down lower by the screw of the star spindle as the work is to be looser or closer.

16th. *The Falling Bar,* Fig. 23. is about an inch broad and half an inch thick, each end of it enters the star box the opening of which is wide enough to give room to this bar to go backwards to give room to the jacks to return to their place. It has a spring on its back edge which when this bar is forced back, forces it into its place again.

17th. *The flur Bar* Fig. 24. *aaaa.* is the longest bar belonging to the stocking frame fastned with screws into the first mortice of the camels between the combs and the stay. It has on each end a box with an iron pulley in it *b b.* in which the flur-line runs

runs, as also in the groove of the greater round of the flur-wheel and so to the opposite pulley of this bar, and the ends of the line are fastened to the ends of the

18th. The *Slur-Box*, Fig. 24. *c c*. which is about five inches long. It is hollow underneath and its sides embrace the top and sides of the flur-bar, yet so as to admit an easy motion, which is still facilitated by two small pulleys at each end of this box. In the groove of the lesser round of the flur-wheel runs a cord, the ends of which are fastened to the side treddles, of which, either the right or left being pressed down with the foot causes this box to move right or left. In the middle of the flur-box arises an obtuse-angular knob, which as this box is moved from side to side, touches and pushes every jack out of its place upward.

19th. The *Needles and Needle-Leads*, Fig. 25. These commonly are an inch or an inch and a half long without the reflexed part called the beard, this last is bent convex in the middle *a*. and the end points downwards and dips into the nick of the needle called the eye, when pressed by the presser-bar. The leads are represented in Fig. 25. *b*. the under part of which fits exactly the needle-bar. Fig. 26. shews a needle of the full size, *a* is the head, *b* the beard, *c* the eye, *d* the tail by which it is fixed to the lead.

20th. The *Lockers*, Fig. 27. are strong irons the fore part of them *a* is the longest and heaviest, the head of which terminates in a mixed angle, the upper part *b* being straight and the lower *c* curved, they are placed on the jack-bar next to the camels and have one common axis with the jacks and half jacks; the shorter and lighter part of the lockers is screw'd at right angles to

21st. The *Locker-Bar*, Fig. 28. This bar goes transversally across the jacks between the combs and the flay and in the locker motion presses the tails of the jacks into the nicks of the springs, at other times it does not touch the jacks the weight of the fore-part of the lockers bearing it up.

22d. The *Thumb-Plates*, Fig. 1. *m. m*. hang by a loose joint on each end of the sinker-bar, between the half jack pieces and the hanging-joints about seven inches long, and an inch and a half broad, Fig. 29 represents the back part of a thumb-plate, on the middle is rivetted fast a piece of iron in shape of a rectangle-triangle, except the diagonal *b* curves inward, this when the thumbs of the workmen press the lower ends of these plates touches the convex part of the head of the lockers and pushes them upwards.

23d. The *Needle and Sinker-Moulds*, Fig. 30. These moulds with taking out and putting in a very few pieces, serve to cast both needle and sinker-leads.

TO the woodwork of the frame belong the following parts.

1st. The side-pieces Fig. 1. *a a a*.

2d The *Box Rail* Fig. 1. *b b*. is so called, because there are in it two small boxes where the workmen puts several things he has immediate occasion for.

Bbb

3d.

3d. The preffer-rail, Fig. 2. *a a*. is so called from the preffer-bow's passing through it.

4th. The foot rail, Fig. 2. *b b*. is the bottom rail of the back part of the woodwork against which the workman puts his feet when they are not otherwise employed. These three rails hold together the side pieces.

5th The back piece is a part of the woodwork against which the journeyman can lean his back Fig. 1. *c c c*. this has at each end a strong piece of wood about a foot long placed in the room of brackets *d d*. called the seat-knobs, upon which a loose smooth board is laid called the seat board.

6th. The treddles want no particular description, Fig. 2. *c c c*. there are three in number, *viz.* two belonging to the flur, the 3d to the preffer, they move in a box fastened to the back-piece under the seat.

7th. The flur-wheel is made of solid wood, it has two channels, in the greater runs the flur-line and in the lesser the treddle cord.

A L L these parts justly set together compose the stocking-frame. The mechanism of which tho' it must have discovered itself already in a great measure in the description of the parts, yet for the clearer conception of it, I will here mention how the four movements (by which the work is done) are performed:

1st. The flur-movement is put in action by the workman's pressing down either of the side treddles, which brings the flur-box to one side or the other by which motion the jack-sinkers are brought down upon the falling-bar.

2d. The locker-movement is done by the workman's pressing the lower part of the thumb-plates with his thumbs backwards, this forces the lockers upwards and makes the locker-bar bear down the jacks into their place. This motion is alternate with the foregoing, for whilst that brings the sinker down, this raises them again.

3d. The carriage-movement, this has a double motion, an horizontal one by the workman's taking hold of the two round ends of the hand-bar so that the backs of his hands are towards the ground and pulling the frame forwards, and a vertical motion by taking hold as before, and pulling the frame downwards, and this movement has the greatest share in working a course.

4th. The preffer-movement is performed by the workman's bearing down the middle treddle, this makes the preffer-bows to bend, which motion brings the preffer-bar upon the beards of the needles, and makes the ends of the beards dip into the eyes of the needles. By these four movement the work is performed thus,

I N the first place the workman takes a proper length of silk or worsted, &c. thread, the which he doubles and puts the loop made by doubling upon the extream needle, thence he carries his double thread over three or more needles according to the work, and turning it round upon the last needle of the three he goes forward passing it over the two next, then he turns it round the last and passes over two more and so on till he is gone through all the needles, and this method forms the welt.

F I N I S.

